

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Wang nomination?

Mr. KING. 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE).

The result was announced—yeas 58, nays 36, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 257 Ex.]

YEAS—58

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Blunt	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	Kelly	Schumer
Burr	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Lujan	Smith
Carper	Manchin	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Collins	Menendez	Tillis
Coons	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murkowski	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Graham	Peters	
Grassley	Portman	

NAYS—36

Barrasso	Ernst	Paul
Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Cassidy	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Toomey
Cruz	Marshall	Wicker
Daines	McConnell	Young

NOT VOTING—6

Fischer	Leahy	Shelby
Kennedy	Moran	Tuberville

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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 nomi-

nation of Executive Calendar No. 988, Nancy L. Maldonado, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

Richard J. Durbin, Tammy Duckworth, Tammy Baldwin, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Margaret Wood Hassan, Christopher Murphy, Jack Reed, Alex Padilla, Patty Murray, Sheldon Whitehouse, Mazie Hirono, Jacky Rosen, Edward J. Markey, Tina Smith, Elizabeth Warren, Jeanne Shaheen, Sherrod Brown.

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 Nancy L. Maldonado, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, 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) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, and nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 258 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Graham	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	

NAYS—41

Barrasso	Ernst	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Wicker
Cruz	McConnell	Young
Daines	Paul	

NOT VOTING—6

Fischer	Leahy	Shelby
Kennedy	Moran	Tuberville

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SINEMA). On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 41.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Nancy L. Maldonado, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 1:07 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m., and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. SINEMA).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

VOTE ON MALDONADO NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all postcloture time has expired.

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

Mr. SCHATZ. Madam 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. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY).

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 259 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Graham	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	

NAYS—45

Barrasso	Fischer	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Shelby
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Cramer	Lummis	Thune
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Paul	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Kennedy	Leahy
---------	-------

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid

upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

The Senator from Michigan.

ABORTION

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I rise today to speak on behalf of American women, our fundamental rights, and our freedom to make our own healthcare decisions.

It is shocking that in this day and age that we have to actually stand up and fight for something as basic as making our own reproductive health decisions, not a bunch of politicians, not a bunch of judges but women making our own healthcare decisions.

Thanks to a radically conservative Supreme Court that we now have, reproductive freedom is no longer a constitutional right in the United States of America—no longer a constitutional right in the United States of America after 50 years.

Today's daughters and granddaughters have fewer freedoms than their grandmothers did, and, for the record, we are furious. Want to know just how furious? Well, in Michigan, our State could soon revert back to a 1931 law that makes abortion at any stage a felony—no exceptions for rape or incest; putting people in jail, potentially; women going to jail; doctors going to jail. Who knows how far this would go?

Well, the people of Michigan aren't going to stand for that, and a group called Reproductive Freedom for All has gotten to work. These passionate advocates and volunteers from all across Michigan—west side, east side, up north, down south in Michigan—have collected more than 750,000 signatures to put reproductive freedom on the ballot for Michigan women this November.

It is the most signatures ever collected for a ballot measure in Michigan, twice as many as is actually needed to put the ballot proposal on the November ballot—the most ever. Madam President, 750,000 people have come forward to sign petitions to give them the right to vote, to protect their reproductive freedoms. So our freedoms are on the ballot in November.

Now, we also know that we have to continue to do everything we can right now, both at the State level and the Federal level, because waiting isn't an option. Women's lives and people's livelihoods are on the line today, and it has revealed a stark contrast when we look at the actions that are being taken or not taken.

Democrats are standing with women to protect our reproductive freedoms. As of June 1, Democrats in five States have already enacted laws—new laws—protecting access to legal abortion, and 62 pieces of legislation have been introduced in 17 States across America to protect reproductive freedom. Vermont, California, and Arizona have joined Michigan in pursuing ballot initiatives to enshrine reproductive freedom in their State constitutions.

So men and women will have the opportunity there, the freedom to vote to protect their reproductive freedoms. Democratic Governors have issued executive orders and taken other actions to protect access to reproductive healthcare. The Biden administration signed an Executive order directing Agencies to protect access to medical care and is providing legal support to patients and healthcare providers.

Meanwhile, Republicans are doing everything they can—everything they can—to stand in the way of women who are simply trying to access basic healthcare—basic healthcare, what is best for them, with their own faith, their own family, the counsel of their doctors, the capacity for women to make their own decisions, again, not a bunch of politicians, not a bunch of judges. It is the United States of America. This is not about what decisions are made; it is about who makes them: the government or women.

Now, Republicans are saying the government at every level. Fifteen States have already banned abortion, and several more are expected to follow soon. A clinic in Cleveland, OH, a State where care has been severely restricted, is now sending its patients to Detroit.

These women have to drive 2½ hours, at least, to receive basic healthcare. And now some people want to take away their car keys. And to be clear, Republicans—Republican elected officials—want to take away their car keys.

Republican lawmakers in some States are pursuing legislation to prevent people from traveling to another State to receive reproductive healthcare. In America, people are being banned from driving to another State to be able to get the healthcare that they need, oftentimes, in very serious emergency situations, tragedies.

Think about that for a moment. Republicans, who fancy themselves the party of freedom, are trying to pass laws that would prevent an Ohio woman from driving to Michigan for healthcare in America.

The Freedom to Travel for Healthcare Act introduced by my friend Senator CORTEZ MASTO would have protected that right. It would protect that right, and last week we tried to pass it.

Unfortunately, my Republican colleagues have blocked it, but we will keep trying. We will keep doing everything we can to get enough people who are pro-choice, who respect privacy, respect women in this Chamber to be able to make that happen.

So, this week, we are trying a different approach to protect people's reproductive freedom. Senator SMITH and Senator MURRAY have introduced legislation that I am pleased to cosponsor as well. It would provide \$550 million a year in permanent funding for title X family planning programs.

Now, let me remind everyone that title X funding can't be used to provide

abortion. This is about basic healthcare, yearly Pap smears, OB/GYN visits, and the capacity to work with a clinic to get the basic care that you need and the basic birth control that you need.

It prevents unplanned pregnancies in the first place by providing affordable birth control and other reproductive healthcare to people who need it. We should all be able to come together. Given my colleagues across the aisle and how passionate they are about preventing abortions, I expect that they will eagerly support this commonsense bill when, in the next couple of days, a motion is made to pass it.

Birth control is basic healthcare. We shouldn't need to be here defending something that nearly 90 percent of American women use at some point in their lives. But we saw what happened to Roe, and we have since seen how eager Republicans at all levels are to constrain reproductive freedom. So here we are.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation coming before us this week. Democrats are standing with women. We respect women. We understand that women need to make their own decisions, and Democrats understand that this is about freedom—the freedom to decide for ourselves, in whatever circumstance that we are in, whatever tragedy, whatever is happening that women need to be able to make our own basic healthcare decisions and not have the government coming in to regulate what is happening for women.

So it is time for Republicans to join us on this legislation, basic legislation on title X that will ensure that there is support for basic reproductive healthcare. Again, we are talking about annual visits. We are talking about OB/GYN visits for women. We are talking about basic birth control. I certainly hope that my Republican colleagues are not going to say no to basic healthcare, reproductive healthcare for women.

I hope Republican colleagues will join us.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

CHIPS ACT

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I come to the floor of the Senate today because we are poised to begin consideration of a really important piece of legislation. It is a plan to make America more competitive with China and a plan to bring good jobs back to America. I am talking about the bipartisan CHIPS Act, which includes reshoring semiconductor manufacturing to America and giving American workers and American companies the tools they need to compete and win.

Let me give some background on why this legislation is so badly needed. U.S. dominance in what is called semiconductor manufacturing has dwindled for decades, and it is an economic and a national security concern. The U.S. has always led the world in chip design. We