

playoff series. At the time of his retirement as a player in 1974, he had scored more points than any other Los Angeles Laker in franchise history.

Jerry capped his momentous career with two enshrinements in the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame as a player. He is scheduled to be added a third time this fall as a contributor for his work as an executive and consultant.

His innate talent shined through both on and off the court. He continued with the Lakers, coaching for a short time, leading them to three playoffs and a conference final. Shortly after his longstanding presence with the Lakers, he continued as an executive with them. Many looked to him for direction on how the game of basketball should evolve.

The franchise continued to bypass others, which quite literally defined the sport throughout the seventies, eighties, and nineties. He set the team up to sign and retain some of the most celebrated names in basketball history, helping him to earn his notoriety with the NBA community that still continues to this day.

With the skill to take whatever team he was with to new heights, Jerry worked with the Grizzlies, the Warriors, and the Clippers to improve their stagnant franchises. The teams would not be what they are today without his guidance.

When you think of basketball, you think of Jerry West. One of the sport's most notable icons, it is only fitting that his legacy has been forever commemorated in the NBA logo. From his skills on the court to his unrivaled knowledge of the game from all perspectives, he continues to have a lasting impact on the sports world.

His thoughts were models for how to manage success, failure, and change—those all happen in life—how to take the lessons you have learned, adapt them, and go on to improve the world around you, which is what Jerry did every day.

I am honored to have been present at the Oval Office of the White House when Jerry was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2019. I can only begin to imagine how many leaders Jerry forged throughout his time and how many of his former teammates and colleagues still look up to him to this day.

In that spirit, I am forever grateful to Jerry for his commitment to the sports community as well as our shared passion for representing the people of the State we both love so much, West Virginia. With God-given talent and unmatched character, Jerry's life has benefited the people of our home State in a profound way. The legacy he leaves behind is undoubtedly an integral part of our heritage. He was a very dear friend to me and a proud ambassador of the Mountain State.

From the coalfields of West Virginia to basketball's biggest stages, Jerry always demonstrated his mastery of the sport with grace and humility.

It is my hope that his family and friends can find peace, strength, and comfort in one another during the loss of this wonderful person.

Gayle and I offer our deepest condolences to his wife Karen; his sons, David, Michael, Mark, Ryan, and Jonnie; and all of his family and friends and all of the loved ones who loved him so dearly. We will forever keep Jerry and his remarkable legacy in our thoughts and prayers for the rest of our lives.

God bless you, Jerry.

I yield the floor.

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, I ask that the scheduled vote commence immediately.

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

VOTE ON MALDONADO NOMINATION

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

Mr. MANCHIN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Ms. BUTLER. 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) would have voted "nay" and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 203 Ex.]

YEAS—47

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

NAYS—43

Barrasso	Cassidy	Ernst
Blackburn	Collins	Fischer
Boozman	Cornyn	Graham
Braun	Cotton	Grassley
Britt	Cramer	Hagerty
Budd	Crapo	Hawley
Capito	Daines	Hyde-Smith

Johnson	Moran	Thune
Kennedy	Murkowski	Tillis
Lankford	Ricketts	Tuberville
Lee	Rounds	Vance
Lummis	Schmitt	Wicker
Manchin	Scott (SC)	Young
Marshall	Sinema	
McConnell	Sullivan	

NOT VOTING—10

Cruz	Mullin	Rubio
Fetterman	Paul	Scott (FL)
Hoeben	Risch	
Menendez	Romney	

The nomination was confirmed. The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). 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.

The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. 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. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 623.

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 senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Anne Marie Wagner, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of five years expiring July 1, 2029. (Reappointment).

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. 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 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 Executive Calendar No. 623, Anne Marie Wagner, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of five years expiring July 1, 2029. (Reappointment)

Charles E. Schumer, Gary C. Peters, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Tammy Duckworth, John W. Hickenlooper, Christopher Murphy, Angus S. King, Jr., Tina Smith, Jeanne Shaheen, Margaret Wood Hassan, Thomas R. Carper, Laphonza R. Butler, Sheldon Whitehouse, Jack Reed, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Raphael G. Warnock, Chris Van Hollen, Chris Coons, Tim Kaine.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. 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.

REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM FOR WOMEN ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 420, S. 4554.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 420, S. 4554, a bill to express support for protecting access to reproductive health care after the *Dobbs v. Jackson* decision on June 24, 2022.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. 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 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 motion to proceed to Calendar No. 420, S. 4554, a bill to express support for protecting access to reproductive health care after the *Dobbs v. Jackson* decision on June 24, 2022.

Charles E. Schumer, Patty Murray, Alex Padilla, Christopher A. Coons, Jack Reed, Margaret Wood Hassan, Christopher Murphy, Chris Van Hollen, Benjamin L. Cardin, Mazie Hirono, Thomas R. Carper, Tina Smith, Sheldon Whitehouse, Gary C. Peters, Tammy Duckworth, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Catherine Cortez Masto, Richard Blumenthal.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 621.

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 senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Colleen Duffy Kiko, of North Dakota, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of five years expiring July 29, 2027. (Reappointment).

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. 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 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 Executive Calendar No. 621, Colleen Duffy Kiko, of North Dakota, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of five years expiring July 29, 2027. (Reappointment)

Charles E. Schumer, Gary C. Peters, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Tammy Duckworth, John W. Hickenlooper, Christopher Murphy, Angus S. King, Jr., Tina Smith, Jeanne Shaheen, Margaret Wood Hassan, Thomas R. Carper, Sheldon Whitehouse, Jack Reed, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Raphael G. Warnock, Chris Van Hollen, Chris Coons, Tim Kaine.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in 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.

UKRAINE

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the attached article entitled "Lessons from Ukraine" by Alan W. Dowd in the *American Legion Magazine* be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

LESSONS FROM UKRAINE

(By Alan W. Dowd)

Russia's war on Ukraine serves as a preview of what a 21st-century great-power war might look like. The glimmer of hopeful news amid the grim cruelties of Putin's war is that we have a chance to prevent the next great-power war—but only if we learn lessons from this one.

Modern warfare between industrially developed countries devours personnel and resources. The Russian military has lost approximately 120,000 killed in action in two years of war. By way of comparison, the USSR lost 15,000 in Afghanistan in a decade. Russia has lost 2,742 tanks, 5,031 armored vehicles/APCs/IFVs, 135 helicopters, 103 fixed-wing aircraft, 20 surface ships and one submarine.

Ukraine's losses are more appalling: some 70,000 troops and 100,000 civilians killed. Ukraine has lost 742 tanks, 1,603 armored vehicles/APCs/IFVs, 80 fixed-wing aircraft and 28 warships. Europe hasn't seen this kind of war in 80 years. The United States hasn't endured such a war since Korea. To be sure, America engaged in costly operations during the postwar era. Afghanistan, Iraq and other fronts of the war on terrorism claimed more than 7,000 American lives—over a span of 20 years. Vietnam claimed more than 58,000 Americans—again, over a span of 20 years. Korea claimed 37,900 Americans in just 37 months.

Yet none of those conflicts and none of America's battlefield foes since World War II—not Kim Il-Sung or Ho Chi Minh, not Saddam Hussein or Slobodan Milosevic, not Taliban terrorists or Hezbollah's henchmen, not Osama bin Laden or Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi—represented the military-technological-industrial threat of a peer-adversary.

Put another way, the war in Ukraine offers a glimpse of what a PRC assault on Taiwan, Russian attack on NATO or Korean War II would unleash. Such a conflict would produce massive front line combat losses. But it wouldn't be neatly quarantined "over there." It would scar the U.S. homeland through cyber, missile, drone, nuclear, biological and/or satellite attacks. Air Force Secretary Frank Kendall describes it as the "kind of war we have no modern experience with"—which is why America must return to the time-tested principle of deterrence.

Detering war is far less costly than waging war. "Freedom must be armed better than tyranny," President Volodymyr Zelensky of Ukraine observes. When it's not, the result is Ukraine 2022, Korea 1950, Pearl Harbor 1941. With Russia on the march, China on the rise, North Korea setting the free world on edge, and Iran and its Hamas-Hezbollah-Houthi proxies setting the Middle East on fire, larger investments in defense are desperately needed. The good news is that 27 NATO members have increased defense spending. Poland is devoting 4% of GDP to the common defense. Germany is nearly doubling defense spending. Japan will soon boast the world's third-largest defense budget. South Korea's defense budget has jumped 37% in recent years, Australia's 47%.

The bad news is that, even as threats metastasize, U.S. defense spending hovers in the 3%-of GDP range. As a result, the Army is trying to deter war in Europe with one third the soldiers it deployed during the Cold War. Navy leaders say they need 500 ships; they have 296. Only 14% of the Air Force bomber fleet could survive peer-adversary air defenses.

These numbers call to mind Winston Churchill's warning that "we cannot afford . . . to work on narrow margins, offering temptations to a trial of strength." Churchill understood the benefits of deterrence and the dangers of shortchanging defense. So should Americans. In the eight years before entering World War I, the United States devoted an average of 0.7% of GDP to defense. Waging war swallowed up an average of 16.1% of GDP—and 116,516 Americans. In the decade before entering World War II, America devoted an average of 1.1% of GDP to defense. Waging war devoured an average of 27% of GDP—and 405,399 Americans. During the Cold War, America invested an average of 7% of GDP on defense. That didn't end all wars, but it did deter Moscow from starting World War III.

Political leadership matters. As the Russian army rumbled toward Kiev, Zelensky was offered a chance to evacuate. His defiant response—"I need ammunition, not a ride"—galvanized Ukraine and rallied the free world. It's no exaggeration to say that Ukraine remains free because Zelensky remained in Ukraine. He serves as a reminder of a truth too many in our postmodern age never learn: Individuals make a difference, especially in a time of war—from Judah Maccabee and Abraham Lincoln to Churchill and Zelensky.

America is highly effective at helping those willing to help themselves. U.S. anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons helped Ukraine thwart Russia's initial assault. U.S. anti-missile systems helped Kiev weather Putin's rocket attacks. U.S. artillery and intelligence helped Ukraine liberate occupied territory. This effort is very much in America's wheelhouse. From Britain (World War II) to Israel (1973 and today) to the mujahideen (1980s) to the Balkans (1990s) to Iraqi Kurdistan (2010s) to Ukraine, America excels at assisting people willing to fight for their freedom and territory. That phrase "willing to fight" is key. The difference between Ukraine's political leadership in 2022