

That would resolve it, and it would be done with the tradition of protecting whistleblowers, as we have done so often over the years and especially in the Finance Committee.

What I think is unfortunate is this is breaking the tradition that the Finance Committee has always done in terms of protecting whistleblowers, doing it in a fair way, and working together. I think we will regret it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, briefly to respond, we worked very closely with our colleagues across the aisle to try to vet this anonymous letter and get the information necessary to evaluate it. We are still willing to look at it.

WAIVING QUORUM CALL

Mr. President, at this point, I ask unanimous consent to waive the mandatory quorum call with respect to the Bisignano nomination.

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

Mr. CRAPO. I ask unanimous consent that the rollcall vote begin immediately.

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 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 Executive Calendar No. 60, Frank Bisignano, of New Jersey, to be Commissioner of Social Security Administration for the term expiring January 19, 2031.

John Thune, Katie Boyd Britt, Dan Sullivan, Roger F. Wicker, Mike Crapo, Tommy Tuberville, Jim Justice, John Boozman, Roger Marshall, John Kennedy, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Rick Scott of Florida, Ted Budd, James Lankford, Mike Rounds, John Barrasso, Bernie Moreno.

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 Frank Bisignano, of New Jersey, to be Commissioner of Social Security Administration for the term expiring January 19, 2031, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 230 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Banks	Grassley	Mullin
Barrasso	Hagerty	Murkowski
Blackburn	Hawley	Paul
Boozman	Hoeven	Ricketts
Budd	Husted	Risch
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Cassidy	Johnson	Schmitt
Collins	Justice	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Sheehy
Cramer	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Tillis
Curtis	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	McCormick	Wicker
Ernst	Moody	Young
Fischer	Moreno	

NAYS—45

Alsobrooks	Heinrich	Peters
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Blunt Rochester	Kelly	Schiff
Booker	Kim	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Coons	Klobuchar	Smith
Cortez Masto	Lujan	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Markey	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warnock
Fetterman	Murphy	Warren
Gallego	Murray	Welch
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden

NOT VOTING—5

Britt	Moran	Slotkin
Graham	Sanders	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

REMEMBERING ELAINE WYNN

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Elaine P. Wynn, who passed away on April 14, 2025.

Elaine was the driving force behind Wynn Resorts and a champion for Nevada. She will be greatly missed and will always be remembered for her influential business and philanthropic work that actually shaped the Southern Nevada community we know today.

Elaine was born in New York and grew up in Miami Beach, but it was Las Vegas where she found her longtime home, and it is Las Vegas that will carry on her legacy.

In 1967, Elaine moved to Las Vegas to be at the center of the gaming and entertainment industry and immediately jumped into the casino business. She cofounded both Mirage Resorts and Wynn Resorts and was instrumental in developing and designing the Mirage, Bellagio, Wynn, Encore, and other world-renowned resorts. She also wove the art, culture, and celebration of the human spirit into all the resorts she helped develop.

Elaine understood that Las Vegas was not just a destination; it was an experience and still is. Her influence on these resorts helped transform the city into the world's premier entertainment and hospitality destination. Let me just say that it was not lost on somebody who was born and raised there and watched as she transformed the Las Vegas Strip.

You know, while building her resort business, Elaine was committed to the

Las Vegas community, particularly through her advocacy for education, arts, and employee well-being. She was always giving back to her city.

Elaine's work to improve children's lives through education included leadership roles at the local, State, and national levels. Elaine chaired the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Foundation from 1985 to 1991. She cochaired Nevada's Blue Ribbon Education Reform Task Force in 2011, and she served on the Nevada State Board of Education from 2012 to 2020, including as president in 2015 and 2017. She also served on the national board of Communities in Schools—an organization dedicated to encouraging children to stay in school—and was the founding chairman of Communities in Schools of Nevada.

Now, let me just say, as somebody who grew up in that community and just so respected Elaine Wynn, I was working in local government at the time and got a call from Elaine Wynn.

Now, when you get a call from Elaine Wynn, it is: Oh, my gosh, it is Ms. Wynn on the phone. I have to take this call.

I got this call to show up—well, not even show up, just be invited—would I be willing to be invited to come to talk to her about Communities in Schools, about education in Nevada. This is how passionate she felt about education.

Oh, my gosh. I am excited. I am honored. I am willing to go there and talk to her.

So I walk in a room with other people. Elaine Wynn is there. But here is the thing: Not only was she—she has always been gracious and warm and welcoming, but she talked about Communities in Schools and introduced us to the staff who were running Communities in Schools in Southern Nevada.

I am bringing this up because the woman who ran Communities in Schools for Elaine Wynn is now one of our Congress Members, SUSIE LEE. She represents now a Las Vegas district in Congress. This is how far-reaching Elaine's networking connections are to Nevada and the people she impacted in such a positive way.

Elaine Wynn Elementary School is located in Las Vegas. It was named in dedication to her in 1991 because of her commitment to education in the State.

She also was a patron of the arts and just truly believed in arts' culture, humanity, and what it can be bring to community. President Obama named her a trustee of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in 2010, and she served as cochair of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art from 2015 until her passing. She was one of the visionaries for arts in the community and helped establish and build the Las Vegas Museum of Art.

The ripples of her philanthropy extend further through the Elaine P. Wynn & Family Foundation, where Elaine was personally and actively involved. She will be remembered for her philanthropic spirit as well as her business ventures.

I am honored to have known her and to have seen her passion and her work firsthand in my hometown. She cared so deeply for my community. Whether it was education or the arts, she never missed an opportunity to lend a helping hand.

I also know, after talking with so many who worked with her, that Elaine also believed in doing the work now but recognizing succession, that once she is done for the day or once she is done with the work she started, others will follow.

She had a way of ending the day with her staff, and if you are from Las Vegas, you will appreciate this. She would go like this: "Now it is your shift."

The reason why she did that is because—if you have ever played the tables in Las Vegas, at a 21 table, every dealer, at the end of their shift, that is what they do, passing that shift on to the next one. Because she loved Las Vegas and believed in it, that was her way of telling her staff, people she worked with: I am done for now, but now it is your shift. Now it is your time to carry forward all the work we have done.

I can tell you, Nevada has lost a giant, and we are all going to miss her.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Elaine Wynn and her remarkable journey. Out of respect for her, I leave all of you with "Now it is your shift."

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUDD). The Senator from Texas.

BUDGET RECONCILIATION

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, the Senate has made good progress on implementing President Trump's agenda. After just 100 days, we have confirmed his Cabinet. We are now working on a number of Ambassadors, and we have passed budget resolutions in the House and the Senate. And, of course, we are now grinding out the reconciliation process to make sure that the tax cuts that expire at the end of this year do not expire and we are able to prevent the largest tax increase in American history—a multitrillion-dollar tax increase were we to be unsuccessful.

But, as we know, passing the budget is probably the easiest part of this process which we have just been through, and now the various committees of jurisdiction have their work cut out for them, both in the House and the Senate, to meet the targets laid out by the budget.

Perhaps, one of the most difficult parts of this process will be to identify savings to meet budget targets in order to offset the necessary costs in this "one big beautiful bill." It is going to be really complicated, and it is going to be hard, and there are a lot of moving parts.

But one of the ways we can, I think, make good progress on cutting down on some of the excess spending that Washington seems to always fall into is by implementing work requirements for

able-bodied adults without dependents for all means-tested programs.

So means-tested programs—obviously, that refers to the fact that at certain income levels, people can get access to certain benefits by the government. Medicaid is one example; food stamps is another; temporary assistance to needy families—all of these are means-tested.

But over time, the work requirements for able-bodied adults has been eroded. Now this used to be part of our bipartisan consensus. This goes back to the Clinton era where there was an agreement between Democrats and Republicans that government assistance should be conditioned on work. The philosophy, which I think is a sound philosophy, is that government programs are here to step in to fill the gap, a safety net, if you will, when hard times come along. But we don't want any of our citizens, for a whole variety of reasons, to fall into a trap of long-term dependency. That is not good for them; that is not good for their families; it is not good for the communities in which they live; and it is unfair to taxpayers. Taxpayers shouldn't have to subsidize people who can work and who should work but who don't work.

So conditioning aid on some form of work participation, whether it is an actual job or a job training program or volunteer service was a way to keep Americans from falling into this trap.

So it was 1996 when President Clinton and Newt Gingrich, the Speaker of the House, came together to pass the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act. That is a mouthful. It came to be known more commonly as the Welfare Reform Act of 1996.

This landmark legislation created a program called TANF, or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. TANF imposed a 5-year limit on cash assistance and also implemented work requirements for able-bodied adults without children.

And the success of this law was beyond expectations. Within 5 years, welfare caseloads declined by close to 50 percent, the first significant decline since World War II. At the same time, employment and earnings among low-income individuals went up dramatically. Their standard of living improved dramatically. Employment among single mothers increased from 50 percent to 70 percent within 7 years, while the number of children living in poverty—this is a big one—the number of children living in poverty declined by 2.9 percent.

Unfortunately, this era of bipartisan consensus and good policy was turned upside down by the Obama administration's disastrous decision to roll back the TANF work requirements by issuing waivers.

The U.S. Government spends \$1 trillion on means-tested programs, and work requirements are a commonsense way to reform these programs and to save hard-earned tax dollars of Amer-

ican working families that are now spent on people who can work and should work but don't work.

Recent research from the Foundation for Government Accountability found that more than 62 percent of able-bodied adults who receive Medicaid benefits do not work at all. Let me say that again because it is so shocking: The Foundation for Government Accountability found that more than 62 percent—almost two-thirds—of able-bodied adults who receive Medicaid benefits do not work at all.

Implementing work requirements have worked well for TANF, and adding SNAP or food stamp programs would be a great step forward as well. This policy alone would save up to \$281 billion over the next 10 years.

It was also found in polling that this sort of requirement has been supported by nearly 75 percent of voters. So this is a successful requirement, work requirements, something that enjoyed bipartisan support, and in polling, voters show that 75 percent of voters said they thought it was a good idea.

But setting aside the budgetary implications, work requirements have many other positive, downstream effects for American society. As a nation, labor force participation—that is, those who are either gainfully employed or actively searching for a job—has been on the decline among working-age men for decades now. And, of course, COVID was a huge body blow on the workforce participation rates already. Between 1960 and 2023, the fraction of working-age men who are out of the labor force increased from about 3 percent to a whopping 11 percent. And by 2024, this number was increased to 22 percent—it doubled. This is nearly a 700-percent increase over the past six and a half decades.

Significant numbers of men are opting out of the labor force, and it is detrimental to society for a whole host of reasons. And the truth is, it is detrimental to them because there is dignity that comes with work, self-respect providing for your family, and your contributing to your community. Those are intangibles, perhaps, but important in American society and American culture.

But we also know that many businesses struggle to find workers. The Wall Street Journal recently highlighted that a common complaint among employers, particularly in the manufacturing sector, is that they have many well-paying jobs and they can't find enough workers to fill those available jobs.

Around half of small business owners in construction and manufacturing recently reported having job vacancies they could not fill. Recently, progressive policymakers have decided that widespread illegal immigration was the solution to these workforce shortages, opening up our borders.