

That has real implications. Location data, which is bought and sold by some of the sleaziest merchants in the world—sleazy data brokers—can reveal extremely sensitive private information about Americans, including what medical clinics they go to, what houses of worship they go to, what stores they shop at, what protests they attend, and which friends and family they see.

The threat to Americans' privacy is even more serious when you stop to consider the discussion about artificial intelligence and how artificial intelligence can be used against enormous amounts of commercially available data, including location information on Americans.

So, again, it is deeply disturbing that General Rudd refuses to endorse the NSA's past commitment. This is what they said they would do in the past, and it was to not collect and use all this sensitive data on Americans.

General Rudd also refused to say whether the government should mandate backdoors into encryption used by Americans.

I think Members know encryption is the code that protects your messages, your pictures, and private data from predators and criminals. For years, officials have argued that the government should force the tech companies to build backdoors into their encryption products.

But you talk to security researchers, and they will tell you there is no way to create encryption backdoors that only the government can use. Once you weaken encryption, it is inevitable in America that foreign spies and criminals will exploit the vulnerability.

Now, as hacking has gotten more and more sophisticated, the threat that our adversaries will use any and all cyber vulnerabilities has gotten more obvious. In fact, the constant headlines about successful hacking campaigns are probably the reason why we are not hearing as much these days about weakening encryption.

So this question for General Rudd should have been easy, particularly since the job to which he is nominated includes responsibilities for the Nation's cyber security. Again, the general refused to take a position.

So his responses to transparency, as we move to consider this nomination, are especially troubling. In addition to laws and the Constitution, the NSA is bound by numerous policies and procedures which are publicly available. These policies and procedures are especially important because they provide some guardrails on NSA's surveillance and intelligence activities under Executive Order 12333, which, again, is not governed by FISA and not reviewed by the FISA Court.

So to take just one example, if the National Security Agency is going to conduct a search of a 12333 collection for Americans' communications, it generally needs the Attorney General to determine that there is probable cause that the American is an agent of

a foreign power. This is not a law. It is a policy that has been made public by successive administrations so that Americans could get a better understanding of the guardrails that apply to the NSA's surveillance activities.

This is the bottom line: The National Security Agency is supposed to be hunting for terrorists and spies. This Agency is not supposed to be hunting for Americans who simply do things that the President doesn't like, such as criticizing their government or buying abortion medication online.

So I asked General Rudd what I thought was another easy question, as we began to wrap up our confirmation hearing: If he were directed to operate in violation of those public policies and procedures, would he inform the American people? Once again, he refused to make a commitment.

So I also asked him whether, if the administration secretly decided to withdraw or change any of the public policies, would he ensure that the public sees the new policies. Again, no commitment.

So let's be clear. The operational details of the NSA's business, its sources, and methods have to be absolutely protected. National security is at stake. But I didn't ask General Rudd about sources and methods. They are off limits. I asked him whether Americans can rely on the NSA to conduct its operations within the guardrails that the government—and this is the key—has already made public. But in his response, it is not clear that they can.

When Americans can no longer trust whether intelligence Agencies are respecting their own public policies, that is bad for democracy, and it is bad for the intelligence Agencies.

General Rudd was even asked whether, if the President secretly decided not to follow these public policies, would he at least inform the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. General Rudd wouldn't even answer that question in a straightforward way, which makes me wonder what abuses even the Intelligence Committee is never going to hear about.

In closing, I have great respect for General Rudd's many years of military service, but I stand here because his troubling statements about constitutional rights, which I went into with him in detail, simply leave him not qualified for this job.

We are now in the second week of a reckless war that was started by Donald Trump. This war and its global fallout have created new and serious threats to our national security. Our country needs an NSA Director with experience in U.S. signals activities, and it has to come from working on these issues around the world. General Rudd does not have that experience.

The Director of NSA has another job: that of commander of U.S. Cyber Command. The demands of this job are mind-boggling. The cyber threat to the United States can't be overstated.

And as Salt Typhoon demonstrated, our adversaries have succeeded in in-

flicting serious damage to our national security. Just last week, the government acknowledged ongoing hacking of U.S. Government Agencies.

So our country needs somebody who is prepared from day one to protect our country in this crucial area that I describe in closing—that is the question of cyber—because we are dealing not just with Iran but China and Russia. The Commander of CYBERCOM needs to have a deep and sophisticated understanding of this threat. He or she needs to be able to see this threat in its geopolitical context and to fully grasp the technical capabilities and the policy options that might help NSA and CYBERCOM.

Americans are at war, and we cannot afford to promote someone who lacks the experience for the job. General Rudd's predecessor in the job had that experience. They came up through CYBERCOM. They were ready. General Rudd is not. And when it comes to the cyber security of the country, there just isn't time for on-the-job learning. The threat is too urgent for that.

Madam President, for these reasons, I oppose this nomination, and I urge my colleagues in the Senate to do the same.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. WICKER. Madam President, my friend from the State of Oregon is correct: We need someone in this position.

He and many of his colleagues on the other side of the aisle are certainly entitled to their opinion that the President made a mistake in his considered decision. I think the President was correct in what he has done and what he is about to do in Iran, but the fact is we are there, and we need a commander of the U.S. Cyber Command and a Director of the National Security Agency.

And I would point out to the Presiding Officer and to my colleagues and to anyone within the sound of my voice that General Rudd was reported out of the Armed Services Committee by a voice vote. No one even asked for a rollcall vote. So there is strong bipartisan support, even among people who agree with my colleague, about the wisdom of the President's action. Even among those people, they agreed by voice vote that General Rudd should be appointed.

Operation Epic Fury is complex. It is demanding. The President is going to dismantle the terrorist regime in Iran, and our capabilities in the cyber domain in that regard have never been more important. So we need this gentleman in office.

We will never get unanimity on every issue, but there is huge support on this side of the aisle and on the Democratic side of the aisle.

And so, Madam President, at this point I ask unanimous consent that the pending nomination, Calendar No. 655, be confirmed; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid

upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, just very briefly, because my friend is on the floor, I think we both agree that this position needs to be filled. What I am so troubled by is, on issue after issue, where we needed to see experience and savvy in concrete areas to do what Ben Franklin said—Ben Franklin said we need security and liberty, and smart policies will give you both. And, unfortunately, in the questions that I and others asked of this nominee, he simply had no involvement in the past in these questions.

For that reason, I continue to believe that this nomination is a mistake, and it is why I am opposing the nomination tonight.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. MORENO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 3 minutes.

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

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader; pursuant to the provisions of the Public Law 118-49, and in consultation with the Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, appoints the following individuals to serve as members of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) Reform Commission: the Honorable TED BUDD of North Carolina, John Demers of Virginia, Stewart Baker of Virginia.

HOUSING FOR THE 21ST CENTURY ACT

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MORENO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that if cloture is invoked, the filing deadline with respect to the second-degree amendments to substitute amendment No. 4308 of Calendar No. 343, H.R. 6644, be at 12 noon on Tuesday, March 10.

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. MORENO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, all postcloture time be expired and the Senate vote on confirmation of the Rudd nomination at 12 noon tomorrow, and if any nomi-

nations are confirmed during Tuesday's session of the Senate, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

REMEMBERING BOB HARLAN

Ms. BALDWIN. Madam President, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and legacy of Bob Harlan, the longtime president and chief executive officer of the Green Bay Packers, whose leadership left an indelible mark on one of America's most historic sports franchises and on Packers fans across Wisconsin and the Nation.

Mr. Harlan passed away on March 5 at the age of 89, leaving behind a legacy that extends beyond the gridiron. During his illustrious tenure with the Packers, which spanned nearly four decades—including nearly two decades as president and CEO—Mr. Harlan was instrumental in guiding the organization through one of the greatest turnarounds in the history of professional sports and cementing the long-term stability of one of the NFL's most unique community-owned football organizations in the country.

When Mr. Harlan joined the Packers organization in 1989, the organization was facing significant competitive and financial challenges. Mr. Harlan's decision to bring Ron Wolf into the organization as the general manager marked the beginning of the Packers' turnaround, which saw the organization bring in the likes of Brett Favre and other Hall of Famers to Green Bay, culminating in the organization's first championship in nearly three decades in Super Bowl XXXI.

However, Mr. Harlan's vision for the Green Bay Packers football organization went far beyond the realm of merely winning games. He recognized that for the Packers and for the small town of Green Bay to thrive in the highly competitive realm of professional sports in the 21st century, they had to lay the groundwork for the long-term stability of the organization for generations to come. Mr. Harlan was instrumental in guiding the \$295 million renovation of Lambeau Field, which restored the historic stadium as one of the finest in the country.

Equally important is the fact that Mr. Harlan bolstered the unique concept of community ownership that is the hallmark of the Green Bay Packers with his efforts, which included the team's stock sale and the team's investment in facilities such as the Don Hutson Center. This is definitive proof that a small-market team, owned by its fans, could not only survive but thrive in the NFL. The Packers are more than a football team to the people of Wisconsin; they are a tradition

that brings people together. This tradition is not limited to the people of Green Bay; it is felt throughout the State of Wisconsin. Mr. Harlan knew this, and it was his steady leadership that protected an institution that belongs to the people of the State of Wisconsin.

In recognition of his outstanding contributions to the team, Mr. Harlan was inducted into the Packers Hall of Fame and the Wisconsin Athletic Hall of Fame. These honors are a testament to his outstanding contributions to the world of sports. Today, the Green Bay community remembers Mr. Harlan not only as an outstanding individual in the world of sports, but also as the individual responsible for protecting an American tradition that will continue to thrive through the Green Bay Packers.

On behalf of the people of Wisconsin and Packers fans everywhere, I extend my deepest condolences to Bob Harlan's wife Madeline, his family, and the entire Packers organization. His legacy will live on in the gameday roar of Lambeau Field and in the enduring spirit of the Green Bay Packers.

TRIBUTE TO JULIUS CAMPBELL

Ms. BALDWIN. Madam President, I rise today to recognize the exceptional career and life of Julius Campbell. Mr. Campbell is a pillar of the Milwaukee community, and he has left an indelible mark on the lives of many. From serving in the Navy during World War II to his early career as a third-grade teacher for Milwaukee Public Schools to the founding his own church, Mr. Campbell has put his faith in action through a lifetime service to his community and Nation.

Mr. Campbell is a man of deep faith, following a call to preach from a very young age. When founding his first church in 1958, he aimed to focus his work on inspiring and guiding younger generations. Mr. Campbell prides himself on serving God by helping families in need across his community.

Mr. Campbell became a Milwaukee crossing guard at 69 years of age, and he has spent the last 30 years providing parents with a sense of comfort, joy, and trust as their children pass through Mr. Campbell's crosswalk on their way to school. At Yeshiva Elementary School on Milwaukee's Northwest Side, Mr. Campbell is a constant in the students' daily routines, and they are often seen running to his crosswalk just to wish him good morning. Mr. Campbell recently celebrated his 100th birthday, yet has no plans to retire. Instead, he hopes to continue serving his community by helping Milwaukee's students safely cross the street.

I am pleased to recognize the contributions Mr. Campbell has made to the people of Milwaukee, the State of Wisconsin, and our Nation.