

today Wyoming and America lost an extraordinary man. Senator Malcolm Wallop was a dedicated public servant and great legislator. He leaves a proud legacy of a Wyoming Senator who solved problems and initiated great solutions. He set a high bar for public service, and all of Wyoming is grateful.

Whether he was serving in the Army, the Wyoming legislature, or in the U.S. Senate, Malcolm Wallop always stood for freedom. For decades he worked to strengthen America's national security and to protect States rights. His common sense and his commitment helped break down Washington's barriers to American energy development. Our Nation continues to benefit from his leadership.

There will be much more to say about Malcolm in these coming days and in the weeks ahead as we seek to honor his legacy.

I will miss Malcolm's friendship and his support. My wife Bobbi and I send our very heartfelt condolences to his family and to his friends throughout this great country. We will continue to keep the entire Wallop family in our thoughts and in our prayers.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

APPROVING THE RENEWAL OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS CONTAINED IN THE BURMESE FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2003

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remaining time postcloture be yielded back and the Senate proceed to consideration of H.J. Res. 66.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 66) approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

AMENDMENT NO. 602

Mr. REID. I have a substitute amendment which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: (The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

Mr. REID. On that amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 603 TO AMENDMENT NO. 602

Mr. REID. I have a perfecting amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 603 to amendment No. 602.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end, add the following new section:

SECTION . . . EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this division shall become effective 2 days after enactment.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 604 TO AMENDMENT NO. 603

Mr. REID. I have a second-degree amendment which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 604 to amendment No. 603.

The amendment is as follows:

In the amendment, strike "2 days", and insert "1 day".

AMENDMENT NO. 605

Mr. REID. I have an amendment at the desk to the language that is proposed to be stricken.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 605 to the language proposed to be stricken by amendment No. 602.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 2, line 17, strike "on" and insert "3 days after".

Mr. REID. I ask for the yeas and nays on that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 606 TO AMENDMENT NO. 605

Mr. REID. I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 606 to amendment No. 605.

The amendment is as follows:

In the amendment, strike "3 days" and insert "2 days".

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. 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 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, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the Reid substitute amendment No. 602 to H.J. Res. 66, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, John F. Kerry, Barbara Boxer, Patty Murray, Debbie Stabenow, Carl Levin, Kent Conrad, Dianne Feinstein, Tom Harkin, Jeff Bingaman, Tim Johnson, Daniel K. Inouye, Richard J. Durbin, Joseph I. Lieberman, Mary L. Landrieu, Benjamin L. Cardin.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. I have a cloture motion on the underlying joint resolution which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The 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, hereby move to bring to a close debate on H.J. Res. 66, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, John F. Kerry, Barbara Boxer, Patty Murray, Debbie Stabenow, Carl Levin, Kent Conrad, Dianne Feinstein, Tom Harkin, Jeff Bingaman, Tim Johnson, Daniel K. Inouye, Richard J. Durbin, Joseph I. Lieberman, Mary L. Landrieu, Benjamin L. Cardin.

MOTION TO COMMIT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have a motion to commit the joint resolution with instructions, which is also at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] moves to commit the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 66) to the Finance Committee with instructions to report back with an amendment numbered 607.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 2, strike line 17 through 19 and insert the following:

This joint resolution shall take effect on July 26, 2011.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on that motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 608

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have an amendment to the instructions at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 608 to the instructions on the motion to commit H.J. Res. 66.

The amendment is as follows:

In the amendment, strike "July 26" and insert "July 25".

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 609 TO AMENDMENT NO. 608

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 609 to amendment No. 608.

The amendment is as follows:

In the amendment, strike "July 25" and insert "July 24".

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived for the two cloture motions just filed.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, sadly, in just 2 days, about 80,000 people will be out of work because of the obstructionism of one man. This Senator, the junior Senator from Oklahoma, is putting his own petty priorities ahead of the thousands of safety inspectors, construction workers, and contractors who are about to lose their health care and their livelihoods for the second time in the last few months. These workers will be furloughed or laid off on Friday if we don't reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration.

The same Senator is holding up emergency funding for thousands of Americans—hundreds of thousands, actually—whose homes have been destroyed by tornadoes, floods, and wildfires. Keep in mind what I just said. We have a bill that came from the House of Representatives that funded for 4 months the Federal Aviation Administration. We have a bill that came from the House—they put them together—to fund the highway bill for 6 months. With those two bills together, almost 2 million jobs will be eliminated if we don't pass the highway bill by the end of the month but FEMA by Friday.

The Senator from Oklahoma, to whom I referred, doesn't like a provision in the highway bill. Stopping that is one thing. But now he is stopping us from doing something about people who are in desperate need of help, who have been hit hard by fires—in Texas alone, we have had 2,000 homes burned to the ground. So he is holding up emergency aid for Americans whose homes have been destroyed by tornadoes, floods, wildfires, and millions of acres of farmland are underwater, and he is jeopardizing almost 2 million jobs by blocking the highway bill. How he gets these together is something I cannot logically understand. He is stopping us from doing something on the FAA bill but also FEMA.

On Friday, as I said, it is going to cause 80,000 workers, thousands of whom are responsible for the millions of air travelers' safety every day. We have just been through this. A short time ago, we had the same issue, where the safety inspectors were paying for their own lunches when they would go out inspecting airplanes, and buying their own plane tickets, paying for their own hotel and motel rooms, and not being reimbursed.

It is interesting to note this same Senator voted for the highway bill in 2005—we do a major highway bill about

every 5 years. He voted for that when his party held the White House, although the bill included the same issue he has objected to today. I have been told his big concern is over bike trails, bike paths. But the interesting part is that he can have a vote on this. He wants a vote to get rid of bike paths. He is willing to do that. In fact, we have given him the same vote on an amendment before. In 2009, the Senate voted down the very same amendment. He has had this vote before, and it has failed before. He is not willing to even take a vote anymore. This is how far afield this is. He doesn't want a vote. He wants to put whatever he thinks is the right thing for the world and the country as it relates to highways in this bill and say: Just do it; I am a dictator, and I am going to put it in the bill, and you are not going to do anything around here.

We are willing to vote on this again, but we cannot get to a vote because he is blocking us from doing so. So one Senator out of 100 is holding up the important work of this body, demanding that we make this amendment law or else put 80,000 people out of work. This kind of obstruction should end. This is not logical, not rational. I have strong feelings about this part of the highway bill. But this is a bill that has billions of dollars in it. About 1.7 or 1.8 million jobs will be eliminated if we don't get this bill passed. So I urge my Republican colleague to reconsider how this gridlock harms real people in this country. It is hard for me to explain.

In Las Vegas we have a new tower that is being built for the air traffic controllers. It is needed very much. Air traffic into Las Vegas is heavy—about 60 million people a year arrive, and so we need a new tower. We started construction on it a few months ago. It was held up once because of this problem we have with this bill. Now it is to be held up again.

But this isn't just a Nevada issue, it is all over the country. About 75,000 construction workers are working on essential parts of our airports, and these jobs are badly needed. It is just the wrong thing for my friend to do. I hope he will allow us to move forward on FEMA and allow us to move forward on the Federal Aviation Administration legislation. Of course, on the highway bill, we will give him his vote. If he wants another vote, we will give him another vote if there is another part of the bill he doesn't like. But it is something we need to get done as quickly as possible—like in the next 24 hours.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

RECOGNIZING THE HAZARD HERALD

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize one of Kentucky's oldest and most respected local newspapers, the Hazard Herald of Hazard, KY. In July of this year, The Hazard Herald celebrated over a century's worth of news coverage by publishing a 100th-anniversary edition of its morning paper. The Herald is, and has been, the most trusted source of local and national news to the people of Hazard and Perry County for decades.

Founder and prominent lawyer and statesman Bailey P. Wootton, who eventually served one term as Kentucky attorney general in the 1930s, envisioned that the Herald would serve as the primary medium for progress and information for the local community when he began publishing the paper in 1911. Over the years, the Herald became the heart of the community, sharing in both the triumphs and sorrows of citizens of the county as it grew alongside them.

From the arrival of the first train to Hazard Depot in 1912, which a year later would pave the way for boosting the region's coal industry, to the decade-defining flood of 1927 that devastated the county, the Herald was front and center. In the 1930s the Herald followed Bailey during his campaign to be elected Kentucky attorney general, as well as the Hazard High School boys' basketball team as they were eventually crowned state champions.

World War II in the 1940s forced the Herald to begin printing daily to keep people informed with the war efforts in Europe, and it remained so until the mid-1950s when it then alternated to a biweekly publication. The paper mourned President Kennedy's death with the nation in the 1960s, and provided an in-depth account of President Bill Clinton's visit to Hazard in 1999—which was printed in color after the paper adopted color printing technology in the middle of the decade. Most recently, the Herald has adopted online publications and social media to keep pace with the technological advancements that define news and media today.

Perry County is fortunate to have such an established and trusted news source to inform the great people of Kentucky. In the 100th anniversary edition of the Herald, printed July 27, 2011, there is an article that highlights the paper's founding and first decade of printing. To help celebrate this landmark occasion, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Hazard Herald, Centennial Edition, July 27, 2011]

The first decade 1911–1919: The Hazard Herald publishes first issue, begins a tradition still alive a century later.

The first edition of The Hazard Herald was hand set and came off the gasoline powered