

And tourists are worried about traveling to Vermont this fall to see the foliage or this winter to do some skiing.

Our small State is stretched to the limit right now. Winter is fast approaching, which means the end of the construction season is near. By November it will be too cold to lay asphalt, and by December snow and ice will cover the mountains, leaving many towns dangerously isolated. We need to make more permanent repairs as soon as possible or future rains and the fall's freeze-thaw cycle will further deteriorate our roads and make them all but impassable this winter. With just weeks to accomplish so much, we need the full and immediate support of FEMA, the Department of Transportation, and many other Federal agencies.

Earlier natural disasters across the Nation have drawn down our emergency fund accounts, jeopardizing the ability to respond in those States, as well as the newly stricken States such as Vermont. FEMA has less than \$400 million in its disaster account for the rest of fiscal year 2011, and the Federal Highway Administration's disaster account is under \$200 million. On top of that, the Federal highway account already has over \$1 billion in backlogged projects waiting for funding. Since damage to Vermont's Federal-aid roads and bridges alone will exceed half a billion dollars, it is unclear whether the \$2.5 billion we propose in this amendment will even cover all of the costs for declared disasters including Irene. But it is a good start.

We must act quickly to replenish FEMA's disaster relief fund, Federal highway's emergency road fund, and a variety of other disaster accounts that are at dangerously low levels right now. Without additional funding to these and other emergency accounts, Vermont and all of the other 49 States with ongoing Federal disasters will not have the resources they need to rebuild.

Thousands of American families and businesses have been devastated by an unprecedented series of floods, tornadoes, hurricanes, wildfires, and other natural disasters this year. The people hurting out there are desperate for a helping hand from their fellow Americans. Given the breadth and depth of Irene's destruction, on top of the ongoing disasters already declared in all 50 States, we must ensure that FEMA, the Department of Transportation, and all of the other Federal agencies involved in disaster-relief efforts have the resources they need to help our citizens in their desperate time of need.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. 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 assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL), is necessarily absent.

Mr. KYL. The following Senator is necessarily absent: The Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) would have voted "yea."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 92, nays 6, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 138 Leg.]

YEAS—92

Akaka	Franken	Mikulski
Alexander	Gillibrand	Moran
Ayotte	Graham	Murkowski
Barrasso	Grassley	Murray
Baucus	Hagan	Nelson (NE)
Begich	Harkin	Nelson (FL)
Bennet	Hatch	Portman
Bingaman	Heller	Pryor
Blumenthal	Hoeven	Reed
Blunt	Hutchison	Reid
Boozman	Inhofe	Risch
Boxer	Inouye	Roberts
Brown (MA)	Isakson	Rockefeller
Brown (OH)	Johanns	Sanders
Burr	Johnson (SD)	Schumer
Cantwell	Kerry	Sessions
Cardin	Kirk	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Shelby
Casey	Kyl	Snowe
Chambliss	Landrieu	Stabenow
Coats	Lautenberg	Tester
Cochran	Leahy	Thune
Collins	Levin	Udall (CO)
Conrad	Lieberman	Udall (NM)
Coons	Lugar	Vitter
Corker	Manchin	Warner
Cornyn	McCain	Webb
Crapo	McCaskill	Whitehouse
Durbin	McConnell	Wicker
Enzi	Menendez	Wyden
Feinstein	Merkley	

NAYS—6

Coburn	Johnson (WI)	Paul
DeMint	Lee	Toomey

NOT VOTING—2

Kohl	Rubio
------	-------

The bill (H.R. 2887) was passed.

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

The Senator from Wyoming.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ENZI. 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, with an exception for myself and the other Senator from Wyoming, concerning a tribute to Malcolm Wallop, who passed away yesterday, and that we might have such time as needed.

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

RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE MALCOLM WALLOP, FORMER SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 268, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows: A resolution (S. Res. 268) relative to the death of the Honorable Malcolm Wallop, former Senator from the State of Wyoming.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. ENZI. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 268) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 268

Whereas Malcolm Wallop served in the Wyoming House of Representatives from 1969 to 1972, and in the Wyoming Senate from 1973 to 1976;

Whereas Malcolm Wallop represented the people of the State of Wyoming in the United States Senate with distinction for 18 years, from 1977 to 1995;

Whereas, while serving in the Senate, Malcolm Wallop championed the development of space-based anti-missile defense, supported legislation to reduce inheritance and gift taxes, fought to restore fish habitats in the United States, and opposed the control of the water resources of the State of Wyoming by the Federal Government;

Whereas Malcolm Wallop created the Congressional Award Program in 1979 as a challenge to young people throughout the United States to change the world around them through personal initiative, achievement, and service;

Whereas, in 1984, Malcolm Wallop coauthored section 1014 of the Tax Reform Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-369; 98 Stat. 1015), commonly known as the Wallop-Breaux Amendment, which remains today as the leading legislative initiative for sport fish restoration in the United States;

Whereas Malcolm Wallop served as chairman of the Select Committee on Ethics, ranking member of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Armed Services, chairman of the Senate Steering Committee, and was the first nonlawyer in the history of the Senate to serve on the Committee on the Judiciary;

Whereas, after retiring from the Senate, Malcolm Wallop founded the Frontiers of Freedom Institute to continue addressing the issues he championed as a Senator and to ensure that the ideals he espoused were not forgotten; and

Whereas the hallmarks of Malcolm Wallop's public service were conservatism, civility, and working for the western way of life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Malcolm Wallop, former member of the Senate; and

(2) the Secretary of the Senate communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy

of this resolution to the family of the deceased.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, it was with a mixture of sadness for his loss and gratitude for having known him that I received the news that Malcolm Wallop had passed away yesterday. He was a man of strong principles who served over the years with some truly remarkable people, such as Dick Cheney and Al Simpson, to make up some of the most influential and strongly united State delegations I have ever seen.

Those of us who served with him will remember him with a great deal of fondness as one of the greatest warriors from Wyoming and the West who have ever served in the Senate. Whether a person agreed with him or not, he earned the respect of those he served with because it was clear he spoke from the heart with words that reflected his commitment to his home State of Wyoming and our Western way of life.

Malcolm was born in New York and later attended and graduated from Yale University. He immediately felt the call to serve his country, and he joined the Army. Then, when his days in the military were over, he returned to his life as a rancher in Wyoming. It was a vocation he took up with great passion as it reflected his love of the land and his enjoyment of the great outdoors. I think those long hours spent on his ranch gave him the time he needed to think about that which really mattered to him and to his future. It must have been there that he began to get his thoughts together and speak his mind on a long list of issues that mattered to him and to all of those who shared his political philosophy. It led him on a path over the years that would see him writing a long list of prestigious and popular publications that got him noticed and quoted throughout his long and productive career.

Malcolm found his home on his ranch, but he really found his true calling when he ran for and won a seat in the State legislature, first in the house and later on in the Senate. It was in the State legislature that he developed a well-earned reputation for being a thoughtful legislator who became the voice of his constituents as he worked to ensure their concerns were heard and heard clearly on a number of issues that affected them and their daily lives.

Encouraged by what he had been able to do, Malcolm ran for Governor, but God needed a legislator, so he lost the primary. Malcolm then set his sites on serving in the U.S. Senate. He ran against a three-term incumbent. He knew running for the Senate would not be easy, but he was always one willing to do whatever was needed to ensure he achieved his objectives. The Senate race proved to be no exception.

OSHA, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, had come into being and drafted its first regulations. Malcolm noted the requirements for

extensive port-a-potties and built an ad that made the point. Of course, we can't show videos on the floor, but I have to describe this ad because it is still considered one of the classics of running for office.

The camera first shows a cowboy in a blue work shirt and a tattered straw hat saddling and mounting his horse while the announcer says:

Everywhere you look these days, the Federal Government is there, telling you what they think, telling you what they think you ought to think, telling you how you ought to do things, setting up rules you can't follow. I think the Federal Government is going too far. Now they say if you don't take that portable facility on a roundup, you can't go.

At that point, you see the cowboy shake his head in disgust, and then cut back to a donkey tied behind the cowboy's horse, and strapped on the donkey's back is a portable toilet. The cowboy rides off.

That ad got him noticed and elected, along with his great ability to explain things.

After a spirited campaign, Malcolm proudly took his oath of office and prepared for the challenges that would lie ahead as Wyoming's newest Senator. Some may have thought it wise to start slowly and eventually gain momentum but not Malcolm. He got here and started right to work on what he came here to do. Over the years, he served on a long list of committees, and he had an impact on each and every one of them. They included the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, the Finance Committee, the Small Business Committee, the Armed Services Committee, and the Select Committee on Intelligence. He will also be remembered as the first non-lawyer to serve on the Judiciary Committee.

Malcolm served for 18 years in the Senate, and the record reflects that he used his time wisely and well. Although it would be impossible to list everything he was able to accomplish during his service, quite a few milestones stand out that had a great impact not only on his constituents but on people across the whole country.

His legislation to cut inheritance and gift taxes was passed by Congress, an achievement that was hailed as one of the major legislative accomplishments at that time on tax reform. He also fought to stop the Federal Government's effort to control Wyoming's water resources and the taking of private property.

Although Malcolm's career had begun right in his own backyard, it wasn't long before he had expanded his sights and soon began to work on energy and foreign trade issues which took him to conferences and meetings all over the world. He had a great deal of success in those efforts as he worked to strengthen our relationships with our foreign trade partners. Because of his concern about our national defense, Malcolm was heavily involved in the work that was being done internation-

ally on arms control. He was an active participant in a number of those talks. Ultimately, the human rights issues and Western pressure on them helped to bring about deliberations on the Baltics and Eastern Europe.

Still, no matter where he was or what he was doing, he never lost his focus on his constituents back home and how they were being affected by what the Federal Government was doing or proposing. That is why so many in Wyoming will always remember him as a warrior who fought with all his might to put an end to the battle that was going on back then to increase Federal regulations and reduce State and local control over many facets of life in Wyoming and the West. He knew it had to be stopped, and he did not rest until he made it happen.

Malcolm was a true conservative, and the principles and values that meant so much to him helped to set his inner compass and guide and direct him in everything he did. His commitment to conservative values was so strong that it led him to create the Republican steering committee, which now includes just about all the Republicans in the Senate. He knew how important it was to create a working group that would serve as a sounding board that would provide guidance and direction for the ideas and proposals he and other conservatives wanted to offer to control spending, to limit the growth of government, and to ensure freedoms we have all come to cherish as Americans, to see that they would forever be protected and preserved.

His love of outdoor sports led him to champion a tax on hunting and fishing equipment that could only be used for habitat and facilities. Supported by the sportsmen, that provision is still in place, and we protect its use, to be used for what it was intended.

These are just a few of the items you could find on a list of Malcolm's accomplishments in the Senate. There are many, many more that would be part of the legacy of his service. But there is one more at the top of the list which I know was closest to his heart and which I have to mention before I close.

Throughout his life, Malcolm was a strong believer in the importance of the volunteer spirit. That is why he proposed the Congressional Awards program. First of all, it did not cost anything, which he appreciated as a fiscal conservative. Secondly, it was best described as a challenge issued to young people all across the Nation to get up, get active, and get involved down the street, down the block, or across town. It helped young people to realize that no matter the problem, there was something they could do to help solve it.

Malcolm proposed the idea, and Congress soon passed it. No other award program is quite like it, and no other award like it is issued by Congress. It is not an easy award to earn. I am certain that is how Malcolm intended for

it to be. Any young American who has a dream they wish to pursue can earn one of these important awards. Whether it is a bronze, silver, or gold award, each participant sets his own goal and works with an adviser to get there, step by step. They set their own standards in four program areas: volunteer public service, personal development, physical fitness, and exploration. How well they do in each of these categories determines which award they will earn.

It may be because of Malcolm's status as the founder of the program that it always seems to me that when the gold award winners come to Washington, DC, for the presentation ceremony, there are more Wyoming winners than those from any other State. Just like Malcolm, I am very proud of the spirit of my State's young people and the way they answer this and every challenge—with enthusiasm and determination to do whatever it takes to succeed.

In the years to come, the Congressional Awards will continue to be one of the best parts of Malcolm Wallop's legacy of service to the Nation, and it will inspire and encourage countless more young people to do whatever they can to change the world around them, beginning like Malcolm did, right in their own backyard. It already has a great record of successes, and I cannot think of a better way to remember Malcolm Wallop. In fact, it is probably how he would most want to be remembered.

After Malcolm had served three terms in the State senate and given 18 more years of his life to the people of Wyoming, he took another long walk on his ranch, gave it some thought, and decided it was time for him not to retire—for someone like Malcolm never slowed down—he just felt it was time for him to change direction. So he announced he was stepping down from the Senate to give someone else a chance to continue the work that must be done to make Wyoming and our Nation a better place to live for us all.

It was not long after leaving the Senate that Malcolm founded an organization called the Frontiers of Freedom to enable him to continue his work to address the issues of personal freedom and the need to keep our government from growing too large and too powerful. I have always felt, like Will Rogers said so many years before him, that he opened his office just a short distance from Washington so he would be better able to keep an eye on us.

In the years he served at the helm of the Frontiers of Freedom, it was clear that it reflected the true north of Malcolm Wallop's inner compass. Just like he had done for so many years, the organization was completely focused on many of the issues he had worked on in the Senate, and, like him, it was a much valued and important presence in the ongoing conversation and debate about the direction in which our country was headed and whether that needed to change.

Now Malcolm is taken from us all too soon. He will be greatly missed, and he will never be forgotten. When I learned of his passing, my thoughts turned to those Wyoming Senators we have lost over the last few years: Craig Thomas, Cliff Hansen, and now Malcolm Wallop. They may be gone, but their memories will live on and serve to remind us that each and every one of us—Americans all across this country of ours—has something to offer to make a difference in the world. If we do not do what God has sent us here to do, no one else will be able to do it for us.

Diana and I join in sending our heartfelt sympathy to Malcolm's family and to everyone who knew him personally or politically or who followed his public life. He was a remarkable individual who fulfilled his life's dream by working hard, always giving the best he had to offer, and constantly looking ahead to the problems that were looming on the horizon so they could be addressed before they became too difficult to handle.

At moments such as these, I have always believed there is no greater gift we can give to someone who is grieving the loss of a loved one than to keep them in our thoughts and hold them gently in our prayers. I have found that God has a way of hearing and healing us in our darkest hours. May His presence now be a source of peace and comfort to all those who mourn Malcolm's loss. The knowledge that there are so many who will never forget him may, in time, help to soften the pain his passing leaves behind for all who knew him, loved him, and called him their friend.

To heal the empty spot in our hearts, I encourage all who knew Malcolm to write down their memories and share them. I know with full confidence this will not be the last time Malcolm Wallop's name will be heard on the Senate floor. In the years to come, we will often think of him and the example he provided at so many times. But for now, let us say goodbye to our friend. He will be missed, but he will never be forgotten.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to honor one of our former colleagues and a dear friend. U.S. Senator Malcolm Wallop died yesterday, September 14, 2011, at his Wyoming home overlooking the majestic Big Horn Mountains.

Senator Wallop will be remembered as a unique and enduring figure in the history of Wyoming and in the history of the United States. Malcolm was a stalwart defender of freedom and democracy around the world and a determined advocate for limited government and opportunity for every person. Like that iconic range in northern Wyoming that he loved, Malcolm stood very tall—as a citizen, as a State and Federal legislator, and as a loyal guardian for Wyoming people and our way of life.

I want to send my deepest condolences to Malcolm's family back in Wyoming and around the country: to Isabel, his wife; to his beloved children, Malcolm, Matthew, Amy, and Paul; to his dear sisters, Jeannie and Carolyn.

I also want to offer my condolences to all of those folks who worked for Senator Wallop during his years of extraordinary public service. I have met most and have known many over the years. My wife Bobbi served on his very first staff in Washington, and last night she shared with me again what we have all come to know: Malcolm was a kind, caring, and extraordinary gentleman. Malcolm's staff served him ably and honorably.

I know there are also some in this body today who served alongside Malcolm Wallop. You no doubt remember him well. It was just 4 years ago that Senator Wallop returned here to this Chamber and attended my own swearing-in on June 25, 2007. On that day, as is tradition, Senator Wallop walked with me up to the President's desk to take the oath. He stood with me during the ceremony and offered private words of encouragement and advice. I was honored that day to have him there next to me, and it saddens me greatly to join Senator ENZI to announce his death.

Malcolm Wallop was someone I followed throughout his career. I admired him greatly. He was a man whom many of us looked up to, as he grew into one of the most influential legislators of his time.

"Hello, my friend"—that was his classic western rancher's drawl, and it was what you heard if Malcolm Wallop was on the other end of the phone line or came through the door. Malcolm was a real-life version of anyone's image of a western gentleman.

Today, I remember him as a brilliant servant-leader. He possessed a special western wisdom, which often found those around him racing just to catch up. He found great contentment in all of the many facets of his life. Even during recent years, when numerous medical challenges conquered his physical body, his spirit and his intellect were never diminished.

Public service was his heritage and his calling. His grandfather, Oliver Henry "Noll" Wallop, founded the Canyon Ranch in the Big Horn Mountains of Wyoming in 1888. That is before Wyoming even became a State. Noll had the distinction of serving first in the Wyoming State Legislature and then, later in life, in the House of Lords in Great Britain. Noll was the youngest son of Lord Isaac Newton Wallop, the fifth Earl of Portsmouth. When Noll's older brothers died, he reluctantly returned to England to fulfill the family duty. However, his own son Oliver, who was Malcolm's father, had been grown up and he remained in Wyoming.

Malcolm was born in 1933, and Big Horn was always his home. His children and his grandchildren are the fourth and fifth generations of his family to make their lives in the beautiful

Big Horn Mountain area of north central Wyoming. They ranch, they own businesses, they teach, they raise their children, they serve their community—all those things we do to make this Nation strong.

Malcolm was a pilot. He served as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army. He was a cattle rancher elected to the Wyoming State Legislature, serving both in the house as well as in the senate from 1969 through 1976.

In 1974, Wallop ran unsuccessfully for Governor of Wyoming. But it was during that summer campaign that Malcolm began to distinguish himself as a principled and energetic future force in Republican politics. He did not shy from the tough issues; instead, he seemed to gather strength from the challenges.

Only 2 years later, he unseated incumbent U.S. Senator Gale McGee and became Wyoming's 19th Senator, serving from 1977 to 1995.

When Malcolm was elected to this body in 1976, it was really something. You heard about the commercials from Senator ENZI. Well, a group of young people had gathered around to support his very unlikely bid to serve Wyoming in the U.S. Senate. The national press called it the Children's Crusade. Many of those young people came to Washington with him, and my wife Bobbi Brown was among those, who began her own public service career as part of his first-term staff.

It is an indication of the affection and the loyalty felt by those who were part of his team that more than 60 people gathered with Malcolm in Wyoming in 2006 for a 30-year reunion.

He served three terms in the Senate, and his work here was very broad in scope. His presence was lasting, and it touched on the mercurial issues of the late 1970s and 1980s, from energy policy to the environment, from national security to tax reform.

One of our own colleagues, Senator CARL LEVIN, said of Malcolm:

While we disagreed, again, probably as often as we agreed, that did not stand in the way of my admiration for the quality, the characteristic that he had of letting you know precisely where he stood and why.

He went on to say:

And his patriotism is second to none in this body.

Malcolm Wallop was the first elected official to propose a space-based missile system, which eventually became part of our Strategic Defense Initiative. He was highly regarded for his knowledge and understanding of defense issues and surely helped bring the Berlin Wall down. Later in his Senate service, he was a member of the Helsinki Commission, and he traveled in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union as an arms control negotiator.

Speaking of their strategic partnership, President Reagan said: "Leadership, hard work, experience, loyalty to Wyoming—that's what Malcolm Wallop is all about." Malcolm was fiercely protective of States rights, property

rights, the rights to privacy, and he was a champion of the rights of the individual.

He was remembered for the Wallop amendment to the Surface Mining Control Act, a property rights issue which forced the Federal Government to compensate property owners whose ability to mine was undercut by regulation. He worked successfully to protect State interest in the Clean Water Act. He brought significant wilderness to Wyoming through the 1984 Wilderness Act.

He was a key force behind the passage of the far-reaching 1982 Energy Policy Act. Senator Wallop, on more than one occasion, commented that he "was not burdened with a law degree." Yet he was selected in his very first term to serve on the Judiciary Committee, the first nonlawyer ever so chosen.

Perhaps his greatest contribution was his landmark legislation to address the heartbreaking issue of parental kidnapping. He was one of a long and distinguished line of Wyoming Senators who served with distinction on the Senate Finance Committee. His 1981 bill to cut inheritance and gift taxes is remembered as one of the most substantive changes to tax policy that decade.

He appreciated opportunities which allowed for private/public sector partnerships. Early in his Senate career, there was talk of establishing a national service requirement for young people. But Malcolm felt that if we were going to require young people to serve the Nation, the Nation should recognize them for the service so many were already providing through their daily lives.

This resulted in his leadership to establish the Congressional Award. He joined with colleagues in both Houses of Congress in a bipartisan effort and a unique program available to all interested young people in the country was created.

It is a program of Congress which operates with private sector funds. It is an earned honor and is the highest honor which we bestow on our Nation's young people. The many young people in my State who participate in the Close Up program do so because Malcolm thought it was an important opportunity for his young constituents. At the time, Close Up only offered their program in the cities. Malcolm worked to convince the Close Up Foundation that a statewide program would work. I believe Close Up today counts their Wyoming program as one of its most successful.

Malcolm Wallop reached across Capitol Hill. He reached across party lines in the creation of the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund, commonly known as the Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund, which has resulted in billions of dollars generated by users for support of fisheries and wetlands around the country.

But it was not all serious. He was an enthusiastic supporter of his staff's efforts to deal with their homesickness

in July. In July of 1977, he held the first Frontier East, an east coast celebration of Cheyenne's Frontier Days, which is known simply as COWPIE. COWPIE stands for the Committee of Wyoming People in the East. It is still today one of the Washington area's most celebrated summer events.

My wife Bobbi reminds me how absolutely joyful Malcolm was each year on his birthday. His birthday was February 27. As Bobbi reminds me, that is when his staff organized the Wally Awards, making great fun of themselves and their boss. I am told the best was the impersonation of him by his chief of staff, Bill Hill. That is the same chief of staff who then went on to serve as Chief Justice of the Wyoming Supreme Court.

Malcolm remained forever steadfast against the growth and the power of centralized government. He warned: "As we remain the sheep, the government happily remains our shepherd."

He talked often as a Senator of our shrinking freedom and the battle to lay claim to our fragile liberty. That was Malcolm Wallop. When he announced his retirement in 1993, after 18 years in the Senate, Senator Wallop told the Casper Star Tribune simply: "I don't think the only place to fight for freedom is in the halls of Congress."

His life after the Senate was filled with his continuing work on issues focusing on constitutionally limited government, a strong national defense, and the rights of the individual. To address these issues, he founded the Frontiers of Freedom.

He spoke with power and eloquence about the issues which he found to be the core of our great country. In a 2003 interview with Peter Evans, he said:

You'll find in the American people an enormous sense of pride and self assurance that only comes from people living free. It's unbelievably invigorating, and very reassuring, to know the great experiment is in the hands of people who don't even know it, and isn't in the hands of the people who think they hold it.

Malcolm Wallop was so many things. But what Malcolm Wallop was not was sentimental. The new phase of his life was the full phase of his life. He did not dwell on past things. His energy was always spent looking forward.

I wish to conclude by repeating Senator Wallop's own words. Speaking in 2005 before the Ronald Reagan Gala sponsored by the Frontiers of Freedom, Senator Wallop spoke about his own beliefs.

Government was not meant to possess us, rule us, encompass us, judge for us, substitute for us. It was meant to serve us. We were founded as a noble self-governing tribe of free people respecting each other as Americans under God—not under Washington. Americans know this even if their government does not.

The biggest difference between the principle of government in America, and anywhere else is that here the rulers must stick to clearly defined tasks, while ordinary people may do whatever they wish. We must make up our minds to put this principle into practice again, lest we lose the spirit that made us the envy of the world.

Most important, the American model is based on a certain kind of people—defined not by race but by virtue and by the willingness to take responsibility for our own lives. People fit to be Americans ask for blessings only from God. Because being Americans is not a matter of birth, we must practice it every day—lest we become something else.

The size of our continent, its fabulous wealth, its indescribable beauty, the ships, tanks and airplanes in our arsenal, are no treasure compared to the moral character of the American people. I pray to God that he will graciously help us preserve and protect that splendid moral base.

To Isabel and his beloved children, Malcolm, Matthew, Amy, and Paul, to his dear sisters, Jeannie and Carolyn, we thank you for letting him share so much of his life with us all. There is no question our world is better for the time he spent addressing the great issues of the day and we are grateful.

We can cherish our memories and stories of Malcolm knowing he would cast a wry glance and wonder why we were not spending our thoughts and our energy on a challenge that needed our attention. It is what he would expect of all of us. It is the example he left for us. It is his legacy.

So, today, godspeed, Malcolm. The Senate, Wyoming, the United States of America, has lost one of its most steadfast defenders.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

DISAPPEARING MIDDLE CLASS

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I went back to the office and I saw my senior Senator sitting here at this late hour and I wanted to come down and keep him company. So I am glad to be here with you tonight, proud to be from the West tonight with two great Senators from Wyoming remembering Malcolm Wallop's service in this body. It was wonderful to hear their remembrances of him. I am glad we were here to share that being from the West.

Similar to the Presiding Officer, I spent most of August in our beautiful State—the most beautiful State in the United States, if I do say so myself—in townhall meetings, mostly in red parts of the State, but in red and blue parts of the State. They do not actually think of themselves that way, but that is how Washington would talk about it.

In the townhalls, I always start the same way. I say: Ask any question you have. Bring any criticism you have. I tell them I was an urban school superintendent for almost 4 years, it is impossible to hurt my feelings. It was beaten out of me a long time ago. Then we have a conversation.

This time, every single meeting started with somebody saying: What is

wrong with you guys? Why can't you work this out in Washington, DC? We are struggling in the worst economy we have had since the Great Depression, and what we see are a lot of political games being played back there.

That is the version of the conversation I have heard now for 2½ years in our State.

Then, one of the things we get into at the very beginning is the fact that this is not a garden-variety recession that we are just coming out of. This is the first time—this last decade, not just this recession, the last decade—the first time in this country's history when median family income actually declined instead of going up.

Generation after generation after generation of Americans saw their income rise. Median family income is sort of shorthand for middle-class family income in this country. It is the backbone of this country, and it has fallen for the first time in a decade, as the cost of health insurance doubled on the people who live in Colorado, and the cost of higher education went up by 60 percent.

People are saying: MICHAEL, I have been at my job for this whole decade and I am earning less at the end of the decade than I was at the beginning of the decade. My costs of not “nice to haves,” my costs of critical things to move my family ahead to create stability for me and my small business—such as health care, such as higher education—have done nothing but skyrocket.

I am going to show you some numbers that are pretty scary that came out this week from the Census Bureau that reflect, in numbers, what I am talking about and reflect how profound the structural issues are that we face in our economy, structural that do not fit on the back of a bumper sticker or a political slogan or during a debate at night on the television set.

This week's Wall Street Journal, on Monday, had an article on the front page with the headline that reads as follows: “As Middle Class Shrinks, P&G Aims High and Low.” P&G is Procter & Gamble. There is not a more iconic brand in our country's history when it comes to the middle class than Procter & Gamble.

Here are some of the things they make: Crest toothpaste; Head & Shoulders shampoo; Tide detergent; Pampers' diapers—I am glad to be out of those in my house, by the way—Bounty paper towels; Downy fabric softener, Scope mouthwash; Duracell batteries; Charmin toilet paper; Bounce fabric softener—nobody needed fabric softener before there was a middle class in this country, but they make it—Mr. Clean; Pepto Bismol; Pringles; Swiffer brooms and dusters—we have that in our closet—Old Spice deodorant; Nyquil cough syrup; Puffs tissues; Ivory soap; Covergirl makeup.

That is what Procter & Gamble makes. That is what they sold to the great middle class in this country for

decades. Here is this article that says Procter & Gamble aims high and low.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 12, 2011]

AS MIDDLE CLASS SHRINKS P&G AIMS HIGH AND LOW
(By Ellen Byron)

For generations, Procter & Gamble Co.'s growth strategy was focused on developing household staples for the vast American middle class.

Now, P&G executives say many of its former middle-market shoppers are trading down to lower-priced goods—widening the pools of have and have-not consumers at the expense of the middle.

That's forced P&G, which estimates it has at least one product in 98% of American households, to fundamentally change the way it develops and sells its goods. For the first time in 38 years, for example, the company launched a new dish soap in the U.S. at a bargain price.

P&G's roll out of Gain dish soap says a lot about the health of the American middle class: The world's largest maker of consumer products is now betting that the squeeze on middle America will be long lasting.

“It's required us to think differently about our product portfolio and how to please the high-end and lower-end markets,” says Melanie Healey, group president of P&G's North America business. “That's frankly where a lot of the growth is happening.”

In the wake of the worst recession in 50 years, there's little doubt that the American middle class—the 40% of households with annual incomes between \$50,000 and \$140,000 a year—is in distress. Even before the recession, incomes of American middle-class families weren't keeping up with inflation, especially with the rising costs of what are considered the essential ingredients of middle-class life—college education, health care and housing. In 2009, the income of the median family, the one smack in the middle of the middle, was lower, adjusted for inflation, than in 1998, the Census Bureau says.

The slumping stock market and collapse in housing prices have also hit middle-class Americans. At the end of March, Americans had \$6.1 trillion in equity in their houses—the value of the house minus mortgages—half the 2006 level, according to the Federal Reserve. Economist Edward Wolff of New York University estimates that the net worth—household assets minus debts—of the middle fifth of American households grew by 2.4% a year between 2001 and 2007 and plunged by 26.2% in the following two years.

P&G isn't the only company adjusting its business. A wide swath of American companies is convinced that the consumer market is bifurcating into high and low ends and eroding in the middle. They have begun to alter the way they research, develop and market their products.

Food giant H.J. Heinz Co., for example, is developing more products at lower price ranges. Luxury retailer Saks Inc. is bolstering its high-end apparel and accessories because its wealthiest customers—not those drawn to entry-level items—are driving the chain's growth.

Citigroup calls the phenomenon the “Consumer Hourglass Theory” and since 2009 has urged investors to focus on companies best positioned to cater to the highest-income and lowest-income consumers. It created an index of 25 companies, including Estee Lauder Cos. and Saks at the top of the hourglass and Family Dollar Stores Inc. and Kellogg Co. at the bottom. The index posted a