passed this freeze; President Bush signed legislation that Senator Kennedy and I and others in the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee worked on to freeze interest rates for Stafford subsidized loans at 3.4 percent. There is a 5-year freeze. If we don't act by July 1, 2012, 5 years after we passed it, that will mean these loans are going to double.

I wish to share a couple letters I have gotten from people in Ohio. This doesn't just affect the students; there are some 380,000 college students in my State whom it affects. But it doesn't just affect these students; it affects their families. Their parents, sometimes their grandparents, send us letters about how serious this is for them. I will read two letters.

Jeff from Lorain—which happens to be my home county:

I've been a lifelong resident of Lorain, OH. My daughter graduated top of her class from Southview in 2008. She just graduated from Hiram College with a bachelor in Mathematics and minor in Political Science Cum Laude. She maxed out her Stafford loans each year, and these help her to attend college. I've worked in factories all my life, the last 20 years at Avon Lake Ford so we are able to help some but the major work was done by our daughter with her focus and hard work. She is moving on to grad school but at some point she will have to start repaving these loans. Do we want to burden these young bright minds with loan payments that are so large they will weigh them down financially for a large portion of their young adult lives? Were these loans designed to help students who don't come from families with large disposable incomes? Or are they to be used as a way to make money off our young people trying to reach their potential?

One of the good things President Obama did about this was he helped people get into the Federal Direct Loan Program so they would no longer be borrowing from banks at much higher interest rates. College is too expensive. The States don't put enough money into colleges so that the colleges don't charge such high tuitions. Tuitions have gone up like this over the years. But at least we were able to make a big difference on interest. This is our chance to do it again, and we shouldn't let Jeff and his daughter down and others.

The other letter I will read is from Marcelline from Wilberforce.

I am 60 years old. I went back to school to get a job that would not continue to destroy my physical health. My previous job for companies like BP and Wal-Mart were devastatingly hard on me all with little or no medical help. I also returned in hopes of obtaining employment that will position me to be gainfully employed for the next 15 to 20 years. I am supporting my two grandchildren both are aspergers and my son while he tries to gain a degree of his own. I see no possibility of retiring before I die. I also see no possibility of paying off my education before I die. When I started my education I could justify the cost, but I have seen it going up yearly to the point I see no way of paying for it now, especially if interest rates continue to climb. I cannot conceive how the young people will be able to repay their debts. I am very concerned for them. The burden this

will place on them as they go forward is heartbreaking.

This is the story the Presiding Officer hears in Anchorage, in Fairbanks, in Nome. I hear it in Toledo. I hear it in Lima. I hear it in Mansfield. I hear it in Sandusky. It is incumbent upon us—it is a moral question—not to load more debt on these young people so they can develop their talents in a way that not only will help them individually, not only will help their families but will help our society prosper.

We know what the GI bill did in the 1940s and 1950s and 1960s. It not only helped millions of service men and women and their families, it also lifted the prosperity of the United States of America. We owe this generation no less than that.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill 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 (Mr. MANCHIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF ANDREW DAVID HURWITZ, OF ARIZONA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 607, the nomination of Andrew David Hurwitz, of the State of Arizona, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

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

The clerk will report the nomination. The legislative clerk read the nomination of Andrew David Hurwitz, of Arizona, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. I send a cloture motion to the desk with respect to that nomination.

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

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 nomination of Andrew David Hurwitz, of Arizona, to be United States Circuit Judge for the 9th Circuit.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, Al Franken, Daniel K. Inouye, Bill Nelson, Amy Klobuchar, Jeff Bingaman, Michael F. Bennet, Herb Kohl, Patty Murray, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Tom Udall, Richard Blumenthal, Benjamin L. Cardin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Christopher A. Coons, Mark Begich.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum under rule

XXII be waived; that at 4:30 p.m. on Monday, June 11, there be up to 60 minutes of debate on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination. equally divided between the two leaders, or their designees; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination: further, that if cloture is not invoked on the nomination, the Senate resume legislative session and the motion to proceed to S. 3240 be agreed to at 2:15 p.m., Tuesday, June 12: finally, if cloture is invoked, that upon disposition of the Hurwitz nomination, the Senate resume legislative session and the motion to proceed to S. 3240 be agreed to.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that we now resume legislative session. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that we proceed to 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.

TRIBUTE TO WARREN B. LEWIS III

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I want to honor the life of Investigator Warren "Sneak" B. Lewis III of the Nash County Sheriff's Office. On June 9, 2011, Investigator Lewis' life was cut short when he was fatally wounded while attempting to apprehend a fugitive wanted for murder in Kinston, N.C. I want to take a moment to remember him as we near the anniversary of his death.

Investigator Lewis began his career in law enforcement in 2002, when he joined the Nash County Sheriff's Office as a deputy. Through his hard work and dedication, he was promoted to Investigator where he first served with the Narcotics Division and was later assigned to the U.S. Marshals Service's Eastern District of North Carolina Violent Fugitive Task Force. On this assignment, Investigator Lewis helped the Task Force with the difficult and important work of locating and arresting fugitives throughout eastern North Carolina.

Investigator Lewis was dedicated to protecting the people of North Carolina, and today we remember him as he gave his life in service to our State. I want his wife Shannon Lewis, daughters Lauren and Ashley Lewis, father Warren Lewis, and mother Ann Lewis to know that my thoughts and prayers are with them on this day. I know that Investigator Lewis will be forever missed, and his service and sacrifice will not be forgotten.