

period beginning on August 28, 2005 and ending on August 28, 2006.

(c) If a state chooses to use funds under section 404 to reimburse homeowners as provided in subsection (a), it shall make payments in the following order:

(1) First, to the Small Business Administration on behalf of the eligible homeowner for the purpose of reducing, but not below zero, the homeowner's outstanding debt obligation to the Small Business Administration for the disaster loan; and

(2) Second, any remaining reimbursement shall be paid directly to the homeowner.

SEC. 564. Notwithstanding the requirement under section 34(a)(1)(A) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229a(a)(1)(A)) that grants must be used to increase the number of firefighters in fire departments, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in making grants under section 34 of such Act using the funds appropriated for fiscal year 2011, shall grant waivers from the requirements of subsections (a)(1)(B), (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(4)(A) of such section: Provided, That section 34(a)(1)(E) of such Act shall not apply with respect to funds appropriated for fiscal year 2011 for grants under section 34 of such Act: Provided further, That the Secretary of Homeland Security, in making grants under section 34 of such Act, shall ensure that funds appropriated for fiscal year 2011 are made available for the hiring, rehiring, or retention of firefighters.

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 565. (a) For an additional amount for Coast Guard "Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements", \$18,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014, for aircraft replacement.

(b) The following amounts are rescinded:

(1) \$7,300,000 from unobligated balances made available for Coast Guard "Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements" in chapter 5 of title I of division B of Public Law 110-329.

(2) \$7,000,000 from unobligated balances made available for "United States Citizenship and Immigration Services" in chapter 6 of title I of Public Law 111-212.

(3) \$4,000,000 from unobligated balances made available for Transportation Security Administration "Aviation Security" in chapter 5 of title III of Public Law 110-28.

(c) The amount made available in subsection (a) is designated by Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 566. Of the funds transferred to the Department of Homeland Security when it was created in 2003, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts:

(1) \$2,577,000 from Coast Guard, "Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements".

(2) \$4,000,000 from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, "Salaries and Expenses".

(3) \$407,000 from "Violent Crime Reduction Programs".

(4) \$7,101,000 from U.S. Customs and Border Protection, "Salaries and Expenses".

(5) \$3,121,348 from Department of Homeland Security, "Office for Domestic Preparedness".

(6) \$678,213 from Federal Emergency Management Agency, "National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund".

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 567. Of the unobligated, prior year balances available for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, "Salaries and Expenses", \$7,000,000 are rescinded.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 568. Of the unobligated, prior year balances available for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, "Automation Modernization", \$10,000,000 are rescinded.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 569. Of the unobligated balances available for Department of Homeland Security, "Transportation Security Administration" in "Aviation Security" account 70x0550, \$48,503,000 are rescinded.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 570. Of the unobligated, prior year balances available for Science and Technology, "Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations", \$20,000,000 are rescinded.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2012".

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the committee-reported substitute.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 666

Mr. REID. I call up amendment No. 666.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 666.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the amendment No. 666 is agreed to, and the clerk will read the title of the bill for the third time.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the bill having been read for the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 2017), as amended, was passed.

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an amendment of the title which is at the desk be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 667) was agreed to, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes."

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now ask that we proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO GROVER CLEVELAND
"G.C." GARLAND

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to an accomplished educator and veteran who has dedicated his life to teaching young Kentuckians. Mr. Grover Cleveland "G.C." Garland was involved with the Laurel County School System for over 50 years, where he played a vital role in

changing the face of education in Laurel County before finally retiring in 1988.

G.C., 79, graduated from Bush High School in 1948 at the age of 16. At 18, he began teaching at Sasser School, part of the Laurel County School District, after only 2 years of college—his oldest student was 16, barely 2 years younger than him. G.C. spent another year teaching before he joined the U.S. Air Force to serve his country in the Korean war.

G.C. received his basic training in San Antonio, TX, and was transferred around before ending up in Fairbanks, AK. While on leave from his duties G.C. met his wife of 56 years, Joan, at the Ocean Wave Skating Rink in Fariston, KY.

In January 1956, G.C. was discharged from the Air Force and returned to Kentucky, where he returned to school at the University of Kentucky and received a degree in secondary education. He majored in math, history, and political science. After graduation, G.C. and his family returned to Laurel County and he began teaching at Bush. During his 8 years at Bush, G.C. received his master's degree and also assumed the role of part-time guidance counselor.

In 1965, G.C. assumed the position of central office supervisor after Laurel County School Superintendent Hayward Gilliam asked him to help build Laurel County's first million-dollar high school. He spent 13 years as supervisor before being hired as the Laurel County superintendent in 1978. In his 10-year tenure as superintendent, he oversaw several major projects, including the construction of Cold Hill Elementary and junior high schools North and South Laurel Middle Schools.

In 2006 Mr. Garland was honored when the Laurel County school administration named one of the new office buildings after him—the G.C. Garland Administration Building, on the campus of London Elementary School. Furthermore, two of G.C.'s daughters, Jan and Sharon, currently work at Bush Elementary School.

Grover Cleveland "G.C." Garland's lifetime of work and dedication to the education of Kentuckians is truly an inspiration to the people of our great Commonwealth. The Laurel County Sentinel Echo recently published an article highlighting and thanking G.C. for his service to the people of Kentucky. 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 Laurel County Sentinel Echo,
Spring 2011]

BUILDING A LEGACY
(By Sue Minton)

For more than 50 years Grover Cleveland (G.C.) has been involved with the Laurel County School System, except for four years he served his country in the U.S. Air Force, and one year teaching another county.

The 79-year-old entered Murray Elementary School (Clay County) at the age of five

and finished his elementary years at Burning Springs Elementary.

"Burning Springs was a three-room elementary school and they didn't teach every grade every year," Garland said. "They were not teaching the fifth grade the year I was supposed to be in the fifth. I was promoted to the sixth grade and this put me two years ahead of myself. I always did well academically, but socializing and sports were a problem for me. I was a nerd in today's language."

Before Garland entered high school, his parents moved from Clay County to Laurel County and he continued his education at Bush High School, graduating in 1948 at the age of 16.

Then having completed two years of college, the 18-year-old found himself teaching at a one-room school.

"The year was 1950 and I was teaching in the Laurel County School District at Sasser School, teaching grades first through eighth," he recalls. He had one student, a girl, who was 16, just two years younger than he was at the time.

"That first year I also had two beginners. This concerned me," he added. "I thought, how would I ever deal with them. By the end of the school year I was more proud of them than any of the other students. You could really see what they had accomplished."

For his second year Garland was transferred to Valley Grove, the last one-room school built in Laurel County. "I had only taught there half a year when I received greetings from President Harry Truman. I didn't let them draft me; I joined the Air Force. The Korean Conflict was raging at that time."

Garland received his basic training at Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas. He was later transferred to Keesler Air Force Base in Biloxi, Miss., where he remained for two years before going to Low Air Force Base in Denver, Colo.

"I was in Denver three months before I was transferred to Fairbank, Alaska with Project Remote," he said. "While there I developed back trouble and was transported to a bigger hospital at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois. The doctors were getting ready to do surgery when the surgeon went on leave. I was sent to Walter Reed Medical Center in Washington, D.C. where I had surgery."

"After recovering from back surgery, I returned to Laurel County to get my wife, Joan, and my car," he added. "I got married before going to Alaska, but she couldn't go with me. I only had about six months left in my enlistment period and we returned to Washington, D.C."

Although both Garland and his wife, Joan, were from Laurel County, they had not met before.

"I met Joan on leave from the Air Force at the Ocean Wave Skating Rink at Fariston," he recalls. "We planned on getting married at Christmas in 1954, but I got my orders for Alaska in October. I asked her if we could get married before I left and she said 'yes.'" The couple have been married 56 years.

In January 1956, Garland was discharged from the U.S. Air Force. He and Joan returned to Kentucky and Garland returned to education.

He attended the University of Kentucky, receiving a degree in secondary education majoring in math, history and political science. While at UK, Garland taught one year at an elementary school in Bourbon County. Also, his son, Ronald Wayne, was born. (Wayne is now a chemical engineer for Eastman Chemical Company in Kingsport, Tenn.)

Garland and his family moved back to Laurel County and he started teaching at Bush School. For eight years he taught mostly math.

He remembers teaching trigonometry to one senior class. "The class had an average I.Q. of 120. Those students have gone on to do great things. I wish we put more emphasis on the Gifted and Talented Program these days."

"Also, our daughters, Sharon and Jan, were born during my tenure at Bush."

Garland later accepted the responsibilities of a half-time guidance counselor.

"The guidance counselor program began while I was at Bush," he said.

"I picked-up my master's degree while I was teaching at Bush and it was at this time the National Defense Education Act began. The government got all excited after Russia launched the satellite Sputnik, thinking other countries were superior to the United States in math and science. This spurred more training for math teachers and guidance counselors. I was in both categories, so I got a lot of those institutes. I made a summer job out of going to school. Joan said I was a professional student."

It was during one of the institutes at UK during the summer of 1965 that Garland was contacted by then Laurel County School Superintendent Hayward Gilliam. "Mr. Gilliam told me he wanted to bring me into the central office as a supervisor. He said he was going to build a new high school and wanted me to help him. At that time we still had 12 to 14 one-and-two room schools. They had been good in their day, but their day had long since passed."

Garland relates a story pertaining to a one-room school.

"When I went into the central office it was during Lyndon Johnson's term and they had just discovered poverty in these hills." The Council of Southern Mountains in Berea had gathered some books they wanted to send to our one-and-two room schools. People had donated the books; they were mostly for adults. One of the schools received some of these books in a blue footlocker. A representative from the council came down to see where his books had gone and what good they had done. I took him to the school. They had a substitute teacher that day and she had no idea where his books had gone. He noticed a big blue patch on the front door and said 'at least the box was useful.' They had taken part of the footlocker and patched a hole on the front door."

He recalls how the new school, Laurel County High School, was built.

"Before I took the supervisor's job I talked to some people and was told they didn't think the district could build a new school. The district was in debt. But, Mr. Gilliam was determined. That was the same year of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), the 'big' federal aid program that offered funds to areas in poverty. It was broken down into different programs, one being the Title I Program. Laurel County's first allotment of Title I money was \$414,860. That was a lot of money in those days. We still had those one-and-two room schools, were short on teachers and short overall on classrooms. The people over ESEA first said no construction with the funds. Susan Lou Young and I came into the central office at the same time as supervisors and we went with Mr. Gilliam to Frankfort to speak with the state coordinator of Title I. We were told we could not use the funds for construction. Mrs. Young said, 'Looks like we are just too poor to be helped.' The coordinator later said he thought about that and went to Washington, D.C. They agreed some of the money could be used for construction."

Among the first building projects were libraries and reading rooms on the existing consolidated schools, followed by a lunchroom at Bush School.

Mr. Gilliam approached Garland saying he could purchase a 60-acre farm for \$2,000 an

acre if he could get \$80,000 from the Title I money."

"We told them in Frankfort how we were going to do away with the one-and-two room schools and consolidate so the students could have more Title I services," Garland added. "London School, and independent district, was bursting at the seams and had no room to expand. At this time they merged with the Laurel County School District, and in the 1970-71 school year Laurel County High School opened, partially built with Title I funds."

"This was the first million-dollar school in Laurel County," he added. "And the four old high schools became junior highs."

After 13 years as a supervisor and federal programs coordinator with the school district and the retirement of both Mr. Gilliam and the assistant superintendent, Garland pitched his hat in the ring for superintendent.

In 1978 Garland was hired as superintendent with a two-year contract. Joe McKnight came on-board as assistant superintendent.

In 1980 Garland's contract was not renewed and with 30 years of service to the district, he retired.

"That fall, the political climate changed. The superintendent was terminated and I applied to come back," Garland said. "I was hired, finished the former superintendent's term and received a four-year contract. I was superintendent for 10 years minus the 6 or 7 months when my contract was not renewed, retiring under my own steam in 1988."

Under Garland's administration, Cold Hill Elementary and the junior high schools, now North and South Laurel Middle Schools, were the major projects.

In 2006, Laurel County's current school administration paid tribute to his legacy in education by naming one of the new administration office buildings after him—the G.C. Garland Administration Building, located on the campus of London Elementary School.

Assistant Superintendent Joe McKnight succeeded Garland as superintendent. "Joe did a lot for the system. The second high school, north Laurel High School, Hunter Hills and the new Bush school were built while he was superintendent."

With two daughters in education—Jan teaching fifth grade and Sharon a guidance counselor, both at Bush Elementary School—Garland thinks the education field has changed a great deal.

"The facilities have changed dramatically over the years. We have always had good people, but there is no comparison to the facilities today as to 1965 when I went into the central office. Teachers are better trained today, at least in terms of college years and degrees and there is more and better funding of services for students. Teachers see it harder because of paperwork involved and discipline. I think paperwork takes away from time that could be used for instruction. But I guess students are like the rest of us, they are spoiled by all that has been handed to them. I just hope we don't hand them the debt to pay."

"I don't think society in general appreciates a good education. Not necessarily the children. I think we are a spoiled society. In my days in school when they talked about rights, they talked about responsibility as well. Since the 60s we have majored on rights with very little talk about responsibility."

"Again, we have always had good people in the Laurel County School System and I was always for the principals and assistant principals," he said. "In my time we kind of used them as a board of directors. They made it easier on us in the central office. They had a hand in setting the policies and they backed the policies."

Garland said he missed the students terribly for a while after he left the classroom, as well as the good people he worked with at the central office and the school system in general.

"I worked with a lot of good people," he said. "We had a great team. I give any credit due to my family, my church and all the people I worked with. Also, I think we all owe a debt of gratitude to our current board members and to all who have ever served in that role."

MONTANA TAA

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I want to thank all those Montanans who have participated in TAA and have shared their stories with me. They include Jerry Ann Ross, Wilfred Johnson, Daryl Blasing, Larry Netzel, Albert Drebes, and Kris Allen.

These Montanans embody the ideals of the TAA Program, which encourages people to keep trying, even when they have been let down or let go. Their hard work and perseverance led them to their success today.

I also want to thank a few more Montanans. These folks work tirelessly to deliver the TAA program and to help people like Jerry Ann and Larry get good-paying jobs. I want to recognize and thank the following: Kathy Yankoff, Elaine Eidum, Laura Gardner, and Wolf Ametsbichler.

And I want to thank the educational institutions that have helped to train these workers to find good-paying jobs. These include Flathead Valley Community College, University of Montana, especially the College of Technology; and Helena College of Technology.

I know these names are just a few of the many American success stories across the country.

For those Americans who have good paying jobs, keep at it. And for those of you who are looking for a job, help is on the way.

I am proud to support these Montanans. I am proud to support TAA.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to join in the celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month and to recognize the many invaluable contributions that have been made by the Hispanic-American community.

For generations, a vibrant Hispanic community has worked tirelessly to enrich and strengthen our Nation.

With ancestors coming to the U.S. from Spain, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central and South America, the Hispanic community's rich culture has enhanced the great diversity of the United States.

According to the latest census numbers, there are more than 54 million people of Hispanic heritage living in the United States, including 4 million in Puerto Rico alone.

All across America, a vibrant Hispanic-American community is contributing to all sectors of our economy and is playing a key role as small business

entrepreneurs and government leaders on the Federal, State and local levels.

This is especially true in California, my home State, which boasts over 1,000 publicly elected officials of Hispanic heritage. These dedicated public officials serve as Members of the U.S. Congress, the California State Legislature, and hold numerous positions on the city and county levels of government.

This year, I was proud to support the nomination of Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers to serve as a U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of California. Her nomination is historic, as she would be the first Latina judge to serve on that court.

Judge Gonzalez represents an American success story, as her path in life has been extraordinary. Of her parents, her sixteen aunts and uncles, and their children, Judge Gonzalez Rogers is one of only three family members to attend college.

She has been able to rise from modest beginnings to graduate from two of the best universities in the country.

It is my hope that many more young people will follow Judge Gonzalez's journey. That is why I believe it is in America's best interest to give talented young adults who have good moral character and are dedicated to serving the United States the opportunity to succeed. The DREAM Act embodies the values of hard work that make this country great and I will continue to support this important legislation.

I believe it is also important to recognize the 1.1 million Hispanic Americans 18 years or older who are veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces. Americans of Hispanic descent have defended and served our country with valor in every conflict since the Revolutionary War.

Forty-one Hispanic Americans have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest military award presented by the United States.

I commend our Hispanic-American veterans, as well as those on active duty, who have risked and given their lives for the safety and well-being of our Nation.

It is my hope that more of today's young people, including those of Hispanic heritage, will soon have the opportunity to pursue their dreams of obtaining a higher education degree or serving in the U.S. military.

On the larger front, we must continue to strive towards reforming our broken immigration system, which is crucial to the future success of the Nation's economy.

This country was built by people who risked everything because they believed in the promise and opportunities available in America. Part of the American dream is that anyone with a desire and a will to work can make a life for themselves here.

As the current generation of Hispanic Americans continues to strive to fulfill the American dream, I am pleased to celebrate their past accomplishments as well as their future achievements

that will continue to make this country great.

TRIBUTE TO LAWRENCE H. LEE AND GERALD GRINSTEIN

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to two men whose influence has greatly benefitted my State.

My good friend Lawrence H. Lee was, at one time, the CEO of Western Airlines. As you may know, before merging with Delta Air Lines in 1986, Western was one of the largest airlines serving the western U.S.

In 1982, as an executive at Western Airlines, Lawrence was responsible for establishing a hub for the airline in Salt Lake City, UT. This would prove to be a consequential decision, both for the airline and, most especially, for the economic future of the State of Utah.

In the early 1980s, Western Airlines was on the verge of bankruptcy. Lawrence was appointed CEO in 1983 and tasked with the job of turning the airline around. Under his leadership, they were able to reduce costs and return Western to profitability. Ultimately, this success led to Western's merger with Delta Air Lines.

During his tenure as CEO of Western Airlines, Lawrence's right-hand man was none other than Gerald Grinstein, Delta's future CEO. An excerpt from Lawrence's journal gives an account of Mr. Grinstein's efforts to save Delta Air Lines and preserve its Salt Lake hub.

It is important to note that Delta's Salt Lake hub, which exists as a direct result of my friend Lawrence's decision to create a hub there for Western Airlines, is vital to Utah's economy. Salt Lake City is small relative to other major airline hubs in the U.S. Therefore, the city and its surrounding community receive an almost inordinate economic benefit from the presence of the Delta hub. Delta's Salt Lake hub attracts untold amounts of business to Utah. It was cited as a reason that Utah was able to secure the Winter Olympics in 2002. All told, Utah receives nearly \$18 billion every year from commercial aviation, most of which is derived from Delta's presence in the market.

I thank my good friend Lawrence Lee for his contribution to Utah's growth and development. In his journal, Lawrence states that Gerald Grinstein should be considered a "Giant of Salt Lake City." I certainly agree. But, I believe much the same could be said about Lawrence Lee.

Mr. President, as testimony to the importance of Lawrence Lee and Gerald Grinstein to Utah's economic growth, I ask unanimous consent that an excerpt from the Personal Journal of Lawrence H. Lee be printed in the RECORD.

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