

years he has served on the Appropriations Committee, and as ranking member of the Department of State and Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

It has been a pleasure working with him. He cares about these programs, he supports the people who serve in our embassies, he understands what is at stake for our country, he asks important questions, and he insists on accountability for the use of funds.

Contrary to what some might think or guess, there were not many times when Senator GREGG, a conservative Republican Senator, and I, a liberal Democratic Senator, disagreed over the need to find the funds to support these programs. We will miss him greatly.

One year ago, 37 Senators—Democrats and Republicans—wrote to the chairman and ranking member of the Appropriations Committee urging full funding of the President's budget request for the Department of State and Foreign Operations. The funding in the Omnibus was \$3.2 billion below that amount.

Rather than voting for a sound bite, Senators should consider the consequences. The consequences are unmistakable.

A continuing resolution says whatever was OK last year is OK this year. I understand that is where we are. Even though a majority of the Senate would support the Omnibus, the minority party has made it impossible to pass anything without 60 votes.

It is no way to govern, and when it involves issues of national security, it is foolhardy.

#### TRIBUTES TO RETIRING SENATORS

ARLEN SPECTER

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise to speak today to recognize the departure of my good friend, the senior Senator from Pennsylvania. Senator ARLEN SPECTER has been present here in the Senate through some of its most contentious times. He and I have worked side-by-side—sometimes in agreement, other times in opposition—for many years. His presence will be sorely missed.

ARLEN is the son of immigrant parents. He was born in Wichita, KS, in 1930 to Lillie Shannin and Harry Specter. Harry served in World War I in the U.S. infantry, just a few years after migrating to the U.S. from Russia. While in combat in France, ARLEN's father was seriously wounded. Yet a few years later, the Federal Government, strapped for funds, broke its promise to pay World War I veterans a bonus. This, of course, led to a veterans march on Washington and a tragic encounter between the U.S. Army and the protesting veterans. It also led, indirectly, to Senator SPECTER's career in public service as he has been fond of saying that he came to Washington to get his father's bonus and that he would run for reelection until he got it.

ARLEN attended college at both the University of Oklahoma and the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter in 1951. He served in the Air Force during the Korean war as an officer in the Office of Special Investigations. In 1953, he married Joan Levy, with whom he has raised two sons and four grandchildren. In 1956, he graduated from Yale law school and entered into private practice.

Senator SPECTER's career in public service began in 1959 when he became an assistant district attorney in Philadelphia. In 1963, he was appointed to serve as assistant counsel on the Warren Commission, investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Two years later, he was elected to serve as the district attorney for the city of Philadelphia, a position he held for 8 years. After another brief stint in the private sector, ARLEN was elected to the Senate in 1980 and has been the longest serving Senator in Pennsylvania's history.

ARLEN has had his hand in a number of high-profile efforts here in the Senate. However, I will always remember him for his role in some of the most contentious Supreme Court confirmation fights in our Nation's history. He and I both served on the Judiciary Committee during the confirmation hearings for Judge Robert Bork, which were, at the time, the most contentious in our Nation's history. In the end, ARLEN and I reached different conclusions as to whether Judge Bork should have been confirmed. I still think ARLEN was wrong to oppose Judge Bork, but, I have never doubted that his decision to do so was sincere.

ARLEN and I once again found ourselves at the center of a Supreme Court fight during the nomination hearings for Justice Clarence Thomas. During those hearings, Senator SPECTER had the daunting task of questioning Ms. Anita Hill for the Republican side. I was and continue to be impressed with the manner in which he handled that responsibility. Those were difficult, sensitive issues. None of us wanted to disrespect Ms. Hill, but we believed it was important to ensure that the truth be examined and brought to light, and I've always thought that ARLEN handled the matter with the necessary professionalism and respect.

In the years that followed the Thomas hearings, a number of people expressed their displeasure for the way I treated Ms. Hill during those hearings. I was always quick to remind them that it was ARLEN who questioned her, not me. I was the one who questioned Justice Thomas. But, in the end, I think the historical memory of that time has tied the two of us together.

Senator SPECTER has a reputation for being a fighter. And, having been on both sides of the debate with ARLEN, I have to concur with that assessment. His was among the sharpest minds we have known here in the Senate and I am grateful for the privilege I've had to serve alongside him.

I want to wish ARLEN and his family the best of luck.

SAM BROWNBACK

Mr. President, I rise today to speak in honor of my good friend, the senior Senator from Kansas. Senator SAM BROWNBACK has been a devoted public servant and a friend to all of us here in the Senate. And, at the end of this session, he will be moving on to bigger and better things. I will miss him dearly.

Senator BROWNBACK was born in Parker, KS, in 1956. He was raised on a farm—a farm on which his parents still live to this day. SAM was leader in all aspects of his life before coming to the Senate. In high school, he was the State president of the Future Farmers of America. While attending college at Kansas State University, he was student body president. And, he was president of his class when he attended law school at the University of Kansas.

After law school, SAM went to work as an attorney in Manhattan, KS. In 1986, he was the youngest person ever appointed to serve as the Kansas Secretary of Agriculture. In 1990, he went to work in the White House of President George H.W. Bush as a White House fellow. After another stint as Kansas's Secretary of Agriculture, SAM was elected to the House of Representatives as part of the 1994 Republican revolution. And, in 1996, he was elected to replace the former Senate majority leader, and my good friend, Senator Bob Dole. The people of Kansas have kept him here ever since.

Looking over his career in public service, it is clear that SAM BROWNBACK is Kansas man in every sense. The voters of Kansas have recognized this more than anyone else. That is why they have elected him three times to serve in the Senate. And, of course, that is why he is currently the State's Governor-elect.

Throughout his time in the Senate, SAM has been a tireless advocate for the rights of those who have no voice, whether it is the rights of the unborn, the rights of refugees, or the rights of the victims of human trafficking. I believe this is due, in no small part, to SAM's religious faith. For as long as I have known him, SAM has never been afraid to speak publicly about his religious convictions and his belief that those convictions required action on his part. As a religious man myself, I have always admired that part of Senator BROWNBACK's personality and found his openness refreshing.

Over the years, SAM and I have typically found ourselves in agreement on most issues. We have worked together on numerous occasions. While I regret that we won't be working together any more after this session, I want to congratulate him once again on his recent victory in the Kansas gubernatorial election. I am confident that he will be an effective and popular governor for the people of the State he loves so much.

KIT BOND

Mr. President, I rise today to speak in honor of my good friend Senator KIT

BOND. Senator BOND has represented the people of Missouri in the U.S. Senate for the last 24 years, and, at the end of this session, he will depart for greener pastures. I think I speak for all of my colleagues when I say that his presence will be missed.

KIT was born in St. Louis, MO, in 1939. He is a sixth generation Missourian and, after knowing Senator BOND for many years, I know that the people of Missouri have never been far from his thoughts. As a young man, he left Missouri for a short time to attend college at Princeton University and law school at the University of Virginia, where he graduated first in his class. After law school, he served as a law clerk for the Fifth Circuit Court of appeals before going to Washington, DC, to practice law with the renowned law firm Covington & Burling.

Senator BOND returned home to Missouri in 1967 to begin a long career in public service. After losing a brutally close congressional election in 1968, KIT went to work for the Missouri attorney general's office, serving under the great former Senator John Danforth. In 1970, KIT was elected Missouri State Auditor at the age of 31. Then, 2 years later, when he was only 33 years old, he was elected Governor of Missouri. KIT was the first Republican Governor that State had seen in nearly three decades.

For me—and this may be a little selfish—the most important accomplishment of KIT's first term was rescinding Executive Order No. 44, which had been issued by Missouri Governor Liburn Boggs in 1838 and ordered the expulsion or extermination of all Mormons from the State of Missouri. On June 25, 1976, then-Governor BOND rescinded that order and issued an apology to the Mormons on behalf of all Missourians. I remember that day clearly. And, while I was not yet acquainted with KIT, he earned my gratitude and respect.

As Governor, Senator BOND's star rose dramatically. He was even considered as a potential running mate for President Gerald Ford in 1976. Yet, in a surprising upset, KIT lost his reelection bid for governor that year. But, Missourians soon came to regret this mistake and reelected him to the Governor's office in 1980.

After finishing his second term as Governor—a successful term by almost all accounts—KIT was elected to the Senate in 1986. And, thanks to his good judgment, his commitment to his home State, and to his character, he was reelected in 1992, 1998, and 2004.

For several years, I have had the pleasure of serving with KIT on the Senate Intelligence Committee, where he currently serves as vice chairman. From that position, I have been able to see his wisdom and good judgment firsthand. It can be difficult serving on that committee, working on important issues that, if everything goes right, will never see the light of day. But, I can say this—Senator BOND's commitment to our Nation's security is second to none.

Mr. President, it has been an honor and privilege to serve next to Senator BOND for these many years. I want to wish him, his wife Linda, and their family the best of luck in any future endeavors.

JIM BUNNING

Mr. President, I rise today to speak in honor of my good friend, Senator JIM BUNNING. Senator BUNNING will be departing from the Senate at the end of this session. I wanted to take a few moments to offer some remarks.

Now, JIM is a distinguished two-term Senator whose career in public service has spanned more than three decades. Yet when the history books are written, it is likely that he will be more well known for his first love, the game of baseball.

JIM was born in Southgate, KY, in 1931. He graduated from Xavier University in Cincinnati, OH, with a degree in economics.

Most know that Senator BUNNING was a Major League pitcher for 17 years, mostly with the Detroit Tigers and the Philadelphia Phillies. He was, not to put too fine a point on it, one of the greatest pitchers to ever put on a glove. JIM retired with the second-highest strikeout total in baseball history. He was only the second pitcher in history to record 1,000 strikeouts and 100 victories in both the American and National Leagues. Before JIM, only the legendary Cy Young had accomplished that feat. And, of course, on June 21, 1964, JIM pitched a perfect game against the New York Mets, achieving one of the rarest and most sought-after feats in all of sports. Senator BUNNING was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1996, 2 years before he came to the Senate.

After retiring from baseball, JIM chose a life of public service. In 1977, he was elected to the city council of Fort Thomas, KY. Two years later, he was elected to the Kentucky State Senate, where he became the Republican Leader. And, in 1986, he was elected to the first of his six terms in the U.S. House of Representatives. And, in 1998, Senator BUNNING was elected to the Senate and has served here ever since.

Throughout his time in Washington, Senator BUNNING has been an advocate for a number of causes, including the preservation of Social Security for seniors, fiscal and financial reform, and ending America's dependence on foreign energy sources. He's played a key role on some of this chamber's most influential committees, including the Banking, Energy, Budget, and Finance Committees.

For the last several years, I have had the opportunity to work with Senator BUNNING on the Finance Committee. I have always admired his commitment to his principles and his willingness to speak plainly when it became necessary to do so. His presence on the committee and in this Chamber will certainly be missed.

I want to wish JIM and his family the best of luck going forward.

JUDD GREGG

Mr. President, I rise to speak today to recognize the departure of my good friend Senator JUDD GREGG. Senator GREGG has been a tireless advocate for the people of his State and devoted public servant. He will most certainly be missed.

Senator GREGG is a New Hampshire man through and through. He was born in Nashua, NH, in 1947. His father, Hugh Gregg, served as Governor of New Hampshire when JUDD was just 6 years old. JUDD graduated from Phillips Exeter in 1965 before going on to earn his baccalaureate from Columbia University and his law degree from Boston University School of Law.

After finishing law school 1972, JUDD returned to Nashua to commence his law practice, though it wouldn't be long before he would answer the call into public service. From 1978 to 1980, JUDD served on the New Hampshire Governor's Executive Council. Then, in 1980, he was elected to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served for four terms. In 1988, he followed in his father's footsteps and was elected Governor of New Hampshire and was reelected in 1990.

In 1992, after two successful terms as Governor, in which he was able to balance the budget and leave the State with a surplus, JUDD was elected to represent New Hampshire here in the U.S. Senate. And, after serving for three terms, he is stepping down at the end of this session.

If one were to describe JUDD's political philosophy, I think they would have to say that he was for fiscal discipline even when fiscal discipline wasn't cool. As chairman and ranking member of the Senate Budget Committee and senior member of the Banking Committee, he has always been a voice of warning and restraint, even when restraint wasn't the status quo around Washington. His knowledge and expertise on these issues made him one of the most respected voices in our debates over health care, economic and fiscal policy, and financial regulatory reform.

While JUDD has always been a conservative, he's never let go of his independence, refusing to put party before his principles. Everyone in Washington claims that they are that way, but Senator GREGG is one of the few that has walked the walk. That, more than anything, is why he has won the respect and admiration of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

The State of New Hampshire has been well-represented here in the Senate and I know the people of his State are grateful for JUDD's service. It has been both an honor and a privilege to have served alongside Senator GREGG. While I am certain that JUDD will be successful in whatever endeavor he chooses next, I am even more certain that the Senate will be a lesser place without him here.

I want to wish JUDD and his wife Kathleen and their family the very best.

GEORGE LEMIEUX

Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the junior Senator from Florida. Though Senator GEORGE LEMIEUX has only been here a short time, he has been an effective advocate for the good people of Florida. I want to wish him the best of luck.

Senator LEMIEUX was born in Homestead, FL. He is the son of a building contractor. He grew up in Coral Springs, FL, and attended college at Emory University, earning a degree in political science. GEORGE then went on to obtain his law degree from Georgetown University.

Senator LEMIEUX's career in public service began in 2003 when he went to work in the Florida attorney general's office. He would eventually be named deputy attorney general, a position he held for 2 years. He would later serve as the Florida Governor's chief of staff, overseeing numerous state agencies.

After his time in the Governor's office, GEORGE returned to the private sector and was headed down what had to be a lucrative career path in the private sector at one of Florida's most prestigious law firms. But, he answered the call to public service once again in 2009 when Senator Mel Martinez announced his retirement and Florida was in need of a Senator.

Since being appointed to the Senate, GEORGE has served on the Armed Services Committee, the Commerce Committee, and the Special Committee on Aging. He has had a reputation for being pro-growth, pro-business, and a deficit hawk. In fact, he has been one of the few people in the Senate who put their money where their mouth is and actually proposed a plan to address our fiscal problems. Frankly, I think we could use more people like that here in the Senate.

It is just a difficult fact that, here in the Senate, some are here only for short periods of time. But, every State deserves to be represented in this Chamber. Senator LEMIEUX answered the call to serve during what has been an extremely difficult time in the Senate. He has done so with dignity and an unwavering commitment to the people of Florida.

Once again, I want to offer my best wishes for George and his family in all their future endeavors.

BYRON DORGAN

Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the departure of junior Senator from North Dakota. Senator BYRON DORGAN, a devoted public servant who has spent most of his life serving of the good people of North Dakota, will be leaving the Senate at the close of this session. He will certainly be missed.

Senator DORGAN was born in Dickinson, ND, in 1942 and was raised in Regent, ND. His family worked in the petroleum and farm equipment business and they also raised horses and cattle. BYRON attended college at the University of North Dakota and graduate school at the University of Denver. He began his career in public service at the young age of 26, when he was appointed to be the North Dakota State

Tax Commissioner. He was youngest constitutional officer in the history of North Dakota.

Senator DORGAN came to Washington, DC, in 1980 when he was elected to serve in the House of Representatives. He served six terms in the House before coming to the Senate in 1992. And, for three full terms, he has ably and energetically represented his native State. During his time here, he has been a senior member of the Appropriations Committee, chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee, and, of course, chairman of the Democratic Policy Committee. The people of North Dakota have benefitted from his efforts on those committees and, I think he would be the first to tell you, that his home State has never been far from his thoughts here in the Senate.

While Senator DORGAN and I have, more often than not, disagreed on the issues, he has always been sincere in his belief that what he was doing was in the best interest of our country. Such commitment to principle has to be admired, even if, in the end, you disagree with the conclusion that is reached. And, I should note that there have been times, actually in some high-profile moments, in which BYRON has voted differently than the majority of his party. In the Senate, which, of late, has been highly polarized and extremely partisan, going against the grain takes courage and independence, qualities I have admired in Senator DORGAN.

Senator DORGAN is a good man. I want to wish him, his wife Kim, and their family the very best of luck.

BLANCHE LINCOLN

Mr. President, I rise today to speak in honor of my good friend, the senior Senator from Arkansas. Senator BLANCHE LINCOLN will depart from Senate at the end of this session. She will certainly be missed.

Senator LINCOLN is seventh-generation Arkansan. She was born in Helena, AR, in 1960 to family of wheat, soybean, and cotton farmers. Her first elected office was president of the student council at Helena Central High School. She got a bachelor's degree from Randolph Macon Women's College in Lynchburg, VA, and then went to work on the congressional staff for Representative Bill Alexander.

She left the Congressman's office after 2 years to pursue private sector work in Washington, DC, but would return home to Arkansas to run against her former boss in 1992. Her campaign for Congress was successful and BLANCHE became the first woman ever to represent the Arkansas First District in the House of Representatives.

All told, Senator LINCOLN served two terms in the House before running for Senate in 1998. That year, at the age of 38, Senator LINCOLN became the youngest woman ever elected to the U.S. Senate and only the second female Senator in the history of Arkansas.

BLANCHE's career in the Congress has been defined by her willingness to reach across the aisle and work with Senators from both parties. She is a

proud Democrat but has never been an ideologue. Her devotion has never been to a party line or platform, but to her own convictions and to the people of Arkansas.

I have had the privilege of working close with Senator LINCOLN on a number of occasions. Much of the time, we found ourselves on different sides of the issues. But, there were also a number of times where we were in agreement. In fact, I can think of several occasions where she defied her own party's leadership and was, at the end of the day, a difference-maker on a number of important efforts.

Here in the Senate, things have a tendency to get contentious in a hurry. Far too often, partisanship gets in the way of good policymaking. We should commend those who are willing to see past the politics of the day and focus on the long-term impact of the things we do here in the Senate. Senator BLANCHE LINCOLN is one of those people.

I want to wish Senator LINCOLN and her family the very best of luck going forward.

#### DREAM ACT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask the RECORD reflect that if I would have been present for yesterday's vote on the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors—DREAM—Act of 2010, H.R. 5281, that I would have voted against cloture. My wife and I had a long standing family commitment to attend my grandson's graduation.

The American people sent us a clear message on November 2, 2010, to focus on getting our economy moving again. It bears repeating: our country's unemployment rate is nearly 10 percent. Yet instead of listening to the true needs of this Nation, the majority in the Senate is moving full speed ahead with legislation in order to curry favor with political constituencies.

Pushing this bill through during a lameduck session of Congress is not how Utahns or Americans want Congress to operate. The bill before us is one of many versions of the DREAM Act introduced in the last 2 months. Though H.R. 5281 would result in a significant change to U.S. immigration law, the bill never received 1 day of a committee markup. An issue as important as this one needs to follow the regular order of the legislative process.

Now more than ever, our Nation's porous border is flowing over with increasingly violent crimes—fueled by drugs, gangs and even human trafficking. Unfortunately, this chaos is spilling into our communities. That is why, when it comes to immigration, my primary focus is on how we can finally secure our borders and how best to fix our broken immigration system.

The fight to control the border is no longer isolated to just the physical