

BUDGETARY AGGREGATES—PURSUANT TO SECTION 106(B)(2)(C) OF THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT OF 2011 AND SECTION 311 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974—Continued

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	\$s in millions			\$s in millions			\$s in millions	
	2012	2013		2012	2013		2012	2013
Outlays	3,123,589	2,947,257	Revised Spending Aggregates:			Outlays	3,123,589	3,006,559
Adjustments*:			Budget Authority	3,075,731	2,986,115			
Budget Authority	0	148,840						
Outlays	0	59,302						

*Includes an adjustment related to the off-budget portion of the program integrity funding previously provided for Continuing Disability Reviews and Redeterminations.

REVISIONS TO THE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 106 OF THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT OF 2011 AND SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

	In millions of dollars		
	Current allocation/limit	Adjustment	Revised allocation/limit
Fiscal Year 2012:			
Security Discretionary Budget Authority	816,943	0	816,943
Nonsecurity Discretionary Budget Authority	363,536	0	363,536
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays	1,320,414	0	1,320,414
Fiscal Year 2013:			
Security Discretionary Budget Authority	546,254	93,409	639,663
Nonsecurity Discretionary Budget Authority	509,991	55,845	565,836
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays	1,224,882	59,671	1,284,553

DETAIL ON ADJUSTMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 2013 ALLOCATIONS TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 106 OF THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT OF 2011

	\$s in billions				
	Program integrity	Disaster relief	Emergency	Overseas contingency operations	Total
Department of Defense:					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	93.297	93.297
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	50.697	50.697
Disaster Assistance Supplemental*:					
Budget Authority	0.000	5.379	50.578	0.000	55.957
Outlays	0.000	0.538	8.436	0.000	8.974
Total:					
Budget Authority	0.000	5.379	50.578	93.297	149.254
Outlays	0.000	0.538	8.436	50.697	59.671
Memorandum 1: Breakdown of Above Adjustments by Category:					
Security Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.112	93.297	93.409
Nonsecurity Budget Authority	0.000	5.379	50.466	0.000	55.845
General Purpose Outlays	0.000	0.538	8.436	50.697	59.671
Memorandum 2: Cumulative Adjustments for FY 2013 (Includes Previously Filed Adjustments):					
Budget Authority	1.050	11.027	50.578	95.844	158.499
Outlays	0.907	0.941	8.436	51.772	62.056

Note: This table reflects the FY 2013 impact of the Disaster Assistance Supplemental. The ten year impact is \$60.4 billion in budget authority and \$59.118 billion in outlays.

OBJECTION TO S. 2215

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I intend to object to any unanimous consent agreement to proceed to or dispose of Calendar Number 536, Senate Bill 2215, a bill to create jobs in the United States by increasing United States exports to Africa by at least 200 percent in real dollar value within 10 years, and for other purposes.

TRIBUTE TO CARYN WAGNER

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I wish to recognize today an extraordinary public servant and a dedicated leader of the U.S. intelligence community, Ms. Caryn Anne Wagner, the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis—I&A—at the Department of Homeland Security. After 30 years of devoted Federal service, Caryn came out of retirement in 2010 when the President nominated her to the Under Secretary position. She was confirmed for this position and has proven herself a manager and leader of what had been a troubled agency. After nearly 3 years in the job, Ms. WAGNER will retire again on Friday, December 21. I am sorry to see her leave but wish her the very best as she prepares for her next chapter.

I came to know Caryn when she was nominated to be the Under Secretary

for Intelligence and Analysis. Since then, she has drawn on the depth and breadth of her experience in the intelligence community and the Congress to build the foundations of a Homeland Security intelligence office that will long outlast her tenure. The mission of I&A is to provide the Department of Homeland Security with the intelligence and information it needs to keep the homeland safe, secure, and resilient and to bring to the intelligence community the information and analysis from the Department's thousands of officers posted at our Nation's airports, borders, and numerous other places around the world. It also informs and empowers State, local, and tribal governments and law enforcement on the frontlines of our homeland defense against terrorism.

Caryn's many years of experience in the intelligence community, combined with an in-depth knowledge of the National Intelligence Program, collaborative instincts, and insightful thinking on intelligence matters have been key components of her success. She previously held senior positions involving oversight of the collection and analysis of intelligence to include: the Director of Analysis and Production and Director of the Military intelligence staff for the Defense Intelligence Agency, where she was respon-

sible for development and management of the General Defense Intelligence Program; the Defense Intelligence Agency's senior representative to the U.S. European Command and North Atlantic Treaty Organization—NATO—Assistant Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Management and the first chief financial officer for the National Intelligence Program; as well as the Executive Director for Intelligence Community Affairs. In that role, she was responsible for the Community Management staff, which provided strategic planning, policy formulation, resource planning, program assessment and budget oversight for the intelligence community. Adding to her experience in the executive branch, she also served for a brief time in the private sector, where she provided support to military operations, intelligence planning, and intelligence systems architecture development. She also served our Nation in uniform for 8 years as a signals intelligence and electronic warfare officer in the U.S. Army, and in the Congress as budget director for the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

But I want to note in particular her role as Under Secretary in the Department of Homeland Security. Caryn stepped into a relatively new organization that had some notable problems,

to include an unclear mission, a shocking overreliance on a workforce in which government contractors outnumbered employees, and major shortfalls in office budgeting and spending. Drawing upon her considerable experience, Caryn was able to shape I&A's personnel structure to match as closely as possible that of the larger intelligence community; thereby greatly decreasing the number of contractors, flattening the Federal grade structure, and moving junior and midgrade personnel into career ladder positions. She also addressed and conquered basic management challenges that had previously gone unnoticed and unaddressed. As a result, I&A now has a functioning process to develop a budget request and execution plan; procedures in place for hiring and training qualified personnel; and procedures for identifying the need for policies, then writing, publishing and enforcing them.

While overseeing the Department of Homeland Security's intelligence functions, Under Secretary Wagner has promoted information sharing and engagement with State, local, and tribal partners and has championed the consolidation of the Department's counterintelligence mission. In the critical area of cyber security, Caryn has overseen I&A's close collaboration and analytic support to the Department's National Protection and Programs Directorate.

Under Secretary Wagner has approached every issue with a pragmatic and professional approach that should be a model for all who follow her.

I would also like to note that over the past year or so, I have had a series of dinners and informal gatherings with senior women in the intelligence community. In that context, I have gotten to know Caryn on a more personal level, and I hope that we will continue our friendship after her retirement.

Our Nation owes this public servant a tremendous debt of gratitude. I wish to thank her on behalf of the committee for her decades of exceptional service to our country and to wish her and her husband Chad the very best in the days and years ahead. Caryn can at long last dedicate more time to her love of gardening, travel, theater going and fine dining, and I wish her all the very best.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF CALIFORNIA RICE PRODUCTION

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I would like to commemorate the centennial of commercial rice production in California. What began as an experimental crop in the Sacramento Valley has become a more than billion-dollar industry for our State and an exceptional agricultural product enjoyed by consumers worldwide.

Rice was introduced in California during the Gold Rush, when immi-

grants traveled to the State in search of fortune and a better life. As early as 1870, European and Asian settlers began to experiment with different varieties of rice that they had grown back in their homelands. After attempts to grow long grain rice were unsuccessful, the USDA concluded that California's climate would be more amenable to a Japanese medium-grain variety known as Kiushu. When Kiushu failed to thrive in southern and coastal areas of California, it was discovered that the Sacramento Valley had the most ideal soil and climate conditions for the high-quality Japanese varieties of rice. By 1908, Kiushu rice was successfully being grown in the community of Biggs in Butte County. The California Rice Experiment Station, established in Biggs in 1912, has helped farmers perfect the short- and medium-grain rice crop for the last century. More than 95 percent of the State's rice is grown in the Sacramento Valley region of California.

Rice has become one of the State's top agricultural exports. According to the California Rice Commission, California rice is used in nearly every roll of sushi made in the United States and represents more than 30 percent of the Nation's rice exports to countries such as Japan, Taiwan, and Korea. This year's crop is expected to yield 5 billion pounds and represents \$1.8 billion in economic value.

In addition to supplying consumers with this fine agricultural product, California rice fields serve as an important habitat for migratory birds along the Pacific Flyway. After the fields are harvested in the fall, growers flood them to create feeding grounds that yield nearly 60 percent of the food needed by 10 million waterfowl each winter.

I congratulate California's 2,500 family rice farmers on this centennial of successful rice production, and organizations such as the California Rice Commission and Farmers' Rice Cooperative that have worked to promote and export this fine product all over the world.●

TRIBUTE TO HARRY E. LEGRAND

• Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I would like to recognize Harry E. LeGrand, a native North Carolinian, for his contributions to his State, his Nation, and the scientific community, particularly in the area of groundwater research and how the disposal of contaminated waste can affect our water supplies.

Born in 1917 in Mebane, NC, Harry graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill with a B.S. in geology. He was working as a geologic aide when he answered his nation's call to duty and served as an officer of the First Army in the European Theatre of World War II which included service stretching from the Normandy invasion to the Battle of the Bulge.

Harry returned home after his valiant service to our country and mar-

ried Undine Nye. Throughout his life both personally and professionally, Undine provided Harry with love and support and traveled with him on many geology trips, providing a sense of home even in far away places.

When Harry went to work for the Ground Water Branch of the United States Geological Survey, USGS, he quickly noticed something that would follow him throughout his career—the lack of comprehensive records and data related to his field of study. Despite the fact that incomplete and imprecise data was a constant in his professional career, Harry saw this as an opportunity rather than an impediment and stated in an autobiographical article that “working with imprecise data can be a blessing because it prompts clear reasoning that can lead to useful deductions.” Where many people would see nothing more than a roadblock Harry saw opportunity, and the work he accomplished to fill in the many holes in available information and build on the data that did exist led to practices still heralded and in use today.

Harry's work in those years focused primarily on groundwater in the fractured igneous and metamorphic rock in the Piedmont of North Carolina, and he discovered a useful system for locating high-yielding wells based on topography and soil thickness. During the 1950's, Harry worked with the USGS's Office of Radiohydrology to identify potential deep-well disposal sites for low-level radioactive material and was named head of the Radiohydrology Section in 1960. It was in this capacity that he became more interested in groundwater contamination and laid the foundation for future research of the role and impact of natural attenuation. Ever curious and eager to further knowledge on subjects that were under-researched, Harry soon turned his attention to karst hydrology. After much travel, research, and field work, Harry and his fellow Americans serving on the Karst Commission of the International Association of Hydrogeology laid the basis for useful generalizations that would have worldwide application. Harry's retirement did not slow him down and in 2004, 3 decades after leaving the USGS, Harry wrote a report that serves as a master groundwater conceptual model for sites in the igneous and metamorphic terrain of North Carolina.

Harry spent his life pursuing fields of study that were largely under-researched at the time and, in many cases, offered little in the way of solid data upon which to build. Despite, or perhaps in spite of that, Harry pushed forward with research that furthered development in these fields and provided a solid foundation for research to come. While the worlds of geology and groundwater research might feel foreign to many of us, Harry identified many shared qualities between aquifers and human beings, and he expressed these commonalities in poetry. As if