

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		546,000	254	546,254
Nonsecurity Discretionary Budget Authority		501,000	8,991	509,991
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays		1,222,497	2,385	1,224,882

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 Congency Operations	Total
Financial Services:						
Budget Authority	0.000	0.167	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.167
Outlays	0.000	0.129	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.129
Homeland Security:						
Budget Authority	0.000	5.481	0.000	0.254	5.735	
Outlays	0.000	0.274	0.000	0.203	0.477	
Labor-HHS-ED:						
Budget Authority	1.050	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.050	
Outlays	0.907	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.907	
State-Foreign Operations:						
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.293	2.293	
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.872	0.872	
Total:						
Budget Authority	1.050	5.648	0.000	2.547	9.245	
Outlays	0.907	0.403	0.000	1.075	2.385	
Memorandum 1: Breakdown of Above Adjustments by Category:						
Security Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.254	0.254	
Nonsecurity Budget Authority	1.050	5.648	0.000	2.293	8.991	
General Purpose Outlays	0.907	0.403	0.000	1.075	2.385	
Memorandum 2: Cumulative Adjustments (Includes Previously Filed Adjustments)						
Budget Authority	1.050	5.648	0.000	2.547	9.245	
Outlays	0.907	0.403	0.000	1.075	2.385	

REQUEST FOR SEQUENTIAL
REFERRAL

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter dated June 28, 2012, to the Majority leader from myself and Senator GRASSLEY.

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

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2012.

Hon. HARRY REID,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER REID: Pursuant to Section 3(b) of Senate Resolution 400 of the 94th Congress, as amended by Senate Resolution 445, 108th Congress, we request that S. 3276, the FAA Sunsets Extension Act of 2012, which was filed by the Select Committee on Intelligence on June 7, 2012, be sequentially referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill contains matters within the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee.

Thank you for your assistance and co-operation.

Sincerely,

PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman.
CHARLES E. GRASSLEY,
Ranking Member.

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CONTINUATION OF THE WIPA
PROGRAM

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to express my disappointment and frustration that the Work Incentives Planning and Assistance program also known as WIPA run by the Social Security Administration is being shut down today. Congress has not acted to extend this important program and the Commissioner of Social Security does not believe he has the authority to continue the program. I disagree. I think he could continue this program under his broad authority to implement the Social Security Act. It is my belief that if he did that and that was contrary to congressional intent, Congress would express that disapproval through the appropriations process.

Let me explain what the WIPA program does. Both the Social Security disability insurance, SSDI, program and the supplemental security income, SSI, program have many provisions to assist beneficiaries in attempting to return to work, but the rules and features of the work incentives are complex and can be intimidating. Through the WIPA program, SSA makes grants to community-based organizations to provide SSDI and SSI disability beneficiaries with assistance in navigating and using the return-to-work features. The total budget for the WIPA grant

program is \$23 million a year. Because it is such a large State, Montana has two WIPA grantees. The Montana Center for Inclusive Education at Montana State University in Billings is the WIPA specialist for residents of eastern Montana. Over the last 30 months, the WIPA in MSU Billings has served over 100 Montana residents. On the western side of the State, the North Central Independent Living Services, Inc., near Great Falls runs an innovative program where the WIPA grant is dispersed among several Centers for Independent Living in order to provide more personal, one-on-one service for residents of Montana. That program has served over 220 Montana residents.

I think the WIPA program should continue. I know many Members of Congress agree. I hope the Commissioner will continue these important programs as soon as possible. Given the state of the economy today, we should not limit important services that can help our constituents who want to help themselves by attempting to work.

AUTHORIZED RURAL WATER
PROJECTS COMPLETION ACT

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today as an original co-sponsor of the Authorized Rural Water Projects Completion Act, introduced by my colleague, Senator BAUCUS. I am pleased to support this important legislation which would address the serious backlog in the construction of Bureau of Reclamation water projects that are intended to serve rural and tribal communities.

All of these projects have already been studied and authorized by the Congress. However, the funding for constructing the projects has lagged, causing a delay in addressing the needs of rural and tribal communities to have potable water delivered for their use.

In 1902, the Reclamation Fund was established by Congress, intended to be used as a funding source to construct water projects in the West. It is funded through a variety of receipts, including Federal mineral leasing receipts. However, the use of monies from the Reclamation Fund has been subject to appropriation, and therefore, large balances have remained in the Fund. The average annual surplus in the Reclamation Fund from FY 2005 through FY 2011 was \$960 million. While these monies were intended to be used for water project construction, they have not always been appropriated when needed.

The bill that is being introduced today would direct that every year \$80 million that would otherwise be deposited in the Reclamation Fund be made available without further appropriation for the construction of the authorized rural water projects—projects that Congress has already determined are in the public interest and should be built.

I would like my colleagues to note that according to Bureau of Reclamation analysis, an increase in funding for the construction of rural water projects to \$80 million per year would reduce the total Federal appropriations needed to complete the projects by more than \$1 billion, due to project costs and inflation. Therefore, this bill will have a positive fiscal impact. The bill also includes language that states that amounts may not be transferred for rural water projects pursuant to the legislation if to do so would raise the deficit.

The legislation provides that the Secretary may not expend amounts under the bill until the Secretary develops programmatic goals that would: enable completion of rural water projects as quickly as possible; reflect the goals and priorities identified in the laws authorizing the rural water projects; and reflect the goals of the Reclamation Rural Water Supply Act of 2006. The bill does not direct that a particular project receive funding, but rather provides that the Secretary develop funding prioritization criteria to serve as a formula for distributing funds consistent with considerations set forth in the bill.

This bill is important to our citizens in rural and tribal communities in the West. Adequate water supplies are fundamental to our way of life, and far too many Americans still live without safe drinking water. Congress has already determined that the rural water projects it has authorized are needed to provide water supplies to our rural and tribal communities and are in the best interests of public.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important

legislation, so that the promise of these important water projects can become an on-the-ground reality.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, the International Bridge at Sault Ste. Marie stands as an enduring, visible reminder of the connection Michigan has with our neighbor to the north. This nearly 2-mile expanse, quite literally, brings communities in Michigan and Canada closer together, forging a mutually beneficial partnership in the process. To commemorate the construction of the bridge, a new, patriotic lighting scheme will be introduced on the American side of the bridge this week.

Thousands of vehicles cross this bridge each day. In fact, in 2007 alone, nearly 2 million cars traversed this roadway. This bridge is a pathway for commerce and trade; it is a convenient way for families separated by a short distance, but still a Nation apart to visit; and it supports recreation and tourism, which are central to the economies of many of Michigan's communities. Designed by Dr. Carl Gronquist, this sprawling structure has buoyed a number of industries important to Michigan, including steel, paper and forestry.

Before the International Bridge opened to traffic on October 31, 1962, Michiganders crossed the St. Mary's River either by car ferry or by railway. The need for a more efficient means to connect Sault Ste. Marie, MI and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario was evident. In response, in 1940, Congress approved an international crossing in Sault Ste. Marie, and in 1955, the Canadian Parliament established the St. Mary's Bridge Company to facilitate and oversee an international crossing. The \$16 million construction project that ensued lasted nearly 2 years and gave way to the structure we enjoy today.

Connecting Sault Ste. Marie with a city of 75,000 in Ontario that also serves as an important international trade crossing in Northwestern Ontario has been very beneficial. The theme of this celebration—Celebrating 50 years of International Friendship—speaks powerfully to this point. I also would like to recognize the work of the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Authority and the International Bridge Administration for their tremendous work and dedication. The work that is done each day to ensure an efficient and steady flow of traffic across this bridge has positively impacted the lives of Michiganders and countless businesses for the last half century. As we look toward the future, it is important to preserve and maintain the International Bridge for future generations.

TRIBUTE TO GUNNERY SERGEANT THOMAS J. BOYD, USMC

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, this Sunday, Marine Corps GySgt Thomas

Boyd, who is currently serving as a legislative fellow in my office, will receive his promotion to master gunnery sergeant at his home in Uniontown, PA, surrounded by his wife Reagan and his family. I would like to take the opportunity to recognize Tom's accomplishments and selfless service to our Nation.

Tom enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1996, following in the footsteps of his father, older brother, and great uncle. He immediately took on the very demanding occupational specialty of signals intelligence, which involves the collection and analysis of enemy communications. It is a unique and critically important specialty that accepts only the highest quality and most trustworthy marines, which tells you a lot about Tom's character.

From 2005 to 2009 Tom was stationed at Fort Meade and served at the National Security Agency. His skills were put to the test in three combat deployments, two to Iraq and one to Afghanistan, during which he supported numerous counterterrorism operations that helped make those countries and our own more secure. The Department of Defense recognized his contributions with the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, one of the highest awards the Department can bestow upon a servicemember.

Last year the Marine Corps selected Tom for its Congressional Fellowship Program, which, as my colleagues know, is highly selective. Tom is one of only two enlisted Marines selected to serve on Capitol Hill this year. While working in a Senate office is considerably less action-packed than the jobs he has had in the recent past, Tom has tackled all the tasks we have assigned to him with the overwhelming enthusiasm and tenacity we expect from our marines.

I know some of our constituents who have met Tom are sometimes surprised to come to my office and find themselves across the table from "Big Country," as Tom is affectionately known among his peers. Then they realize that not only is Tom as dedicated to serving them as any member of any Senator's staff but also that it can be a big advantage to have a man who was clearly born to be a leatherneck on their side.

To my colleagues, should you see Tom walking the halls of the Senate, I ask that you take a moment to congratulate him on his promotion and thank him and his family for their sacrifices on behalf of our country. In his personality, professionalism, and selflessness, Tom Boyd reflects the best traditions of the U.S. Marine Corps.

REMEMBERING VICE ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. HOUSER, USN

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, today I rise to honor a great naval officer and a true friend. Yesterday, VADM William "Bill" Douglas Houser, USN, Retired, was buried with full military