

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

his work on the subject wasn't enough, his real legacy might be introducing others to the underground waterscape that exists beneath our feet and inspiring future generations to continue to explore the natural world in which we live.●

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE PAT SHAW

● Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the job of a county judge in an Oregon county is a tough one. In addition to serving as the chief elected officer and manager of the county, the county judge serves as judge of the probate court and the juvenile court.

There is no other elected official in Oregon that demands so much of one person.

Pat Shaw, of Gilliam County, has served in this role for 6 years and during this time she has been a superb example of what a county judge ought to be.

Pat has administered the county, managing the budget with aplomb. She has gone toe to toe with State and Federal agencies and made tough decisions in juvenile and probate court. No one can claim that her plate has not been overflowing and yet she has always taken time to go the extra mile for her community.

Pat has served Gilliam County for 30 years, including 16 years as county assessor. Her colleagues thought so much of her that she was chair of the Oregon Assessors Association for 7 years. She also served a stint as secretary to the Gilliam County Fair Board. Anyone who serves on a fair board knows how tough a job that can be.

Pat has also been part of a three-county group, the county judges of Gilliam, Wheeler, and Sherman Counties, which have tackled problems on a regional basis. Together, these counties have been among the best in the State. Gilliam County houses a regional communications system that is the envy of the rest of Oregon. It provides 9-1-1 services and communications to law enforcement throughout eastern and central Oregon. The system, called Frontier TelNet, also provides education and broadband services for their residents.

The three counties, along with their education service district, created the communications system because no one else wanted to provide services to these very rural counties. When no one else would help, they stepped up and figured out how to get it up and running. And while Pat wasn't county judge when the system was started, she has been key to keeping it running at such a high level.

She has also been in the forefront of bringing wind energy to Gilliam County, and working to improve her county's economy, education and public safety.

Pat is not retiring because she is tired of serving Gilliam County. Oregon requires judges to retire at age 70. As a county commissioner, she could

serve as long as the voters wished her to serve, but because she has judicial duties, Oregon law requires her to step down.

In this case, that is a shame. In Pat Shaw, we have the very definition of what a public servant should be. Gilliam County and I will miss her as a county judge, but I am sure Pat will find some other way to continue in public service.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:07 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4606. An act to authorize the issuance of right-of-way permits for natural gas pipelines in Glacier National Park, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 3193. An act to make technical corrections to the legal description of certain land to be held in trust for the Barona Band of Mission Indians, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 2:18 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H. R. 6116. An act to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide for direct review by the United States Supreme Court of decisions of the Virgin Islands Supreme Court, and for other purposes.

H. R. 6223. An act to amend section 1059(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 to clarify that a period of employment abroad by the Chief of Mission or United States Armed Forces as a translator, interpreter, or in a security-related position in an executive or managerial capacity is to be counted as a period of residence and physical presence in the United States for purposes of qualifying for naturalization, and for other Purposes.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 6:27 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 3193. An act to make technical corrections to the legal description of certain land to be held in trust for the Barona Band of Mission Indians, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. LEAHY, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled "Further Revised Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals for Fiscal Year 2013" (Rept. No. 12-09252).

By Mr. CASEY, from the Joint Economic Committee:

Special Report entitled "Report of the Joint Economic Committee Congress of the United States on the 2012 Economic Report of the President" (Rept. No. 112-09253).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. KERRY:

S. 3689. A bill to establish a grant program to encourage the use of assistance dogs by certain members of the Armed Forces and veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. Res. 622. A resolution notifying the House of Representatives of the election of a President pro tempore; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. Res. 623. A resolution notifying the President of the United States of the election of a President pro tempore; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. REID,

Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. COATS, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. HAGAN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HELLER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHANNES, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KIRK, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WEBB, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. Res. 624. A resolution relative to the death of the Honorable Daniel Ken Inouye, Senator from the State of Hawaii; considered and agreed to.