

DETAIL ON ADJUSTMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 2012 ALLOCATIONS TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

(Pursuant to Section 106 of the Budget Control Act of 2011)

\$s in billions	Program Integ- rity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Overseas Con- tingency Oper- ations	Total
General Purpose Outlays	-0.359	0.213	0.007	-0.147	-0.286
Memorandum 2: Cumulative Adjustments (Includes Previously Filed Adjustments):					
Budget Authority	0.483	10.453	0.000	126.544	137.480
Outlays	0.415	1.803	0.000	63.421	65.639

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF
THE CHAIR

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess subject to the call of the Chair.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:18 p.m., recessed subject to the call of the Chair and reassembled at 8:14 p.m. when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. CASEY).

MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING
APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL
YEAR 2012

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.J. Res. 94, which is a 24-hour continuing resolution, which was just received from the House and is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 94) making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be read three times and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, there be no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

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

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 94) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO WILSON "BILL"
LIVINGOOD

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise to recognize the extraordinary work of

the Honorable Wilson "Bill" Livingood, who served with distinction for 17 years as the House of Representatives Sergeant at Arms, protecting and serving Members, staff and visitors to the Capitol complex.

Mr. Livingood, the House Chief Law Enforcement Officer, served with great merit in his capacity as Sergeant at Arms and as a member and biennial Chairman of the United States Capitol Police Board, shepherding monumental security enhancements post September 11, 2001.

Mr. Livingood was sworn in on January 4, 1995, for the 104th Congress, making him the third longest-serving House Sergeant at Arms in United States history. Prior to 1995, Mr. Livingood was the Senior Advisor to the Director of the U.S. Secret Service, from 1989 to 1995, serving for 33 years as a special agent with the Secret Service.

Born on October 1, 1936, in Philadelphia, Mr. Livingood received a Bachelor of Science degree in Police Administration from Michigan State University. His public service began at an early age, as he served as Michigan State University's student body president in 1959. A veteran of the U.S. Navy, he was appointed as a Special Agent at the Secret Service's Dallas Field Office in 1961 and held supervisory assignments at headquarters and on several protective divisions to include the Presidential Protective Division.

In 1969, Mr. Livingood was promoted to Assistant to the Special Agent in Charge of the Presidential Protection Division. Five years later, he was promoted to Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Office of Protective Forces. Mr. Livingood was named Special Agent in Charge of the Houston Field Office in 1982 until his appointment as Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Training in 1986. From 1988 to 1995, he served as the Senior Advisor to three Directors.

Mr. President, Mr. Livingood is known best around the world for his introduction of the President of the United States at the State of the Union address, and he is the 36th person to hold the Sergeant at Arms office since the House of Representatives first met in New York City in 1789.

Mr. Livingood served during critical, historical and tragic events that include the fatal shootings of two United States Capitol Police officers, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and the anthrax attacks the following month in 2001.

Mr. President, during his tenure, Mr. Livingood has served with great resolu-

tion, balancing security needs while maintaining open access to the "People's House."

Mr. President, I congratulate Mr. Livingood on his well-earned retirement.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I wish to explain my absence from rollcall votes 230 and 231 on Thursday, December 15, 2011.

I was unable to vote yesterday because I was back in Atchison, KS, paying my respects to slain police sergeant David Enzbrenner. Officer Enzbrenner was a veteran of the Atchison Police Department but, more important, he was a loving dad and a caring husband. Although I returned to Washington today to continue the important work being done in the Senate, my thoughts and prayers continue to be with Officer Enzbrenner's family and the Atchison community.

WELCOMING HOME U.S. TROOPS

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to welcome home 53 of the men and women of the Headquarters Element of the storied 25th Infantry Division, also known as Tropic Lightning, who will be returning to Schofield Barracks in Hawaii from their deployment to Iraq this Sunday, in time to join their loved ones for the holidays. I would like to recognize the entire 25th Infantry Division for their service in Iraq and Afghanistan over the past decade. I would also like to pay my respects and give my deepest condolences to the families of the 236 members of the 25th Infantry Division who made the ultimate sacrifice while serving in Iraq and Afghanistan, defending the American values and freedoms we enjoy.

Although I cannot be there in person, I send my warmest aloha and heartfelt gratitude to these soldiers and their families for their many sacrifices and dutiful service to our country.

Since its activation on October 1, 1941, the 25th Infantry Division has played a significant role in every major conflict we have had. In that tradition of outstanding service, the 6 major elements of the 25th Infantry Division—the division headquarters, the 4 brigade combat teams, and the combat aviation brigade—have made a total of 19 combat deployments since 2004. Thirteen of these deployments were to Iraq and another six were to Afghanistan. In addition, three separate Tropic Lightning battalion-sized aviation task forces have deployed to Iraq.

I commend MG Bernard S. Champoux, commanding general, and CSM Ray Devens, division command sergeant major, for their exceptional service and strong leadership of the 25th Infantry Division.

With this weekend's homecoming, the 25th Infantry Division represents the last U.S. military division to leave Iraq as part of the complete withdrawal of American combat forces following the successful Iraqi campaign.

I am pleased that the war in Iraq has finally come to an end, and I urge my colleagues to remember that the full cost of war includes the extended care of the soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines who serve so bravely. These men and women have risked their lives to protect this country in its time of need, and we must honor our Nation's commitment to them afterwards. I would like to again thank these soldiers for their service, and may God bless them and their families in Honolulu.

OFFSETTING DISASTER FUNDING

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, Vermont and other the other States still reeling in the aftermath of Hurricane Irene have a huge stake in the misguided offset resolution sent to us by the House of Representatives. In fact, all Americans have a stake in this.

On the heels of unprecedented flooding this spring, the State of Vermont bore the full brunt of Irene in August. Our small State is stretched to the limit right now. Our people need the helping hand of Federal disaster recovery programs just as Vermonters, decade after decade, have always supported this safety net when other States have needed it.

These programs were already running on fumes before Irene and now the need is even greater in this tough year in which 48 States have had Federal disasters declared within their borders.

The Senate promptly started the effort to replenish the depleted disaster funds with a strong and responsible stand-alone bill in September. Our legislation is within the bounds of the budget agreement reached this summer, and after overcoming a partisan filibuster, we got that bill through the Senate in a bipartisan vote.

Now all these months later the House of Representatives sends us a smaller disaster aid bill along with a resolution that calls for the new disaster spending to be offset. In other words, undo the bipartisan budget agreement that we all agreed to back in August; change the long practice of Americans promptly helping fellow Americans in a disaster's aftermath; and pit disaster victims against those trying to get a loan to start their small business, those needing student loans, those needing nutrition and housing assistance, those developing alternative energy sources, or those performing cutting-edge research against disease.

The House resolution calling for disaster funding to be offset with across-

the-board cuts is a weak and cynical response, and it should be rejected.

It is disappointing and incomprehensible that some in Congress continue to insist that assistance can only come at the cost of other programs relied upon by the American people. Some of these same voices had no problem with spending hundreds of billions of borrowed dollars on wars waged overseas, on rebuilding communities in Iraq and Afghanistan, and on giving tax breaks to the wealthiest among us. But now they insist on a different standard, different rules, for emergency recovery efforts desperately needed by Americans here at home. That is just wrong.

We need to come together as a country, as we always have in the past, to pass an emergency disaster bill that is adequate to the devastation faced by Vermonters and millions of other Americans. We are bound together as one nation, the United States. Americans help each other in time of need.

I know there are bipartisan majorities for passing a straightforward disaster relief package as we have for every other disaster in the past, but political point-scoring and my-way-or-no-way factionalism stand in the way. That is unconscionable.

Vermonters and countless others who are trying to get back on their feet after Irene and other calamities across our Nation do not have the luxury of time to waste on the temper tantrums of ideological factions in Congress. It is winter now; a harsh season in our part of the country. Some parts of Vermont already have seen over a foot of snow and more is on the way.

Statesmanship should never be out of season least of all, when our fellow Americans' livelihoods are at stake.

In the spirit of the holiday season, I continue to hope that reason and goodwill will prevail in the Senate on this ridiculous call to offset disaster relief, and on so many other issues before us that are critical to the American people.

375TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Today I rise to commemorate the 375th anniversary of the National Guard. As ceremonies are held across the country to celebrate this historic milestone, I wanted to pay tribute to our National Guard for the enormous contributions it has made to our country throughout the course of its proud history. The origin of the National Guard traces its roots back to the militias of the 13 original English colonies. The oldest units were organized on December 13, 1636, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

As the motto of the National Guard so aptly puts it, the force is "Always Ready, Always There." Our Constitution bestows on the National Guard dual State and Federal missions. Whether aiding State law enforcement, responding to a national emergency or catastrophic natural disaster, or serv-

ing alongside our Active-Duty Forces overseas, the National Guard has always been and continues to be a force on which we can depend, in wartime and in peacetime.

Rhode Island has a distinguished record of National Guard service, which began in 1638 when the first colonial defensive force was established in Portsmouth, RI. The militia, which was known as the Train Band, was formed to provide protection and security for the people. The group eventually evolved into the Rhode Island National Guard.

It was the Rhode Island militia that first engaged in offensive action against England during the lead up to the Revolutionary War. On July 19, 1769, members of the Rhode Island militia sunk the British schooner HMS Liberty in Newport. A few years later, on the night of June 10, 1772, Rhode Island volunteers organized under Captain Abraham Whipple, seized and burned the HMS Gaspee in Narragansett Bay. Then, on April 22, 1775, in response to shots fired at Lexington, MA, the Rhode Island General Assembly mobilized a 1,500-man "Army of Observation" to serve under the command of BG Nathaniel Greene. This force was sent to Boston to support the Continental Army in its fight for American independence. By the end of the Revolutionary War, more than 22 Rhode Island militia units had contributed to our country's glorious cause.

During the Civil War, more than 23,000 Rhode Island militiamen deployed in support of Union forces, and 16 soldiers received Medals of Honor. During the First World War, more than 3,800 members of the Rhode Island National Guard served in combat as part of the 26th "Yankee" Division. Furthermore, over 3,000 Rhode Island National Guard members were deployed to both the European and Pacific theaters to support operations in the Second World War. Rhode Island National Guard units also supported operations during the Korean and Vietnam wars, as well as Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm.

The Rhode Island National Guard has been particularly active meeting the operational demands of the post-9/11 era. Rhode Island has the second highest per capita National Guard deployment rate of all the States. It has fulfilled over 5,600 deployment requests, and many of its 3,200 members have deployed multiple times. In addition, the Rhode Island National Guard remains an indispensable asset in protecting the lives and property of Rhode Island citizens. The Guard played an instrumental role in 2010 responding to the historic floods in our State, from which we are still recovering. Today, the diverse mission of the Rhode Island National Guard is directed by MG Kevin R. McBride, adjutant general of the State of Rhode Island.

Since September 11, the National Guard has been deployed at unprecedented levels, with over 650,000 soldiers