

of our electrical grid or elevating homes or via traditional Army Corps or FEMA programs, mitigation has long been a part of supplemental appropriations.

In the gulf coast, we spent \$16 billion building a world-class storm protection system in Louisiana—\$16 billion. In Alabama and Texas, we used CDBG funding to raise homes and improve infrastructure. So much of the public infrastructure in our region that was damaged as a result of the superstorm is eligible for reimbursement from FEMA. There is no disputing that.

The Stafford Act has now been the law of the land for many years, and it says the Federal Government will assume the cost of repairs to critical infrastructure after an event such as Sandy. These communities, when we talk to mayors in Little Ferry and Moonachie—not the Jersey Shore but northern New Jersey and other places that were dramatically hit—when I was visiting them soon after the storm, one mayor said to me, Mayor Vaccaro, I lost my police department, my fire department, and city hall is underwater.

They need to be protecting their citizens. They need to be able to fully depend upon the resources to get back their public safety efforts. It does not make good fiscal sense for Congress to pay to fix our broken infrastructure, which we are legally required to do, without looking to protect our investment and prevent similar costly damage in the future. To me, that makes a lot more fiscal sense at the end of the day. So we will look forward to coming back to the floor again and again as we deal with these issues, but I hope our colleagues understand the urgency of now.

Final point. After Katrina, in 10 days the Congress passed two emergency supplementals that totaled a little over \$62 billion for Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi. It has been 6 weeks—6 weeks, not 10 days, 6 weeks—since the storm hit New Jersey, New York, and the Northeast, and there hasn't been any action. The urgency of now is incredibly important and the urgency of doing this robustly is incredibly important to the recovery of a region that is so important to the economic engine of this country.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES RAMSEY

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to my good friend and an extraordinary leader of my hometown of Louisville, KY: Dr. James Ramsey, the president of the University of Louisville. President Ramsey celebrated a milestone for the University of Louisville recently when it was announced that UofL was unanimously welcomed into the Atlantic Coast Conference.

The ACC has a great history, a proud athletic tradition, and is home to some truly astonishing academic schools. Thanks to Jim's work as president over the last decade, the University of Lou-

isville is able to stand toe to toe with any of them, in any of those categories.

Dr. Ramsey is the 17th president of the university, and has held that post since 2002. In his 10 years at the helm, he has worked every day to make UofL one of the very best metropolitan research universities in the country. It is safe to say, he is succeeding.

Since 2002, the quality of UofL's freshman class has improved every year, with the average incoming freshman ACT score rising from 23.2 in 2002 to 24.7 in 2011. The graduation rate has increased nearly 60 percent, and the number of doctoral degrees awarded by the school has more than doubled since 2002.

UofL students are also winning national acclaim and prestigious academic honors. In 2009, UofL produced its fourth Rhodes Scholar, who was also the first woman from UofL to win the award.

In 2010 and 2011, 14 UofL students won coveted Fulbright scholarships, placing UofL among the nation's top 20 Fulbright-producing institutions each year. Since 2003, 68 UofL students have received Fulbright scholarships, which is more than all other Kentucky schools combined.

President Ramsey has created a university culture that is focused on research and innovation. This approach has already led to major milestones in health care, business, and the environment. The Chronicle of Higher Education lists the University of Louisville as the fourth fastest growing research university in the country.

UofL's research funding has doubled from a decade ago, and UofL is one of the country's fastest growing research universities in National Institutes of Health funding.

UofL has also strengthened its ties with the city of Louisville in such a way that this school is an invaluable asset, not just to its students, faculty, and alumni, but to all members of the community. UofL has been a major player in the award-winning Partnership for a Green City with Jefferson County Public Schools and Louisville Metro government.

It has also launched a Signature Partnership Initiative to improve education, health care, social services, and economic opportunity in the city. The school is also reaching out to men and women in the Armed Forces, signing education, training, and research agreements with Fort Knox and the Kentucky National Guard.

All of these accomplishments in the last decade have transformed the University of Louisville from a fine local institution to a superb global one—one able to compete with any school in the quality of its students and the caliber of its research. Exciting things are happening at the university, and we have Jim Ramsey to thank.

I want to salute Dr. Ramsey and congratulate him on his superb leadership of the school I am proud to call my alma mater. He and his wife Jane are

fixtures of the community, and Elaine and I are honored to call them friends.

I certainly hope Jim will be at the helm of UofL for a long time to come. I will always look forward to working with him on ways to better the school and the city that we both love.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I previously filed committee allocations and budgetary aggregates pursuant to section 106 of the Budget Control Act of 2011 and, on June 29, I revised some of those levels pursuant to the Budget Control Act. Today, I am further adjusting those levels, specifically the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2013 and the budgetary aggregates for fiscal year 2013.

Section 101 of the Budget Control Act allows for various adjustments to the statutory limits on discretionary spending, while section 106(d) allows the chairman of the Budget Committee to make revisions to allocations, aggregates, and levels consistent with those adjustments. The Committee on Appropriations reported two bills that are eligible for an adjustment under the Budget Control Act:

One, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for 2013 includes \$93.297 billion in budget authority that is designated as funding for Overseas Contingency Operations/the Global War on Terrorism. That funding is estimated to result in \$50.697 billion in outlays in 2013.

Two, the fiscal year 2013 disaster assistance supplemental includes \$55.957 billion in budget authority that is designated as funding either for a disaster, \$5.379 billion, or an emergency (\$50.578 billion). In total, that funding is estimated to result in \$8.974 billion in outlays in 2013.

In addition, I am making corrections to the June 29, 2012, adjustment by removing the off-budget portion of the program integrity funding previously provided for continuing disability reviews and redeterminations.

Consequently, I am revising the budgetary aggregates for 2013 by a total of \$148.840 billion in budget authority and \$59.302 billion in outlays. I am also revising the budget authority and outlay allocations to the Appropriations Committee by \$93.409 billion in security budget authority, \$55.845 billion in nonsecurity budget authority, and \$59.671 in total outlays.

I ask unanimous consent that the following tables detailing the changes to the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations and the budgetary aggregates be printed in the RECORD.

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

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

| | \$ in millions | |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | 2012 | 2013 |
| Current Spending Aggregates: | | |
| Budget Authority | 3,075,731 | 2,837,275 |