

Authority's, MMA, Army National Guard Readiness Sustainment Site, RSMS, located in Limestone, ME. For nearly 13 years, the Army National Guard has relied on Maine Military Authority to provide a dependable service to our Nation's warfighters. The dedicated and talented professionals at MMA have demonstrated their value to the Army and to the Nation and consistently have performed humvee refurbishment at a lower cost than the Army's own depots. This funding would help to ensure that MMA's valued workforce and high quality product remain a national asset supporting the defense of our country.

The bill also provides \$240 million for cancer research through the Defense Health Programs with \$150 for the Breast Cancer Research Program, \$80 million for Prostate Cancer Research Program, and \$10 million for the Ovarian Cancer Research Program. I believe that there is simply no investment that promises greater returns for America than its investment in biomedical research. These research programs at the Department of Defense are important to our Nation's efforts to treat and prevent these devastating diseases that also affect our veterans and service members.

The bill provides \$307 million to address the Tricare private sector shortfall in fiscal year 2010 as identified by the Department of Defense. I know Tricare funding is vital to so many Maine veterans. We must continue to support robust funding for this important program and limit increases in Tricare premiums and copayments.

I strongly support the additional \$15.6 million to strengthen the Office of the Inspector General in order to keep pace with the growth in the size of the defense budget and the number of defense contractors. More vigorous oversight of defense contracts to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of taxpayer dollars will complement the procurement reforms we approved earlier this year.

The Senate's fiscal 2010 Defense appropriations bill also includes funding for other defense-related projects that would benefit Maine and our national security. Funding is provided, for example, to Saco Defense in Saco, ME, to enable the company to continue manufacturing weapons that are vital to the Armed Forces.

In addition, at my urging, the legislation appropriates \$3.6 million for the University of Maine. This funding would support the development of LGX high temperature acoustic wave sensors and allow the University of Maine to continue to investigate fundamental sensor materials and design concepts as well as demonstrate functional prototypes of acoustic wave sensors that will be tested under extreme temperature environments. The funding for the university will also provide for woody biomass conversion to JP-8 fuel, which will provide affordable alternative sources for military aviation fuel.

The appropriations bill provides the vital resources that our troops need and recognizes the enormous contributions made by the State of Maine to our national security. From the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery to the Pratt and Whitney engine plant in North Berwick to BIW's shipbuilders to the University of Maine's engineers to the Maine Military Authority in Aroostook, Mainers all over our State are leading the way to a stronger national defense.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, there has been a tremendous amount of work going into getting us to where we are now. It is long and tedious and one of the most complicated bills we do. It is the most complicated appropriations bill we do. So I very much appreciate the work done by Senators COCHRAN and INOUE. They are both experienced and terrific individuals and great Senators, their staffs, and all the floor staff.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate resumes consideration of H.R. 3326 on Tuesday, October 6, the following list of first-degree amendments be the only amendments remaining in order to H.R. 3326, other than any other pending amendments, if not listed, and the committee substitute amendment; that no second-degree amendment or side-by-side amendment be in order to any of the listed amendments, except as provided below:

Franken amendment No. 2588; Barrasso amendment No. 2567; Bond amendment No. 2596; Coburn amendment No. 2565; Coburn amendment No. 2566; Kyl amendment No. 2608; that once agreement is entered into, it will be withdrawn; Sanders amendment No. 2601; Inhofe amendment No. 2618; McCain amendment No. 2580; McCain amendment No. 2584; McCain amendment 2560, with an Inouye side-by-side amendment in order and would be voted prior to the vote in relation to amendment No. 2560; McCain amendment No. 2583; Lieberman-Sessions amendment No. 2616, as modified; that it be in order for the managers to offer managers' amendments, which have been cleared by managers and leaders, and that if offered, the amendments be considered and agreed to and the motion to reconsider laid on the table; that in the case in which the managers are agreeable with a modification of a listed amendment, then the amendment be so modified with the changes agreed upon; that upon disposition of the listed amendments, the committee-reported substitute, as amended, be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; that the bill, as amended, be read the third time, and the Senate then proceed to vote on passage of the bill, as amended; that upon passage, the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses and the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate, with the sub-

committee appointed as conferees; provided further that if a point of order is raised and sustained against the substitute amendment, then it be in order for a new substitute to be offered, minus the offending provision; that the new substitute be considered and agreed to, no further amendments be in order, with provisions in this agreement listed after adoption of the original substitute amendment remaining in effect; that the vote sequence with respect to the listed amendments be entered later and that the only debate time remaining be 2 minutes, equally divided in the usual form, prior to each vote; and that on any sequenced votes, the vote time be limited to 10 minutes each after the first vote; further, that the cloture motions be withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 2847

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 4 p.m., Monday, October 5, the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 87, H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice Appropriations Act; and that once the bill is reported, there be debate only, with no amendments in order except the committee-reported substitute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

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 allowed to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

#### NATIONAL DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of National Disability Employment Awareness Month. This annual observance is an opportunity for us to celebrate the achievements of people with disabilities, whose contributions to the workforce have strengthened our Nation. During the month of October, we pay tribute to these men and women while renewing our commitment to ensuring opportunity and inclusion for all Americans—regardless of their ability or disability.

National Disability Employment Awareness Month originated in 1945 when Congress designated a week in October as a time to educate the public about the employment issues facing people with disabilities. Eventually expanded to the entire month of October, the observance has become a valuable tool to enhance the American people's understanding of these issues. It is also

an important opportunity to mark the progress we have made and the steps forward yet to be taken.

Today, more people with disabilities than ever are graduating from school, participating in their communities, and succeeding in the labor market. For the tens of millions living in the United States with a disability, realizing the American dream is a real possibility that often did not exist a generation ago. I am especially heartened by the growing recognition that tapping these individuals' talent, character, and hard work is as important to the Nation's future as it is to theirs.

At the same time, we must acknowledge the sobering reality that faces too many people with disabilities, including our brave servicemembers and veterans returning from war with severe injuries and conditions. While people with disabilities have long experienced far higher unemployment rates, they are also particularly hard hit by the current economic downturn. Physical, financial, and social barriers to employment remain, as well as the discrimination and prejudice that keep some from competing in the American economy on equal footing as everyone else. Moreover, many individuals with disabilities struggle to afford good, continuous health coverage, a hardship given their intensive health care needs.

Clearly, we have much work ahead of us in order to fulfill the promise of National Disability Employment Awareness Month. I am pleased that Congress is continuing to work toward this priority, most recently with the enactment of the ADA Amendments Act and the Higher Education Opportunity Act. On behalf of all Nevadans, I look forward to building on these successes in the 111th Congress.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN C. HOUBOLT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, on July 20, 2009, we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the first time man set foot on the Moon. On that day 40 years ago, an estimated 500 million people around the world watched as the crew of Apollo 11, Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins, and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, made history. It was a remarkable accomplishment, the magnitude of which has not diminished over the years.

As part of the anniversary festivities, Congress awarded John Glenn, the first American to orbit the Earth, and the crew of Apollo 11 the Congressional Gold Medal. I cosponsored the legislation and am pleased that they were recognized with it.

Most recently I had the chance to meet two Illinois astronauts, Scott Altman and John Grunsfeld, whom earlier this year successfully completed the last service mission of the Hubble Telescope. We will be able to explore even deeper into the mysteries of our universe for many years to come because of their incredible work.

Today, I wish to recognize Dr. John C. Houbolt, a scientist born and raised

in Joliet, IL, who has received far less acclaim, but who deserves our Nation's gratitude for making the Moon landing possible.

One of the most important and hotly debated technical decisions during the Apollo Program was how to land on the Moon and return safely to Earth. Amid many ideas and obstacles, Dr. Houbolt recognized that the most efficient way to execute the Moon landing was with a lunar-orbit rendezvous plan.

His concept involved a mother craft that would orbit the Moon while a lighter craft descended from it to the surface of the Moon carrying some of the astronauts. Eventually, the smaller aircraft would lift off and rendezvous with the mother ship.

For many years NASA's leadership favored other concepts to reach the lunar surface. But, Dr. Houbolt's determination, persistence, and perseverance moved this innovative concept forward. As former NASA Deputy Director George Low noted, without Dr. Houbolt's efforts, NASA "might not have chosen the Lunar Orbit Rendezvous Mode" and "had the Lunar Orbit Rendezvous Mode not been chosen, Apollo would not have succeeded."

On the 40th anniversary of the lunar landing, as we celebrated with the crew of Apollo 11 in Washington, DC, a new exhibit aptly named "The Soaring Achievements of John C. Houbolt" opened at the Joliet Area Historical Museum. I encourage my fellow Illinoisans, especially students, to visit this exhibit.

Dr. Houbolt's inspiring story, like the stories of Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins, Buzz Aldrin, and John Glenn, is a testament to what we can achieve with persistence and the passion to reach for new heights.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### REMEMBERING JAMES D. RANGE

• Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, earlier this year, we lost a great Tennessean and champion of the great American outdoors. James D. Range was a lifelong outdoorsman who loved America's wild spaces. He grew up in Johnson City, TN, hunting and fishing in the backwoods of the Appalachian Mountains. It was in his those early years that Jim—who was also an Eagle Scout—became passionate about preserving our outdoors for future generations.

He became a passionate advocate for the country's fish and wildlife and their habitat and a true champion of natural resource conservation.

Jim was a trusted advisor and counsel to Senate majority leader Howard Baker and the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, where he served with integrity and distinction. As a Senate staffer, Jim was instrumental in the crafting and passage of a string of landmark laws, including the Clean Water Act.

After Jim left the Senate, he continued to pursue his love for the outdoors by cofounding and serving as chairman of the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, an organization that is dedicated to the stewardship of America's natural landscape, helping to expand fish and wildlife habitat and increasing public access to quality hunting and fishing.

Jim didn't stop there. He furthered his commitment to the cause of conservation through service on the boards of directors for Trout Unlimited, Ducks Unlimited, the Wetlands America Trust, the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation, the American Sportfishing Association, the American Bird Conservancy, the Pacific Forest Trust, the Yellowstone Park Foundation, the Bonefish and Tarpon Trust, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, the Sportfishing and Boating Partnership Council, and the Valles Caldera Trust.

Jim was so instrumental in the conservation movement in this country that he was awarded the U.S. Department of the Interior's Great Blue Heron Award, was named Conservationist of the Year in 2003 by Outdoor Life magazine and received the Norville Prosser Lifetime Achievement Award from the American Sportfishing Association.

Both our natural and political environments are better because of Jim Range. Tennesseans, and all Americans, owe Jim a great debt of gratitude. His leadership serves as a great example to all of us.●

#### TRIBUTE TO CECIL EYESTONE

• Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, today I recognize a great Kansan for his long service to the youth of the State of Kansas.

"Teaching by example," was Cecil Eyestone's philosophy in his 31-year Kansas 4-H career. He served 12 years as a Montgomery County club agent and 19 years as a State 4-H specialist. He was a pioneer for leadership opportunities for teens. Cecil initiated the first junior leaders club for the teens in Montgomery County. His determined attitude for developing teen leaders through hands-on experiences resulted in 80 percent of Kansas counties adopting the concept. A State Junior Leadership Camp was held in 1959 at Rock Springs 4-H Center that continued for 15 years with annual participation of 200-300 youth. Cecil and his brother Merle have sponsored a 4-H leadership scholarship for 24 years.

Cecil was Collegiate 4-H Club adviser for 16 years, reaching over 4,000 students. He organized eight collegiate clubs at other Kansas universities and colleges. Cecil guided the animal science 4-H program and helped develop horse, dog and rabbit projects. He created the Horse Panorama to teach horse care and judging.