

The Great Ape Protection Act would prohibit invasive research on all Great Apes, including chimpanzees—the only Great Ape used in invasive research today. The bill would require the retirement of 500 federally-owned chimpanzees to appropriate sanctuaries.

Today about 1,000 chimpanzees—half of them federally owned—languish at great taxpayer expense in 6 research laboratories across the nation.

These chimpanzees are being held or used for invasive biomedical research, research that may cause death, bodily injury, pain, distress, fear, and trauma. Invasive research practices include techniques such as injecting a chimpanzee with a drug that would be detrimental to its health, infecting a chimp with a disease, cutting a chimp or removing body parts, and isolation or social deprivation.

The vast majority of these animals—between 80 and 90 percent—aren't actually being used in research, but instead are warehoused, simply wasting away in these facilities. For example, approximately half of the government-owned chimpanzees have been held for the past 9 years in a facility in New Mexico where no research is being conducted.

Some chimpanzees have been in labs for more than 50 years, confined in steel cages for most of their lives and enduring sometimes painful and distressing experimental procedures.

The fact that the vast majority of federally-owned chimpanzees are not being used in active research, but instead are warehoused in labs at the taxpayer expense, underlines the futility of their continued confinement.

Chimpanzees are poor research models for human illness, and they have been of limited use in the study of human disease. Despite how similar they are to us, significant differences in their immunology and disease progression make them ineffective models for human diseases like HIV, cancer and heart disease research.

For example, research published in the *Journal of Medical Primatology* in 2009 on Hepatitis C indicates that use of chimpanzees has produced poor results. And the National Center for Research Resources under the National Institutes of Health has prohibited breeding of government-owned and supported chimpanzees for research.

Significant genetic and physiological differences between nonhuman Great Apes and humans also make chimpanzees a poor research model for human diseases. We have spent millions of dollars over several decades on chimpanzee-based HIV and Hepatitis C research with no resulting vaccines for those diseases. Chimpanzees largely failed as a model for HIV because the virus does not cause illness in chimpanzees as it does to humans.

These are very social, highly intelligent animals—with the ability, for example, to learn American Sign Language. Their intelligence and ability to experience emotions so similar to hu-

mans underscore how chimpanzees suffer intensely under laboratory conditions.

Their psychological suffering in laboratories produces human-like symptoms of stress, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder after decades of living in isolation in small cages.

Given their social nature and capacity for suffering and boredom due to lack of stimulation, the 500 privately-owned chimpanzees and 500 federally-owned chimpanzees being held in research laboratories would be significantly better off in sanctuaries. And by doing so we would save more than \$170 million taxpayer dollars throughout the chimpanzees' lifetimes. This is because the cost of caring for a chimpanzee in a sanctuary is a fraction of the cost of their housing and maintenance in a laboratory. And many in the scientific community believe this money could be allocated to more effective research.

In my home State of Washington, I am proud that we have Chimpanzee Sanctuary Northwest. Chimpanzee-Sanctuary Northwest provides sustainable sanctuary for seven chimpanzees retired in 2008 from decades in research facilities.

The United States is currently behind the rest of the world in outlawing this sad practice.

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, and the United Kingdom have all banned or severely limited experiments on Great Apes. And several other countries and the European Union are considering similar bans as well.

We are the only country—besides Gabon in West Africa—that is still holding or using chimpanzees for invasive research. It's past time for the United States to catch up with the rest of the world by ending this antiquated use of this endangered species.

We are lagging behind in action, but the desire to end invasive research on Great Apes has been present for more than a decade. In 1997, the National Research Council concluded that there should be a moratorium on further chimpanzee breeding. And the National Institutes of Health, NIH, has already announced an end to funding for the breeding of federally-owned and supported chimpanzees for research, but this should be codified.

Government needs to take action to make invasive research on chimpanzees illegal.

That is why today I am introducing the Bipartisan Great Ape Protection Act, along with my colleagues Senators SUSAN COLLINS of Maine and BERNIE SANDERS of Vermont.

The Great Ape Protection Act is a common-sense policy reform to protect our closest living relatives in the animal kingdom from physical and psychological harm, and to help reduce government spending and our federal deficit.

Specifically, this bill will phase out the use of chimpanzees in invasive re-

search over a three-year period, require permanent retirement to suitable sanctuaries for the 500 federally-owned chimpanzees currently being warehoused in research laboratories, and codifies the current administrative ban on breeding of Government-owned and supported chimpanzees.

We have been delaying this action for too long. It is time to get this done and end this type of harmful research and end this wasteful Government spending.

By Mr. CASEY:

S. 3696. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act with regard to certain exemptions under that Act for direct care workers and to improve the systems for the collection and reporting of data relating to the direct care workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Direct Care Workforce Empowerment Act.

Next year the baby boom generation will start turning 65 and by 2030, all 78 million will have reached that age. We must ensure this generation that fought in our wars, worked in our factories, taught our children and who gave us life and love are cared for. This will require an investment in the health care workforce that was begun under health care reform and must continue into the coming decades.

It is the direct care worker that provides most of this care to our loved ones. Unfortunately, they are often not given the respect they deserve for the work they do. Direct care workers help more than 250,000 Pennsylvanians and their families every day. This is also one of the fastest growing professions, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is now our responsibility to make sure these jobs, while often personally rewarding, provide opportunity for advancement and economic stability for the workers.

This bill will do three key things.

The bill will ensure that home care workers receive the Federal minimum wage and overtime protections of the Fair Labor Standards Act; improve Federal and State data collection and oversight with respect to the direct care workforce; and establish a grant program to help states improve direct care worker recruitment, retention, and training.

I hope my colleagues join me in supporting this important legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 605—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 13, 2010, AS “NATIONAL CELIAC DISEASE AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 605

Whereas celiac disease affects approximately 1 in every 130 people in the United States, for a total of 3,000,000 people;

Whereas the majority of people with celiac disease have yet to be diagnosed;

Whereas celiac disease is a chronic inflammatory disorder that is classified as both an autoimmune condition and a genetic condition;

Whereas celiac disease causes damage to the lining of the small intestine, which results in overall malnutrition;

Whereas when a person with celiac disease consumes foods that contain certain protein fractions, that person suffers a cell-mediated immune response that damages the villi of the small intestine, interfering with the absorption of nutrients in food and the effectiveness of medications;

Whereas such problematic protein fractions are found in wheat, barley, rye, and oats, which are used to produce many foods, medications, and vitamins;

Whereas because celiac disease is a genetic disease, there is an increased incidence of celiac disease in families with a known history of celiac disease;

Whereas celiac disease is underdiagnosed because the symptoms can be attributed to other conditions and are easily overlooked by doctors and patients;

Whereas as recently as 2000, the average person with celiac disease waited 11 years for a correct diagnosis;

Whereas 1/2 of all people with celiac disease do not show symptoms of the disease;

Whereas celiac disease is diagnosed by tests that measure the blood for abnormally high levels of the antibodies of immunoglobulin A, anti-tissue transglutaminase, and IgA anti-endomysium antibodies;

Whereas celiac disease can be treated only by implementing a diet free of wheat, barley, rye, and oats, often called a "gluten-free diet";

Whereas a delay in the diagnosis of celiac disease can result in damage to the small intestine, which leads to an increased risk for malnutrition, anemia, lymphoma, adenocarcinoma, osteoporosis, miscarriage, congenital malformation, short stature, and disorders of skin and other organs;

Whereas celiac disease is linked to many autoimmune disorders, including thyroid disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, type 1 diabetes, liver disease, collagen vascular disease, rheumatoid arthritis, and Sjogren's syndrome;

Whereas the connection between celiac disease and diet was first established by Dr. Samuel Gee, who wrote, "if the patient can be cured at all, it must be by means of diet";

Whereas Dr. Samuel Gee was born on September 13, 1839; and

Whereas the Senate is an institution that can raise awareness in the general public and the medical community of celiac disease: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 13, 2010, as "National Celiac Disease Awareness Day";

(2) recognizes that all people of the United States should become more informed and aware of celiac disease;

(3) calls upon the people of the United States to observe National Celiac Disease Awareness Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities; and

(4) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Celiac Sprue Association, the American Celiac Society, and the Celiac Disease Foundation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4582. Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. McCAIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5875, making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4583. Mr. JOHANNIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3663, to promote clean energy jobs and oil company accountability, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4584. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4575 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. REID, and Mr. SCHUMER)) to the bill H.R. 1586, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide for modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4585. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4575 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. REID, and Mr. SCHUMER)) to the bill H.R. 1586, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4586. Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BURRIS, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3663, to promote clean energy jobs and oil company accountability, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4582. Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. McCAIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5875, making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 3, line 13, strike "\$30,000,000" and all that follows through line 16 and insert "\$50,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2012, for law enforcement activities targeted at reducing the threat of violence along the Southwest Border of the United States, of which \$20,000,000 shall be made available for fiscal year 2011 for 150 additional law enforcement specialists for work at the Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC), administered by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement."

SA 4583. Mr. JOHANNIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3663, to promote clean energy jobs and oil company accountability, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:
SEC. ____ . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE LEGISLATION.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—Subject to subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any conference report or other legislation that originates in the House of Representatives as a message, bill, amendment, or motion, or any Senate bill or related conference report to which the House of Representatives added a provision, that address-

es climate change through the inclusion of a cap-and-trade program if the Senate has not considered and approved a bill addressing climate change that included such a cap-and-trade program.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 4584. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4575 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. REID, and Mr. SCHUMER)) to the bill H.R. 1586, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide for modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE V—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

SEC. 501. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

In chapter 2 of title I of the Act entitled "An Act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes", strike the matter under the heading "ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS" under the heading "ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION" under the heading "DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE" and insert the following:

"Pursuant to section 703 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3233), for an additional amount for "Economic Development Assistance Programs", for necessary expenses relating to disaster relief, long-term recovery, and restoration of infrastructure in areas affected by flooding for which the President declared a major disaster during the period beginning on March 29, 2010, and ending on May 7, 2010, which included individual assistance for an entire State or not fewer than 45 counties within a State under title IV of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 et seq.), \$49,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than 50 percent of the amount provided under this heading shall be allocated to any State."

SA 4585. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4575 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. REID, and Mr. SCHUMER)) to the bill H.R. 1586, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide for modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 39, after line 21, insert the following: