

advocate for the Peace Corps program and for volunteerism in general. In that regard, he and I have much in common. As a young man, I served a full-time mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. I too learned much about the benefits of selfless, volunteer service while serving as a missionary and those 2 years were instrumental in my understanding of the world and instilled me with a desire to serve and help others. The Serve America Act was meant to embody these ideals and provide similar opportunities for others. It could have very easily been a purely Democratic endeavor. But, in the end, we were able to work together in drafting and passing this legislation. With CHRIS's help, the Serve America Act became one of very few bills passed during this Congress with a broad, bipartisan majority here in the Senate. It was, in my opinion, a piece of legislation that represents the best of what both parties have to offer. Fittingly, we named the bill after CHRIS and my mutual friend, the late Senator Ted Kennedy.

I want to wish Senator DODD and his wife Jackie the very best of luck going forward.

FOOD SAFETY MODERNIZATION ACT

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I am here to recognize today's achievement of the passage of the landmark bipartisan Food Safety Modernization Act out of the Senate.

The first responsibility of government is to protect its citizens. Ensuring a rapid response to outbreaks of contaminated food is critical to maintaining public trust in our food supply. This bill will make necessary changes to help keep consumers safe, and I look forward to passage in the House and the bill being signed into law.

This food safety legislation is going to be a tremendous benefit to our Nation, and to protecting our citizens from foodborne illnesses, as well as potential acts of terrorism aimed at our food supply. I urge the Food and Drug Administration, FDA, to work very closely with the business community in the rulemaking process to be sure that we are not adding additional regulations that may already be covered and regulated under other areas, such as the Food and Drug Cosmetic Act and the Bioterrorism Act.

I want to thank my colleagues for their efforts to make this legislation strong, and to protect the American people while balancing the legitimate concerns that businesses have that do not over reach or over legislate in this bill. The rulemaking process must not be duplicative or attempt to regulate areas that already protect public safety in other areas of law, statute and regulation. It is my hope that the FDA will be practical in applying this legislation to manufacturers of ingredients such as food processing aids, and will direct their resources where the real

food safety dangers occur and are occurring. The use of indirect food additives and processing aids have not been determined to be the source of food borne illness outbreaks and I believe it is important that the FDA continue to focus its scarce resources on the key elements that this legislation hopes to address in the Food Safety area.

ELDERLY HOUSING

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I rise today to praise the passage of S. 118, the section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Act. Earlier this Congress, Senator SCHUMER and I introduced S. 118 to modernize and improve section 202 housing for seniors across the country. This piece of legislation will help ensure that seniors have accessible, safe and affordable housing so they can live independently and with dignity, while also saving the government money by keeping people out of expensive nursing homes.

HUD's senior housing program, also known as the section 202 program, provides capital grants to enable the development of supportive housing exclusively for the very low-income elderly population. Unfortunately, the 202 program has been unable to address the growing demand. For every available unit, there are ten seniors waiting to move in. Under the current law, the development and preservation of existing 202 communities can be time-consuming, bureaucratic and often require duplicative waivers and special permission from HUD to complete.

Additionally, the program provides rental subsidies and grants to fund supportive services for seniors, such as in-home care and transportation. Over one-third of the section 202 population is considered disabled enough to be at risk for being put in a nursing home. By reducing the need for costly nursing home stays, access to these types of services saves both seniors and the government money.

Modernizing the elderly housing program will promote the preservation and renovation of existing 202 developments. Many properties are in need of both rehabilitation and increased access to services that help seniors to remain in their homes. This legislation will help provide the modernization they desperately need.

I want to thank the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging as well as the Wisconsin Association of Homes and Services for the Aging for being champions of this legislation and for working with us to develop a comprehensive bill that will help meet the growing need for senior housing in this Nation.

I also want to thank Senator DODD and his staff for all of his efforts to move this legislation. He has always been great to work with and he will be greatly missed next year. And I want to extend my appreciation to Senator SHELBY and his staff for working with us on this bill.

Senior citizens deserve to have housing that will help them maintain their independence. It is my hope that with the passage of S. 118, many more Americans have a place to call home during their golden years.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JANE GOODALL

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, in July I introduced S. Res. 581, a resolution honoring the educational and scientific significance of Dr. Jane Goodall on the 50th anniversary of the beginning of her work in what is today Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania. I would like to urge my colleagues to support this resolution, which also has a companion bill that was passed with unanimous support in the House of Representatives on July 28 of this year; and I would like to have printed in the RECORD the article printed in the October 2010 edition of National Geographic. The article, entitled "Fifty Years at Gombe," describes Dr. Goodall's lifetime of dedication and contribution to our understanding of chimpanzees and the natural world, as well as her unique and heroic personality. As described in the article, Dr. Goodall "made three observations that rattled the comfortable wisdoms of physical anthropology: meat eating by chimps—that had been presumed vegetarian—tool use by chimps—in the form of plant stems probed into termite mounds—and toolmaking—stripping leaves from stems—supposedly a unique trait of human premeditation. Each of those discoveries further narrowed the perceived gap of intelligence and culture between *Homo sapiens* and *Pan troglodytes*."

As a leading researcher, conservationist, and humanitarian, Dr. Goodall has made remarkable contributions to our understanding of the species with whom we live. She has led by example in efforts to ensure that these species continue to thrive and to ensure that surrounding communities are also able to thrive.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the article to which I referred.

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

[From National Geographic Magazine, Oct. 2010]

FIFTY YEARS AT GOMBE (By David Quammen)

In 1960 a spirited animal lover with no scientific training set up camp in Tanganyika's Gombe Stream Game Reserve to observe chimpanzees. Today Jane Goodall's name is synonymous with the protection of a beloved species. At Gombe—one of the longest, most detailed studies of any wild animal—revelations about chimps keep coming.

Most of us don't enter upon our life's destiny at any neatly discernible time. Jane Goodall did.

On the morning of July 14, 1960, she stepped onto a pebble beach along a remote stretch of the east shore of Lake Tanganyika. It was her first arrival at what was then called the Gombe Stream Game Reserve, a small protected area that had been