

have already made and to use our resources wisely to reduce black carbon emissions at home and abroad.

I thank the managers of the bill for their interest in working with us on this amendment.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator WARNER of Virginia be added as a cosponsor on the civil rights oral history project amendment, amendment No. 2460, which is before this body.

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

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. 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.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I believe the ranking member will concur with this. I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be set aside.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2460, AS MODIFIED

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I send to the desk a modification of the amendment on the Smithsonian Civil Rights History Project, amendment No. 2460. What this amendment does is simply on line 2 change the word "shall" to "may."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is so modified.

The amendment, as modified, is as follows:

(Purpose: To support the participation of the Smithsonian Institution in activities under the Civil Rights History Project Act of 2009)

On page 219, line 5, before "and including" insert the following: "of which \$250,000 may be made available to carry out activities under the Civil Rights History Project Act of 2009 (20 U.S.C. 80s et seq.), to remain available until expended;"

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 12 noon Tuesday, September 22, the Senate proceed to vote in relation to amendment No. 2460, as modified, with no amendment in order to the amendment prior to the vote, with the time until 12 noon equally divided and controlled between Senators FEINSTEIN and ALEXANDER or their designees.

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

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, Jones Academy was founded over 100 years

ago, in 1891, on the site of an earlier school operated by the Choctaw Nation. Its sister institution was the Wheelock Academy for Girls, founded earlier than Jones and providing an academic curriculum for girls. Both programs were federally funded through the Office of Indian Affairs—later renamed the Bureau of Indian Affairs—with many private and tribal donations.

Until 1950, the situation worked. While the Bureau of Indian Affairs technically ran the school, the relative isolation of the school and the constant presence of a large Indian Tribe meant that the children at Jones Academy received an education adequate for their academic and personal needs. In 1952, the Federal Government instituted the termination policy. In 1953, the BIA approached the Public School District of Hartshorne, OK. They offered to close the academic programs for Jones Academy and totally close Wheelock Academy. The children were to be bused to Hartshorne School District, in exchange for local public education of these children. The school district agreed, provided they continued to receive Johnson-O'Malley payments as well as impact aid payments for Indian students. Over tribal objections, this arrangement was instituted and Jones Academy became a dormitory-only program. It has remained such for 45 years.

An agreement between the Choctaw Nation and the Hartshorne School District was reached in 2003 to allow children in the lowest grades, 1-6, to attend classes on campus, at Jones Academy, thus receiving better support and avoiding lengthy busing. As part of this agreement, and to assist the children through better programs, the Choctaw Nation has constructed and equipped state-of-the-art facilities, and it did so without any Federal assistance. In recent years, the programs at Jones Academy School site have won numerous awards for being one of Oklahoma's highest achieving schools.

However, the Choctaw Nation is not able to implement control over the Jones Academy program or exercise self determination as other tribes do. They wish to do so, as a normal extension of Jones' recent success and the Choctaw Nation's desire to improve continuously. This can only be done if the tribe is allowed to actually operate Jones Academy academic program under its own policies and programs, reflecting its push for excellence.

Because of a moratorium enacted in 1995, which prevents any tribal school from receiving Federal academic program support for any program not operated at that school, the Jones Academy is prevented from reestablishing their programs and entering the Federal grant schools system. This moratorium was originally enacted as a "temporary" halt to changes to allow the BIA time to develop and institute a new construction and facilities system. However, the moratorium has been continued as a provision of the law.

My Oklahoma colleague in the House, Mr. BOREN, has been working on this issue, and the House committee report accompanying the proposed fiscal year 2010 Interior appropriations bill contains language to address the issue in the form of a BIA study. I support the inclusion of this language and support the prompt completion of the study. I support the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma and Chief Pyle on this issue.

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL PUBLIC LANDS DAY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of the 16th annual National Public Lands Day, which will be celebrated on Saturday, September 26. I am pleased to acknowledge the efforts of volunteers across our Nation who will come together to improve and restore one of America's most valuable assets, our public lands.

National Public Lands Day started in 1994 with 700 volunteers working in just a few locations. This year, over 130,000 volunteers will come together to work at more than 2,000 locations across all 50 States. These people come from all walks of life, holding a shared interest in protecting our public lands for the enjoyment of future generations.

Our Nation has a grand tradition of conservation. When Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872, it was the world's first national park. The idea of a national park was an American invention of historic proportions that led the way for global conservation efforts. President Teddy Roosevelt, one of our earliest and most energetic conservationists, dedicated 194 million acres of national parks and national preserves over the course of his Presidency. America has continued to build on this tradition with endeavors such as the operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s and 1940s, passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964, establishment of Earth Day in 1970, enactment of the National Wildlife Refuge Improvement Act in 1997, and the signing into law of this year's Omnibus Public Land Management Act, to name just a few examples. National Public Lands Day provides an annual opportunity for the American public to devote a day to conservation and to give back to the public lands that give so much to us.

Public lands make up over one-third of our country and are places of continuous discovery, where we go to find ourselves, to uncover our history, and to explore for new resources. Our public lands provide wide open spaces, deep

forests, dramatic vistas, and opportunities for solitude that not only fulfill us individually but form a fundamental part of the American character. Our public lands are part of who we are and the diversity of their uses, like the diversity of their landscapes, reflects our identity. In many areas, they provide timber, ore, and forage that are the economic bedrock of rural America. In other areas, Congress has designated them as wilderness, places “untrammelled by man, where man is a visitor who does not remain.”

I recognize and thank the thousands of Federal employees who manage these lands year-round. The Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and other Federal land management agencies ensure that public lands in Nevada and across the Nation meet the changing needs of our communities. They provide a vital, though rarely reported, service to our nation.

I would also like to acknowledge and thank the many Nevadans who will spend September 26 improving our public lands. Volunteers across northern Nevada will be working to improve our public lands in places like the Carson and Truckee Rivers, Cain Spring, the East Fork of the Walker River, Eight Mile Creek, Dry Mountain, and Sacramento Pass. At the same time, southern Nevada volunteers will work in sites like Ash Springs, Gold Butte, Lake Mead, Pittman Wash, Red Rock Canyon, and the Great Unconformity.

The focus of National Public Lands Day this year is water on the public lands. Clean water is essential to the health of our environment and the health of our citizens. Many parts of our Nation have faced severe droughts in recent years, and caring for our water resources is as important as it has ever been. In Nevada, as the driest State in our Nation, we are particularly aware that water is a precious resource.

The preservation of our public lands is a priority for me. Mr. President, our public lands are part of what makes the United States a great nation. I voice my gratitude to all who will participate in National Public Lands Day this year.

WORLD ALZHEIMER'S DAY

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today is World Alzheimer's Day, a day to raise awareness about this neurodegenerative disease that afflicts over 5 million Americans, including about 600,000 people in my home State of California.

It has been 100 years since Alzheimer's was first identified, yet there is still no cure and no proven way to prevent the disease. In fact, every 70 seconds another American develops Alzheimer's, this is alarming.

People who suffer from Alzheimer's disease experience symptoms that take an extreme toll on both those afflicted with this disease, and their loved ones.

Certainly the most well-known symptom of Alzheimer's is amnesia, or loss of memory, but Alzheimer's can also disrupt a person's ability to communicate or accomplish daily tasks. These debilitating symptoms create large challenges for Alzheimer's sufferers, their caretakers, and their loved ones.

Unfortunately these symptoms tell only half the story. Those afflicted may also suffer from psychiatric symptoms like personality changes, depression, hallucinations, and delusions. These terrible symptoms may cause people with Alzheimer's not to recognize familiar faces, including their own children and grandchildren. They may also become fearful, paranoid, irritable or withdrawn.

The number of people living with Alzheimer's disease is expected to triple by 2050. If nothing is done, Alzheimer's will cost Medicare and Medicaid \$19.89 trillion between 2010 and 2050. Already, Alzheimer's disease costs the nation \$175 billion annually, and caregivers spend 10 percent of their household income caring for a loved one who is suffering from this horrible disease.

That is why I have joined 29 of my colleagues in cosponsoring the Alzheimer's Breakthrough Act of 2009, which responds to this crisis by helping us learn more about Alzheimer's disease, develop better treatments, and prevent this disease. This legislation will help advance the study and treatment of Alzheimer's to make a difference in the lives of millions of Americans by equipping caregivers with the resources and support services they need to care for their loved ones.

This bill would double funding for Alzheimer's research at the National Institutes of Health, create the National Summit on Alzheimer's, support public education campaigns, and expand the Alzheimer's 24/7 call center, which provides assistance to caregivers.

I am also pleased to be joined by Senator COLLINS in sponsoring the Caring for an Aging America Act. This legislation would make critical investments in the workforce specially trained to care for older Americans, many of whom suffer from this disease. By working to train more of these essential health professionals, I am hopeful that we can not only improve the quality of care for Alzheimer's patients, but also provide their caregivers and family with better resources to meet the needs of their loved ones.

On this World Alzheimer's Day I am happy to join the millions of people coming together across the globe to raise awareness about this devastating disease, and to support these two bipartisan bills, which are critical in the fight of our Nation, our Nation's citizens, and our families against this terrible affliction.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, on World Alzheimer's Day, it is important that we pause to consider the devastating impact of this debilitating disease and the importance of sci-

entific research into its causes, effects, and treatment.

More than 5 million Americans are affected by Alzheimer's, and it is estimated that this number will increase to between 11.3 and 16 million by the year 2050. One in 10 individuals has a family member with the disease.

I am a proud cosponsor of S. 1492, which would increase National Institutes of Health funding for Alzheimer's research to \$2 billion for fiscal year 2010 and provide grants for research designed specifically to help caregivers. This bill would establish a National Summit on Alzheimer's to examine promising research programs and raise awareness.

We must find ways to prevent this disease before it starts. The vital investments made by this bill will put us ahead of the curve, both in terms of research and increasing public understanding of the disease. On this day, when we remember those suffering from Alzheimer's disease and those who have succumbed to it, let us recommit ourselves to meet the challenge posed by this disease and do everything we can to alleviate the suffering it causes.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to increase awareness of a debilitating and ultimately fatal disease that right now, more than 5 million Americans and 35 million people worldwide live with—Alzheimer's.

Today is World Alzheimer's Day, a day when the individuals and families affected by this devastating disease around the globe unite to increase understanding about the disease and its impact. Unfortunately, as this disease continues to steal an ever growing number of memories and ultimately lives, this global recognition continues to grow in importance.

According to new data released in the 2009 World Alzheimer Report, the 35 million people worldwide suffering from Alzheimer's and dementia is a startling 10 percent increase over the 2005 number. This devastating number is only expected to grow. In fact, according to the newly released report, the number of people with Alzheimer's is expected to nearly double every 20 years, to 65.7 million in 2030 and 115.4 million in 2050.

For too many years the millions of Americans living with this disease and their families suffered silently in a nation that misunderstood the tragedy of Alzheimer's and dementia. In 1994, the courage of one family changed the public face of Alzheimer's when in a letter to the American people Ronald Reagan announced he was one of the millions of Americans living with the disease. With this selfless act, the former President and his wife Nancy increased the public awareness of Alzheimer's and increased the awareness of the need for research into its causes and prevention.

Public awareness is a key part of the fight against this disease, which is why I thank actor David Hyde Pierce for