

we are that far into our debt service payments—basically for the average American family this is similar to, thinking of this like a credit card, when you can't pay the minimum balance and every month the amount you owe keeps cascading more and more. That is where the American Government is headed.

When we get to \$800 billion or \$900 billion a year in interest payments, the government will not function. As Erskin Bowles said today, the world markets will not wait for that point. So what you are seeing in Europe right now with Greece and Ireland and Portugal and Spain will happen here, except there will not be a European Union or anybody else to bail out the United States of America.

It is a crisis. Yet this Congress is not doing anything about it. We are talking about adopting a continuing resolution because this Congress will not do an appropriations bill. A continuing resolution at its best will freeze spending at last year's level.

Some of my colleagues will say: That is good. See, we are not increasing the spending.

It is not an accomplishment, when last year we were more than \$1 trillion in deficit, to freeze spending at that level.

The two issues the American people want us to deal with are jobs and out-of-control government spending. Yet we are failing to do both. There is a lot of frustration in this Chamber. I watched some of my colleagues on the other side today come speak on the floor, and they are frustrated that we are not getting things done. I am frustrated too. Two of my colleagues are proposing a change to the way the procedures of this body work. They do not think it should take 60 votes for us to do some things.

I do not agree with them, but I share their frustration because, as much as I am privileged to be here—and I am in awe of this institution—the way this Congress works and this body works is dysfunctional. The way it should work and the way it used to work, from what people tell me who were here before, is that a proposal would come up, a piece of legislation, and it would come to the floor and we would all have a chance to offer an amendment. We would all have a chance to make it better.

My constituents in Florida think I have the opportunity to offer amendments and let their voices be heard through my actions. If my proposal is not good or not worthy, then it should not pass. But it should see the light of day. This was a time when Senators stayed by their desks and listened to the proposals and amendments of other Senators and were able to quickly call home to the group that the proposal might affect. Say it was an agricultural proposal. They might call their local farmers or if it would affect banks, they might call banks to see how it would affect their constituents in their home State, and the level of discourse was better.

The people of this country expect us to get to work. They expect us to get to work on the issues that matter most. They are suffering and we should get about the work that they want us to do because the future of the country is at stake.

I yield the floor.

ADVANCED PRACTICE REGISTERED NURSE PROGRAMS

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize the need to transition the Advanced Practice Registered Nurse—APRN—programs at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences—USUHS—to the Doctorate of Nursing Practice. It was my hope to establish a program to educate advanced practice nurses at USUHS and in 1993 Congress founded the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences Graduate School of Nursing, GSN. Doctoral nursing programs are designed to prepare advanced practice nurses and Ph.D.s for the unique challenges of military health care. The GSN students explore the fields of nursing through a signature blend of science, research, and field training. The lessons learned on the USU campus and beyond the traditional classroom prepare the GSN graduates to take on a diverse range of challenges that have led to their success in any environment.

The American Association of Colleges of Nursing—AACN—Position Statement on the Doctorate of Nursing Practice, DNP, dated October 2004, identified 13 advanced practice degree recommendations in response to the increasing complexity of healthcare and rising patient acuties. In recommendation 10 of its position statement, the AACN stated, “the practice doctorate be the graduate degree for advanced nursing practice preparation including, but not limited, to the four current APRN roles: clinical nurse specialist, nurse anesthetist, nurse midwife and nurse practitioner.” Additionally, the American Association of Colleges of Nursing and the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists, Council on Accreditation have stated that APRN programs should be converted from the master's degree to Doctorate of Nursing Practice programs by 2015 and 2025, respectively. These endorsements were preceded by almost 4 years of research and consensus-building by an AACN task force charged with examining the need for the practice doctorate with a variety of stakeholder groups. Of the 388 APRN programs in the country, 72 percent are offering or planning DNP programs. To maintain professional standards for military APRNs and remain competitive for high quality students, the Graduate School of Nursing at USUHS must transition to the DNP for its APRN programs. A report is requested from USUHS, within 180 days, outlining the GSN's progress toward DNP program transition and planned implementation.

WORLD AIDS DAY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, next year marks the 30th anniversary of the first diagnosis by the Centers for Disease Control of acquired immune deficiency syndrome or AIDS. This year, 33.3 million people are living with HIV. Last year 2.6 million people were infected with HIV, and 1.8 million people died from AIDS. And today we commemorate World AIDS Day, acknowledging the suffering and death that AIDS has caused and reaffirming our commitment to fight the global AIDS pandemic.

For three decades this preventable disease has devastated families and communities. But there also has been a global response from the research community, government, health workers, and patient advocates to fight this disease and save lives. This battle has yielded notable victories. Fewer people are becoming infected with HIV, biomedical innovations have created drugs that can transform AIDS into a chronic disease rather than a death sentence, more people have access to HIV treatment, and mothers can prevent their babies from becoming infected with HIV. A recent CDC report, indicating that 11.4 million more people were tested for HIV in 2006 compared to 2009, highlights the advancements that have been made.

The U.S. has been at the frontline combating the AIDS pandemic. We have established aggressive and effective programs, notably the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program and the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde U.S. Global Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act, known more commonly as PEPFAR. These programs provide funding and support to initiatives combating AIDS and providing critical services to people in the U.S. and developing countries.

Progress has certainly been made, but the U.S. must continue to be a leader in the fight against HIV/AIDS. In the United States over 1.1 million people have HIV, but one in five of these people do not know they are infected. Each year 56,300 Americans become infected with HIV.

We can bring this number to zero. While Black Americans represent 12 percent of the U.S. population, they account for almost half of people living with HIV and half of new infections each year. We can alter the trajectory of this disease and eliminate these disparities.

World AIDS Day causes us to remember those who have been lost to this disease, but it is also an opportunity to renew our commitment to fighting the AIDS pandemic, to eliminating stigma against those with this disease, and to stopping the spread of HIV.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to make these goals a reality.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

SPECIALIST DAVID S. ROBINSON

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, today I honor SPC David S. Robinson, 25, of Fort Smith, AR, who died November 20, 2010, in Zabul Province, Afghanistan, in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. According to initial reports, Specialist Robinson died of injuries sustained when his military vehicle overturned.

My heart goes out to the family of Specialist Robinson, who made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of our Nation. Along with all Arkansans, I am grateful for his service and for the service and sacrifice of all of our military servicemembers and their families.

More than 11,000 Arkansans on Active Duty and more than 10,000 Arkansas reservists have served in Iraq or Afghanistan since September 11, 2001. These men and women have shown tremendous courage and perseverance through the most difficult of times. As neighbors, as Arkansans, and as Americans, it is incumbent upon us to do everything we can to honor their service and to provide for them and their families, not only when they are in harm's way but also when they return home. It is the least we can do for those whom we owe so much.

Specialist Robinson was assigned to A Troop, 2nd Squadron, 2nd Stryker Cavalry Regiment, V Corps, Vilseck, Germany. His mother resides in Fort Smith, AR, and his father in Canton, PA. His wife and children reside in Clarksville, TN.

STAFF SERGEANT KEVIN MATTHEW PAPE

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life of SSG Kevin Matthew Pape of the U.S. Army and Fort Wayne, IN.

Staff Sergeant Pape was assigned to C Company, 1st Battalion, in the 75th Ranger Regiment at Hunter Army Airfield in Georgia. He was 30 years old when he lost his life on November 16, 2010, while bravely serving in support of Operation Enduring Freedom in Kunar Province, Afghanistan. He was on his third tour of duty in Afghanistan, after three tours in Iraq.

A native of Fort Wayne, Staff Sergeant Pape graduated from Concordia High School in 1998. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in 2005 and graduated from the Ranger Assessment and Selection Program in 2006, where he served as a machine gunner, team leader and squad leader.

COL Michael Kurilla, Commander of the 75th Ranger Regiment, recalled that Staff Sergeant Pape, "had two priorities in his life—his family and the Rangers he led. By the manner in which he lived his life, Staff Sergeant Pape defined sacrifice, dedicated, and selfless service."

Staff Sergeant Pape's numerous awards and decorations include the Ranger Tab, the Expert Infantry Badge, the Combat Infantry Badge and the Parachutist Badge. He was post-

humously awarded the Bronze Star Medal, the Purple Heart and the Meritorious Service Medal.

Today, I join Staff Sergeant Pape's family and friends in mourning his death. He is survived by his wife Amelia Rose Pape and his daughter Anneka Sue, both of Savannah, GA, and his father Marc Dennis Pape of Fort Wayne, IN.

We take pride in the example of this dedicated soldier and American hero, even as we struggle to express our grief over this loss. We cherish the legacy of his service and his life.

As I search for words to honor this fallen soldier, I recall President Lincoln's words to the families of the fallen at Gettysburg: "We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

It is my sad duty to enter the name of SSG Kevin Matthew Pape in the RECORD of the U.S. Senate for his service to our country and for his profound commitment to freedom, democracy and peace.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, today, without congressional action, hundreds of thousands of Americans will lose their unemployment benefits. Earlier this week, along with 19 of my colleagues, I introduced the Unemployment Insurance Stabilization Act of 2010—the USA bill. Our bill would reauthorize the Federal unemployment benefits program.

Unemployment benefits are the only lifeline that many workers in Montana and across the nation have left in this tough economy. These benefits help millions of Americans to put food on the table and roofs over their heads. These benefits pump money into our economy and help to create jobs.

The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office says that unemployment benefits have one of the largest effects on economic output and employment per dollar spent of any policy.

This Congress has spent a lot of time reauthorizing unemployment benefits for a few months at a time. This bill would reauthorize the program for a full year.

A longer reauthorization of the unemployment benefits program would provide certainty. It would provide certainty for our economy. And it would provide the certainty that Americans looking for work need.

This bill would fund unemployment insurance for people who have lost their jobs in the latter portion of the recession.

This bill would not provide anyone with more than 99 weeks of benefits. This bill would ensure that out-of-work Americans who lost their jobs recently

would get benefits similar to those received by their neighbors who lost their jobs earlier in the recession.

The Department of Labor reports that for every dollar spent on unemployment insurance, two dollars are re-invested in the economy.

This bill is crucial to our economy. This bill is about jobs.

This bill is about jobs because unemployment insurance goes to people who will spend it immediately. That increases economic demand. And that helps to support our fragile economic recovery.

CBO says that aid to the unemployed is among the policies best suited to creating jobs per dollar of budgetary cost.

With unemployment at 9.6 percent, now is not the time to stop investing in economic recovery. This bill would keep in place a major source of our recovery. This bill would support Americans who have worked, are looking for work, and will work again.

For millions of people, unemployment insurance is the bridge to the next job. This bill would provide a bridge over troubled waters.

I think of a woman from Helena, MT, who called my office. She told us that unemployment benefits are keeping her family afloat. She was laid off when she was 8 months pregnant. And she wants the Senate to know that she has worked since she was a teenager. She wants to work. And she will work again.

And I think of a Montana father with three small children who was laid off after 18 years of service. The company could no longer pay his wages. He has no income. But he continues to look for work. His home is going into foreclosure. Unemployment insurance has been his only income. It is what puts food on the table for his family.

This is America. When there is an emergency, we don't leave people behind.

We cannot take Federal unemployment insurance benefits away before our economy and out-of-work Americans have found their footing.

Let's not leave the unemployed behind.

I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation.

HEALTH CARE

Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I rise today to continue to urge my colleagues for quick passage of my legislation that would restore access to life-saving medicines for children's hospitals.

As my colleagues are aware, I introduced independent legislation in September that would protect the lives of the most vulnerable among us—our Nation's children—by immediately restoring access and ensuring children's hospitals across the country are able to purchase orphan drugs at a discount.

Children's hospitals lost access to these medicines when Congress passed