

(B) To ensure that the Foundation qualifies for and maintains the nonprofit status described in subsection (e)(3).

(C) To establish the general policies and initial bylaws of the Foundation, which bylaws shall include the bylaws described in subsections (e)(3) and (f)(1).

(D) To provide for the initial operation of the Foundation, including providing for quarters, equipment, and staff.

(E) To appoint the initial members of the Board in accordance with the requirements established in subsection (f)(2)(A) for the composition of the Board, and in accordance with such other qualifications as the Committee may determine to be appropriate regarding such composition. Of the Board members so appointed—

(i) 2 shall be appointed to serve for a term of 3 years;

(ii) 2 shall be appointed to serve for a term of 4 years; and

(iii) 3 shall be appointed to serve for a term of 5 years.

(3) COMPLETION OF FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE; INITIAL MEETING OF BOARD.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall complete the functions required in paragraph (1) not later than September 30, 2014.

(B) TERMINATION.—The Committee shall terminate upon the expiration of the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the Secretary determines that the functions of the Committee have been completed.

(C) INITIAL MEETING.—The initial meeting of the Board shall be held not later than November 1, 2014.

(4) COMPOSITION.—The Committee shall be composed of 5 members, each of whom shall be a voting member. Of the members of the Committee—

(A) not fewer than 2 shall have broad, general experience in emergency management, preparedness, or resilience; and

(B) not fewer than 2 shall have broad, general experience in nonprofit private organizations.

(5) CHAIRPERSON.—The Committee shall, from among the members of the Committee, designate an individual to serve as the chairperson of the Committee.

(6) TERMS; VACANCIES.—The term of members of the Committee shall be for the duration of the Committee. A vacancy in the membership of the Committee shall not affect the power of the Committee to carry out the duties of the Committee. If a member of the Committee does not serve the full term, the individual appointed to fill the resulting vacancy shall be appointed for the remainder of the term subject.

(7) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Committee may not receive compensation for service on the Committee. Members of the Committee may be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the Committee.

(8) COMMITTEE SUPPORT.—The Administrator of FEMA may, from amounts available to the Administrator for the general administration of FEMA, provide staff and financial support to assist the Committee with carrying out the functions described in paragraph (2). In providing such staff and support, the Administrator may both detail employees and contract for assistance.

(9) GRANT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to a grant under subsection (i)(1)(A)(i) for fiscal year 2013, an entity described in this paragraph is a private nonprofit entity with significant experience in domestic and international issues of emergency management, preparedness, or resilience.

(B) CONDITIONS.—The grant referred to in subparagraph (A) may be made to an entity only if the entity agrees that—

(i) the entity will establish a committee that is composed in accordance with paragraph (4); and

(ii) the entity will not select an individual for membership on the Committee unless the individual agrees that the Committee will operate in accordance with each of the provisions of this subsection that relate to the operation of the Committee.

(C) GRANT TERMS.—The Administrator of FEMA may make a grant referred to in subparagraph (A) only if the applicant for the grant makes an agreement that the grant will not be expended for any purpose other than carrying out subparagraph (B). Such a grant may be made only if an application for the grant is submitted to the Administrator containing such agreement, and the application is in such form, is made in such manner, and contains such other agreements and such assurances and information as the Administrator determines to be necessary to carry out this paragraph.

SEC. 3. PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To ensure that the Foundation and its grantees are meeting their objectives, the Board shall establish and implement performance evaluations—

(1) that monitor and evaluate the performance and impact of the Foundation program activities in a specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and timely fashion; and

(2) that assess the financial accountability of appropriated and donated funds.

(b) IMPACT OR OUTCOME EVALUATIONS.—The Board shall establish mechanisms to evaluate and assess the effectiveness of individual programs supported by the Foundation. Impact or outcome evaluations such as balanced scorecard, innovations in risk reduction, and return on investment shall be employed and reported through the annual report of the Foundation under section 2(h)(7)(A).

(c) USE OF EVALUATION RESULTS.—The Foundation shall—

(1) identify through its annual report under section 2(h)(7)(A) its greatest needs and the ways that the Foundation or others, will use evaluation results; and

(2) use such information to set priorities for the Foundation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 397—PROMOTING PEACE AND STABILITY IN SUDAN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 397

Whereas conflict between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) has been ongoing since June 2011 in Sudan's border state of South Kordofan and since September 2011 in the border state of Blue Nile, resulting in a humanitarian crisis;

Whereas the Government of Sudan has refused repeated requests by the United States Government, the United Nations, the African Union, the League of Arab States, nongovernmental organizations, and others to allow humanitarian access to the conflict areas;

Whereas the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan signed a memorandum of un-

derstanding on non-aggression and cooperation in Addis Ababa on February 12, 2012, agreeing to respect each other's sovereignty and refrain from launching any attack against the other, including bombardment;

Whereas the United Nations estimates that more than 130,000 refugees have fled South Kordofan and Blue Nile for South Sudan, Ethiopia, and elsewhere since June 2011, and hundreds of thousands more have been internally displaced or severely affected by conflict;

Whereas the Government of Sudan bombed the Yida refugee camp in South Sudan on November 10, 2011;

Whereas both the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North have reportedly prevented civilians from leaving Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan;

Whereas the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), funded by the United States Agency for International Development, estimated in March 2012 that conflict-affected areas of South Kordofan would deteriorate further in coming weeks to Phase 4 emergency levels of food insecurity (one step before being classified as a famine), due mainly to conflict and government policies that have limited cultivation, displaced the population, restricted trade, and refused access for international humanitarian assistance;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council issued a statement on February 14, 2012, expressing deep and growing alarm with the rising levels of malnutrition and food insecurity in some areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, calling on the Government of Sudan to allow immediate access to United Nations personnel, and urging the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North to agree to an immediate cessation of hostilities and return to talks to address the issues that have fueled the current conflict;

Whereas the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees appealed urgently to donors in February 2012 for \$145,000,000 to assist refugees from South Kordofan and Blue Nile;

Whereas President Barack Obama released a statement in June 2011 calling on the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North to agree immediately to a ceasefire, end restrictions on humanitarian access and United Nations movements, and agree on security arrangements for Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States through direct, high-level negotiations as opposed to the use of force;

Whereas President Obama released a statement on February 2, 2012, strongly condemning the bombing by the Armed Forces of Sudan of civilian populations in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states in Sudan, which stated that aerial attacks on civilian targets are unjustified, unacceptable, and a violation of international law and compound the ongoing crisis in these areas;

Whereas neither South Kordofan nor Blue Nile were able to complete the popular consultation process with the Government of Sudan as stipulated in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) before violence broke out;

Whereas, despite the independence of South Sudan on July 9, 2011, many key issues between Sudan and South Sudan remain unresolved, including transit fees for oil pipeline use, citizenship, the status of Abyei, and border demarcation;

Whereas the goal of democratic governance reform in Sudan as envisioned in the CPA has not been met;

Whereas, in addition to the growing conflict-induced humanitarian and human rights crisis in Sudan's southern border-

states, the humanitarian crisis and ongoing insecurity in Darfur continues; and

Whereas the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimates that more than 4,000,000 people in Sudan remain internally displaced, and in 2011, though for the first time since the Darfur conflict began, more Darfuris voluntarily returned to their homes (87,000) than were newly displaced (70,000), and additional tens of thousands are being displaced in southern Sudan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) welcomes the memorandum of understanding on non-aggression and cooperation signed between the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan in Addis Ababa on February 12, 2012;

(2) calls on the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North to reach a mutually-beneficial political agreement;

(3) urges the Government of Sudan to allow immediate and unrestricted humanitarian access to South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and all other conflict-affected areas of Sudan;

(4) encourages the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North to declare a cessation of hostilities to allow food and essential supplies to reach affected civilians;

(5) implores the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to refrain from any support of proxy forces;

(6) urges the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North to allow civilians to leave the two states voluntarily and seek refuge in more secure areas; and

(7) supports the current efforts of the Obama Administration, working with partners in the international community, to facilitate humanitarian access to affected areas, to encourage all relevant parties to return to the negotiation table to reach agreements associated with the conclusion of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, to mitigate violence in the interim, and to allow full humanitarian access.

SENATE RESOLUTION 398—RECOGNIZING THE 191ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE AND CELEBRATING GREEK AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. CARPER, Mr. KOHL, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. INOUE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. REED of Rhode Island, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LUGAR, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COBURN, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 398

Whereas the ancient Greeks developed the concept of democracy, in which the supreme power to govern was vested in the people;

Whereas the Founding Fathers of the United States, many of whom read Greek political philosophy in the original Greek, drew heavily on the political experience and philosophy of ancient Greece in forming our representative democracy;

Whereas Greek Commander in Chief Petros Mavromichalis, a founder of the modern Greek state, said to the citizens of the

United States in 1821 that “it is in your land that liberty has fixed her abode and . . . in imitating you, we shall imitate our ancestors and be thought worthy of them if we succeed in resembling you”;

Whereas the Greek national anthem, the “Hymn to Liberty”, includes the words, “Most heartily was gladdened George Washington’s brave land”;

Whereas the people of the United States generously offered humanitarian assistance to the people of Greece during their struggle for independence;

Whereas Greece, in one of the most consequential “David vs. Goliath” victories for freedom and democracy in modern times, refused to surrender to the Axis forces and inflicted a fatal wound at a crucial moment in World War II, forcing Hitler to change his timeline and delaying the attack on Russia where the Axis Forces met defeat;

Whereas Winston Churchill said, “If there had not been the virtue and courage of the Greeks, we do not know which the outcome of World War II would have been.”;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of Greek civilians were killed in Greece during World War II in defense of the values of the Allies;

Whereas, throughout the 20th century, Greece was one of a few countries that allied with the United States in every major international conflict;

Whereas Greece is a strategic partner and ally of the United States in bringing political stability and economic development to the volatile Balkan region, having invested billions in the countries of the region, thereby helping to create many tens of thousands of new jobs, and having contributed more than \$750,000,000 in development aid for the region;

Whereas the Government and people of Greece actively participate in peacekeeping and peace-building operations conducted by international organizations, including the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and have more recently provided critical support to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization operation in Libya;

Whereas Greece received worldwide praise for its extraordinary handling during the 2004 Olympic Games of more than 14,000 athletes and more than 2,000,000 spectators and journalists, a feat the Government and people of Greece handled efficiently, securely, and with hospitality;

Whereas Greece, located in a region where Christianity meets Islam and Judaism, maintains excellent relations with Muslim nations and Israel;

Whereas the Government of Greece has taken important steps in recent years to further cross-cultural understanding and rapprochement and cooperation in various fields with Turkey, and has also upgraded its relations with other countries in the region, including Israel, thus enhancing the stability of the wider region;

Whereas the Governments and people of Greece and the United States are at the forefront of efforts for freedom, democracy, peace, stability, and human rights;

Whereas those and similar ideals have forged a close bond between the people of Greece and the United States; and

Whereas it is proper and desirable for the United States to celebrate March 25, 2012, Greek Independence Day, with the Greek people and to reaffirm the democratic principles from which these two great nations were born: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) extends warm congratulations and best wishes to the people of Greece as they celebrate the 191st anniversary of the independence of Greece;

(2) expresses support for the principles of democratic governance to which the people of Greece are committed; and

(3) notes the important role that Greece has played in the wider European region and in the community of nations since gaining its independence 191 years ago.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1832. Mrs. HAGAN (for herself and Mr. CORKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3606, to increase American job creation and economic growth by improving access to the public capital markets for emerging growth companies; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1833. Mr. REID (for Mr. REED (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. DURBIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3606, *supra*.

SA 1834. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1833 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. REED (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. DURBIN)) to the bill H.R. 3606, *supra*.

SA 1835. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1834 proposed by Mr. REID to the amendment SA 1833 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. REED (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. DURBIN)) to the bill H.R. 3606, *supra*.

SA 1836. Mr. REID (for Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. HAGAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. KIRK)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3606, *supra*.

SA 1837. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1836 proposed by Mr. REID (for Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. HAGAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. KIRK)) to the bill H.R. 3606, *supra*.

SA 1838. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3606, *supra*.

SA 1839. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1838 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 3606, *supra*.

SA 1840. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1839 proposed by Mr. REID to the amendment SA 1838 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 3606, *supra*.

SA 1841. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3606, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1842. Mr. CORKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3606, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1843. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3606, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1844. Mr. CORKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3606, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1845. Mr. CORKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3606, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1846. Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an