

the Attorney General under section 203 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (42 U.S.C. 14044b).

(b) ACCOUNTABILITY.—All covered grants shall be subject to the following accountability provisions:

(1) AUDIT REQUIREMENT.—

(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term “unresolved audit finding” means an audit report finding in the final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that the grantee has used grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved during the 12-month period beginning on the date on which the final audit report is issued.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, and in each fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of recipients of covered grants to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grantees. The Inspector General shall determine the appropriate number of grantees to be audited each year.

(C) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—A recipient of a covered grant that is found to have an unresolved audit finding shall not be eligible to receive a covered grant during the first 2 fiscal years beginning after the end of the 12-month period described in subparagraph (A).

(D) PRIORITY.—In awarding covered grants, the Attorney General shall give priority to eligible applicants that did not have an unresolved audit finding during the 3 fiscal years before submitting an application for a covered grant.

(E) REIMBURSEMENT.—If an entity is awarded a covered grant during the 2-fiscal-year period during which the entity is barred from receiving grants under subparagraph (C), the Attorney General shall—

(i) deposit an amount equal to the amount of the grant funds that were improperly awarded to the grantee into the General Fund of the Treasury; and

(ii) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment to the fund from the grant recipient that was erroneously awarded grant funds.

(2) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this paragraph and covered grants, the term “nonprofit organization” means an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

(B) PROHIBITION.—The Attorney General may not award a covered grant to a nonprofit organization that holds money in off-shore accounts for the purpose of avoiding paying the tax described in section 511(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(C) DISCLOSURE.—Each nonprofit organization that is awarded a covered grant and uses the procedures prescribed in regulations to create a rebuttable presumption of reasonableness for the compensation of its officers, directors, trustees, and key employees, shall disclose to the Attorney General, in the application for the grant, the process for determining such compensation, including the independent persons involved in reviewing and approving such compensation, the comparability data used, and contemporaneous substantiation of the deliberation and decision. Upon request, the Attorney General shall make the information disclosed under this subparagraph available for public inspection.

(3) CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.—

(A) LIMITATION.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice under this Act may be used by the Attorney General, or by any individual or entity

awarded discretionary funds through a cooperative agreement under this Act or an Act amended by this Act, to host or support any expenditure for conferences that uses more than \$20,000 in funds made available to the Department of Justice, unless the Deputy Attorney General or the appropriate Assistant Attorney General, Director, or principal deputy (as designated by the Deputy Attorney General) provides prior written authorization that the funds may be expended to host the conference.

(B) WRITTEN APPROVAL.—Written approval under subparagraph (A) shall include a written estimate of all costs associated with the conference, including the cost of all food, beverages, audio-visual equipment, honoraria for speakers, and entertainment.

(C) REPORT.—The Deputy Attorney General shall submit an annual report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on all conference expenditures approved under this paragraph.

(4) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit, to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, an annual certification indicating whether—

(A) all audits issued by the Office of the Inspector General under paragraph (1) have been completed and reviewed by the appropriate Assistant Attorney General or Director;

(B) all mandatory exclusions required under paragraph (1)(C) have been issued;

(C) all reimbursements required under paragraph (1)(E) have been made; and

(D) includes a list of any grant recipients excluded under paragraph (1) from the previous year.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 299—CONGRATULATING THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE ON THE CELEBRATION OF ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY AND COMMENDING ITS SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPOWER AND REVITALIZE DEVELOPING COMMUNITIES AROUND THE WORLD

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 299

Whereas the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (referred to in this preamble as the “JDC”), the leading Jewish humanitarian assistance organization in the world, provides economic relief to communities facing hardship and builds the foundation for self-sustaining Jewish community life;

Whereas when the JDC was founded in 1914, the organization initiated relief projects in communities primarily in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, and, as of November 2013, the JDC works in 70 countries worldwide and touches more than 1,000,000 lives each year;

Whereas the JDC has pioneered high-impact programs that provide access to education, health care, food, shelter, and assistance with job training and placement for governments and other organizations to utilize;

Whereas the JDC has developed and implemented initiatives in Israeli society aimed at meeting the needs of the most disadvantaged citizens in the State of Israel, including children and youth at risk, the chronically unemployed (including ultra-Orthodox Jews, people with disabilities, and Israeli Arabs), and the elderly;

Whereas the JDC received the Israel Prize in 2007 for its lifetime achievements and special contributions to society and the State of Israel for developing innovative, scalable solutions to meet the needs of the most disadvantaged citizens in the State of Israel;

Whereas the JDC has helped transform the lives of women and girls throughout the world, through initiatives that provide access to health care and education to girls, encouraging them to overcome gender barriers, receive an education, and become community leaders;

Whereas the JDC is engaging many young individuals in the United States to participate in rescue, renewal, and revitalization work through service and volunteer programs around the world;

Whereas the JDC and the United States Government have a historic and enduring relationship that has evolved from cooperating in life-saving work in Europe through the American Relief Administration following World War I and the War Refugee Board during World War II to the more recent partnerships between the JDC and the Department of Agriculture, the Department of State, and the United States Agency for International Development;

Whereas the JDC mobilizes its expert professionals and network of local, United States, Israeli, and global partners, including the Jewish Coalition for Disaster Relief, to provide immediate relief and long-term assistance in the aftermath of natural disasters, such as by providing emergency supplies and medical assistance following the earthquake and tsunamis in Japan in 2011 and the earthquake in Haiti in 2010; and

Whereas the JDC creates programs and solutions that benefit the neediest populations in communities around the world and confronts the most difficult challenges, such as natural disasters, extreme poverty, political instability, and genocide: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and celebrates the 100th anniversary of the founding of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; and

(2) commends the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee on its valuable work around the world and wishes the organization success in its future efforts.

SENATE RESOLUTION 300—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS BY THE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 300

Whereas, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs conducted an investigation into JP Morgan Chase’s “whale trades” and risks and abuses of derivatives;

Whereas, the Subcommittee has received a request from a federal law enforcement agency for access to records of the Subcommittee’s investigation;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate is needed for the promotion of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privilege of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to law enforcement officials, regulatory agencies, and other entities or individuals duly authorized by federal, state, or foreign governments, records of the Subcommittee's investigation into JP Morgan Chase's "whale trades" and risks and abuses of derivatives.

SENATE RESOLUTION 301—RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ALZHEIMER'S PROJECT ACT AND THE NATIONAL PLAN TO ADDRESS ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. WICKER, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 301

Whereas more than 5,000,000 individuals in the United States live with Alzheimer's disease, and, based on current projections, as many as 16,000,000 individuals in the United States will have Alzheimer's disease by 2050;

Whereas 1 in every 9 individuals in the United States over the age of 65 lives with Alzheimer's disease;

Whereas another individual in the United States develops Alzheimer's disease every 68 seconds, and, by 2050, another individual in the United States will develop the disease every 33 seconds;

Whereas, in 2013, an estimated 450,000 people in the United States will die from Alzheimer's disease, making it the sixth-leading cause of death in the United States;

Whereas, between 2000 and 2010, deaths attributed to Alzheimer's disease increased by 68 percent;

Whereas Alzheimer's disease is devastating physically, emotionally, and financially;

Whereas Alzheimer's disease creates an enormous financial strain on the health care system, families, and Federal and State budgets;

Whereas, according to an independent study supported by the National Institutes of Health, Alzheimer's disease is already the costliest disease in the United States and is expected to become even more costly in the future;

Whereas, in 2013, the total direct cost of caring for individuals in the United States with Alzheimer's disease is estimated to be \$203,000,000,000, including \$107,000,000,000 in costs to Medicare and \$35,000,000,000 to Medicaid;

Whereas, if nothing is done to change the trajectory of the disease, the total direct cost of caring for individuals in the United

States with Alzheimer's disease is expected to rise to \$1,200,000,000,000 by 2050;

Whereas the average cost to Medicare for beneficiaries with Alzheimer's disease is 3 times higher than for those without the condition;

Whereas a Federal commitment to fighting Alzheimer's disease can lower costs and improve health outcomes for people living with the disease today and in the future;

Whereas, by making Alzheimer's disease a national priority, we can replicate the successes that have been achieved in fighting other diseases;

Whereas leadership from the Federal Government has helped lower the number of deaths from other major diseases and health problems such as HIV/AIDS, cancer, heart disease, and stroke;

Whereas, in 2010, Congress unanimously passed the National Alzheimer's Project Act;

Whereas the National Alzheimer's Project Act requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to create and annually update a National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease;

Whereas the National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease establishes goals and action steps to combat the disease in the areas of research, care, support, and public awareness; and

Whereas the National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease has resulted in some notable accomplishments, including the creation of a blueprint for Alzheimer's research by the National Institutes of Health: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that additional focus, research, and resources are needed to overcome Alzheimer's disease;

(2) acknowledges the impact that Alzheimer's disease has on individuals with the disease, their caregivers and loved ones, and the United States as a whole; and

(3) supports the goals and implementation of the National Alzheimer's Project Act and the National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, we all know someone who has been affected by Alzheimer's disease or someone else who has.

Everyone has occasional memory lapses, and it's normal to forget names of an acquaintance or forget where you put your keys.

But Alzheimer's is so much more than just memory loss.

It is a debilitating disease that only gets worse as it progresses.

People living with the disease often forget conversations, appointments, and eventually forget the names of close friends and may no longer recognize their spouse or their children.

They struggle to recall the words to identify objects, and eventually lose the ability to read and write.

Alzheimer's makes everyday activities like keeping track of bills and cooking a meal extremely challenging and frustrating.

Although the disease develops differently for every individual, it eventually leads to loss of memory, thinking and reasoning skills.

This year, approximately 450,000 people in the United States will die from Alzheimer's disease.

Currently, more than 5 million Americans are living with the disease, including 210,000 people in Illinois.

But with a new person being diagnosed with Alzheimer's every 68 seconds, the number of people with Alzheimer's will rise to 16 million by 2050.

If nothing is done to change the trajectory of the disease, more people and families will suffer and federal spending linked to the disease will soar.

In 2013, the cost of caring for those with Alzheimer's disease will total an estimated \$203 billion for Medicaid and Medicare.

If we stay on this path, the total cost of caring for individuals with Alzheimer's disease is expected to rise to 1.2 trillion by 2050—an increase of more than 500 percent.

But this is a problem that we can solve.

In 2010, Congress recognized the need for additional resources and research to overcome Alzheimer's disease and unanimously passed the National Alzheimer's Project Act.

The National Alzheimer's Project Act created a national strategic plan, which establishes goals and action steps to combat the disease in the areas of research, care, support, and public awareness.

The plan has already resulted in some notable achievements.

In 2012, the National Institutes of Health dedicated an additional \$50 million for Alzheimer's research.

The Health Resources and Services Administration invested \$2 million to improve the quality of care for people with Alzheimer's.

But more needs to be done and the success of the National Alzheimer's Plan requires continued federal investments for biomedical research and resources for people with Alzheimer's.

President Obama's fiscal year 2014 budget proposed \$100 million in new NIH funding for Alzheimer's research.

The Senate Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations bill which passed the Appropriations Committee adds \$84 million to the NIH's National Institute of Aging for Alzheimer's research.

The bill also provides \$40 million for the new Brain Initiative, which will help us better understand the brain and Alzheimer's.

These federal investments to fight Alzheimer's disease can lower costs and improve health outcomes for people living with the disease.

People like Janet Dever.

Janet Dever, 73 years old, was diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease five years ago.

She does her best to not dwell on the negatives or sink into depression.

But she says that the hardest part of the disease is watching her family and friends suffer along with her.

The part of the disease that upsets her the most is that many people don't know how to interact with her anymore, so they have stayed away.

But Janet and her husband Bill aren't giving up. And we shouldn't give up either.

To reinforce the initial steps toward greater investment in finding answers,