

AMENDMENT NO. 2339

At the request of Mr. CORKER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2339 intended to be proposed to S. 1197, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2341

At the request of Mr. SESSIONS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2341 intended to be proposed to S. 1197, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2343

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2343 intended to be proposed to S. 1197, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KAINE:

S. 1742. A bill to temporarily suspend the collection of entrance fees at units of the National Park System and the National Wildlife Refuge System; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, Ken Burns, paraphrasing Wallace Stegner, called the national parks "America's best idea." This is true not just for the intrinsic value of these lands, but also for the economic impact on rural communities across the country. Countless small business owners rely on outdoor recreational visitors for their livelihood.

Unfortunately, last month's government shutdown caused the visitors to stop. For 16 days this year, at the peak of the fall color season restaurants and hotels were empty. Roadside stands had no passers-by. Canoes and kayaks, hiking maps, and bait-and-tackle sat unsold on store shelves. One of my favorite places in Virginia, Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, saw not one but two major events cancelled: the reopening ceremony of the historic Assateague Lighthouse and the Chincoteague wild pony roundup. These events usually draw thousands of visitors. The pony roundup, in particular,

also serves as a fundraiser for the Chincoteague Volunteer Fire Company. Unlike park rangers, the local businesses that rely on visitors got no backpay.

That is why I am introducing this legislation to suspend entrance fees at national parks and wildlife refuges for a period of 16 days, equal to the duration of the shutdown. The fee suspension leads up to National Park Week in April 2014. This will encourage more visitors to turn out to the parks and give area establishments time to publicize the free days and to drum up more business. The bill is deficit-neutral, and considering the breadth of the national park presence across the nation, I hope it will garner bipartisan support.

We must negotiate a workable path forward on the federal budget so that the American people are never again caught up in the middle of battles in Washington. No act of Congress can reimburse the hard-working business men and women around the nation who got hit by the shutdown, but I believe this bill will nudge a few more vacationers out of town to take in the natural beauty of our country and support the local economies while they're at it. Given the attention that national parks got during the shutdown, I also believe the American people deserve a larger conversation about the importance of maintaining our natural resources for future generations. I hope this bill will spur that discussion.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 1747. A bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2013 to ensure that 1.3 million unemployed Americans, including 4,900 Rhode Islanders, will not lose unemployment insurance at the end of the year.

Unemployment insurance, UI, is a vital lifeline for individuals and the economy. It provides a temporary weekly benefit to those who are looking for work and were laid off through no fault of their own.

Economists across the spectrum agree that maintaining unemployment insurance will grow our economy, spur consumer demand, and help businesses, States, and job seekers. Alternatively, according to the Economic Policy Institute, the failure to renew UI could cost our economy 310,000 jobs in 2014.

Extending unemployment insurance is a key part of keeping our economy moving forward. Indeed, continuing UI is part of a broad range of pro-growth and pro-jobs policies we should be enacting. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by Senators STABENOW, HARKIN, and WHITEHOUSE, and I urge our colleagues to join us in cosponsoring and pressing for action on this important legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 302—DESIGNATING DECEMBER 1, 2013, AS "DRIVE SAFER SUNDAY"

Mr. ISAKSON (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. PRYOR, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 302

Whereas motor vehicle travel is the primary means of transportation in the United States;

Whereas every individual traveling on the roads and highways needs to drive in a safer manner to reduce deaths and injuries that result from motor vehicle accidents;

Whereas, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, wearing a seat belt saves as many as 15,000 lives each year;

Whereas the Senate wants all people of the United States to understand the life-saving importance of wearing a seat belt and encourages motorists to drive safely, not just during the holiday season, but every time they get behind the wheel; and

Whereas the Sunday after Thanksgiving is the busiest highway traffic day of the year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) encourages—

(A) high schools, colleges, universities, administrators, teachers, primary schools, and secondary schools to launch campus-wide educational campaigns to urge students to focus on safety when driving;

(B) national trucking firms to alert their drivers to be especially focused on driving safely on the Sunday after Thanksgiving, and to publicize the importance of the day through use of the Citizens Band Radio Service and at truck stops across the United States;

(C) clergies to remind their congregations to travel safely when attending services and gatherings;

(D) law enforcement personnel to remind drivers and passengers to drive safely, particularly on the Sunday after Thanksgiving; and

(E) all people of the United States to use the Sunday after Thanksgiving as an opportunity to educate themselves about highway safety; and

(2) designates December 1, 2013, as "Drive Safer Sunday".

SENATE RESOLUTION 303—DECLARING THAT ACHIEVING THE PRIMARY GOAL OF THE NATIONAL PLAN TO ADDRESS ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES TO PREVENT AND EFFECTIVELY TREAT ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE BY 2025 IS AN URGENT NATIONAL PRIORITY

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 303

Whereas the number of individuals in the United States with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias (referred to in this preamble as "Alzheimer's") is as high as 5,200,000, which is more than double the number in 1980;

Whereas based on the trajectory of Alzheimer's, as many as 16,000,000 individuals in the United States may have Alzheimer's by 2050;

Whereas Alzheimer's is a global health crisis that afflicts an estimated 36,000,000 individuals worldwide as of October 2013 and may afflict over 115,000,000 individuals by 2050;

Whereas Alzheimer's is the 6th leading cause of death in the United States;

Whereas Alzheimer's is the only disease among the top 10 causes of death in the United States without an effective means of prevention, treatment, or cure;

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

Whereas in 2013, the direct costs of caring for individuals with Alzheimer's will total an estimated \$203,000,000,000, including \$142,000,000,000 in costs to the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) and the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.);

Whereas the annual costs of caring for individuals with Alzheimer's are projected to increase from \$203,000,000,000 in 2013 to \$1,200,000,000,000 in 2050;

Whereas a RAND Corporation study published in 2013 and commissioned by the National Institute on Aging found that Alzheimer's is the costliest disease in the United States, costing more than cancer and heart disease;

Whereas in 2012, an estimated 15,400,000 family members and friends of individuals with Alzheimer's provided those individuals with 17,500,000,000 hours of unpaid care, an amount valued at more than \$216,000,000;

Whereas the global cost of Alzheimer's exceeds \$600,000,000,000 each year, an amount equal to approximately 1 percent of the world's gross domestic product;

Whereas Alzheimer's takes an emotional and physical toll on caregivers that results in a higher incidence of chronic conditions, such as heart disease, cancer, and depression among caregivers;

Whereas the National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease of the Department of Health and Human Services enables family caregivers of individuals with Alzheimer's to provide care while maintaining personal health and well-being;

Whereas the National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease supports informal caregivers by—

(1) identifying the support needs of caregivers;

(2) developing and disseminating modes for intervention;

(3) providing information that caregivers need, particularly in crisis situations; and

(4) assisting caregivers in maintaining personal health and well-being;

Whereas a strong and sustained research effort is the best tool to slow the progression and ultimately prevent the onset of Alzheimer's;

Whereas the National Institutes of Health spends each year approximately—

(1) \$6,000,000,000 on cancer research;

(2) \$3,000,000,000 on HIV/AIDS research; and

(3) \$2,000,000,000 on cardiovascular disease research;

Whereas while the cost to the Medicare and Medicaid programs of caring for Alzheimer's patients is \$142,000,000,000 each year, the United States spends slightly more than \$500,000,000 each year on Alzheimer's research;

Whereas the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Alzheimer's Research, Care, and Services created by the National Alzheimer's Project Act (42 U.S.C. 11225) has testified before Congress that the United States must

devote at least \$2,000,000,000 each year to Alzheimer's research to reach the goal of preventing and effectively treating Alzheimer's by 2025; and

Whereas the public members of the Advisory Council on Alzheimer's Research, Care, and Services unanimously agree with the testimony of the Chairman regarding the amount of money required to reach the goal for 2025: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) is committed to strengthening the quality of care and expanding support for individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias (referred to in this resolution as "Alzheimer's") and family caregivers of individuals with Alzheimer's;

(2) declares that achieving the primary goal of the National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease to prevent and effectively treat Alzheimer's by 2025 is an urgent national priority;

(3) recognizes that bold action and dramatic increases in funding are necessary to meet that goal; and

(4) strives to—

(A) double the amount of funding the United States spends on Alzheimer's research in fiscal year 2015; and

(B) develop a plan for fiscal years 2016 through 2019 to meet the target of the Advisory Council on Alzheimer's Research, Care, and Services for the United States to spend \$2,000,000,000 each year on Alzheimer's research.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am very pleased to be here on the Senate floor with my friend and colleague from Minnesota Senator KLOBUCHAR as we submit an important resolution.

This month is National Alzheimer's Awareness Month. Alzheimer's is a terrible disease that exacts a tremendous personal and economic toll on both the individual and the family. As have many families, mine has experienced the pain of Alzheimer's. I know there is no more helpless feeling than to watch the progression of this devastating disease. It is equally painful to witness the emotional and physical damage inflicted on family caregivers exhausted by an endless series of 36-hour days.

Moreover, Alzheimer's disease is the only cause of death among the top 10 in our Nation without a way to prevent it, to cure it, or even to slow its progression. More than 5 million Americans have Alzheimer's disease—more than double the number in 1980. Based on current projections, as many as 16 million Americans over the age of 65 will have Alzheimer's by the year 2050.

In addition to the tremendous human suffering it causes, Alzheimer's costs the United States more than \$200 billion a year, including \$142 billion in costs to the Medicare and Medicaid Programs. This price tag will increase exponentially as the baby boom generation ages. If we fail to change the current trajectory of Alzheimer's disease, our country will not only face a mounting public health crisis but an economic one as well. If nothing is done to slow or stop this disease, the Alzheimer's Association estimates that Alzheimer's will cost our country an astonishing \$20 trillion over the next 40 years.

It is estimated that nearly one in two baby boomers reaching the age of 85

will develop Alzheimer's. As a consequence, chances are the members of the baby boom generation will either be spending their golden years suffering from Alzheimer's or caring for someone who has it. In many ways, Alzheimer's has become the defining disease of this generation.

If we are to prevent Alzheimer's from becoming the defining disease of the next generation, it is imperative that we dramatically increase our investment in Alzheimer's disease research. According to a study commissioned by the National Institute on Aging, Alzheimer's and other dementias cost the United States more than cancer and heart disease. This study finds that both the costs and number of people with dementia will more than double within 30 years—skyrocketing at a rate that rarely occurs with a chronic disease.

At a time when the cost to Medicare and Medicaid of caring for Alzheimer's patients exceeds \$140 billion a year, we are spending only slightly more than \$500 million on Alzheimer's research. We are spending \$142 billion under Medicare and Medicaid, more than \$200 billion overall, and yet only \$500 million on research. We currently spend \$6 billion a year for cancer research, \$3 billion a year for research on HIV/AIDS, and \$2 billion for cardiovascular research. And I wish to emphasize that those are always worthy investments—investments that have paid dividends in terms of better treatments, cures, and in some cases prolonged lives. Surely we can do more for Alzheimer's given the tremendous human and economic price of this devastating disease.

The National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease was authorized by a bipartisan law passed in 2010 called the National Alzheimer's Project Act, which I authored with then-Senator Evan Bayh.

The national plan has as its primary goal to "prevent and effectively treat Alzheimer's disease by 2025." The chairman of the Advisory Council on Alzheimer's Research, Care, and Services, which was created by the National Alzheimer's Project Act, has testified before Congress that the United States must devote at least \$2 billion a year to Alzheimer's research to achieve that goal.

I am therefore joining with my colleague from Minnesota Senator KLOBUCHAR in submitting this resolution declaring that the goal of preventing and effectively treating Alzheimer's by 2025 is an urgent national priority. Our resolution recognizes that dramatic increases in research funding are necessary to meet that goal and resolves that the Senate will strive to double the amount of funding the United States spends on Alzheimer's research in fiscal year 2015 and then develop a plan to meet the target of \$2 billion a year over the next 5 years.

Just think of the figures. We are spending some \$212 billion a year treating, caring for people with Alzheimer's.

All we are asking is that over the next 5 years we achieve the goal that the Alzheimer's Council—a council of experts in Alzheimer's—including experts from the Mayo Clinic in Senator KLOBUCHAR's home State, have recommended that we spend \$2 billion. Mr. President, \$2 billion is such a tiny percentage of the amount we are spending.

So this is a worthy investment. It is one that will not only relieve suffering, save lives, potentially, but it will also more than pay for itself.

I urge our colleagues to join us as cosponsors.

I ask unanimous consent that letters from the Alzheimer's Association and the USAgainstAlzheimer's group—both predominant national advocacy groups endorsing our resolution—be printed in the RECORD.

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

ALZHEIMER'S ASSOCIATION,
November 19, 2013.

Senator SUSAN COLLINS,
U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

Senator AMY KLOBUCHAR,
U.S. Senate, Hart Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR COLLINS AND SENATOR KLOBUCHAR: On behalf of the Alzheimer's Association and its nationwide network of advocates, thank you for your continued leadership on issues and legislation important to Americans with Alzheimer's and their caregivers. The Alzheimer's Association proudly endorses your most recent Alzheimer's resolution, which supports the goals of the National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease and increased funding for Alzheimer's research at the National Institutes of Health.

The Alzheimer's Association is the world's leading voluntary health organization in Alzheimer's care, support and research. Our mission is to eliminate Alzheimer's disease and other dementias through the advancement of research; to provide and enhance care and support for all affected; and to reduce the risk of dementia through the promotion of brain health. Our vision is a world without Alzheimer's.

As two of our nation's strongest voices on behalf of Americans living with Alzheimer's, you know that more than 5 million Americans are living with the disease, and without significant action, as many as 16 million Americans will have Alzheimer's by 2050. A recent study funded by the National Institutes of Health and published in the New England Journal of Medicine further confirmed that Alzheimer's disease is the most expensive disease in America. Additionally, as the baby boomer generation ages, one in eight will develop Alzheimer's. This explosive growth will cause Alzheimer's costs to Medicare and Medicaid to increase from \$142 billion today to more than \$800 billion in 2050 (in today's dollars) and threatens to bankrupt families, businesses and our health care system. Unfortunately, our work is only growing more urgent.

The passage of the National Alzheimer's Project Act in 2010, and the subsequent release of the National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease, marks a new era for Alzheimer's disease and other dementias. Achieving the first goal of the National Plan, to prevent and effectively treat Alzheimer's disease by 2025, and supporting individuals with the disease and their caregivers are critical to the success of this legislation.

The Alzheimer's Association strongly supports efforts to increase funding for Alzheimer's research at the National Institutes of Health, and we applaud you for your efforts.

The Alzheimer's Association deeply appreciates your continued leadership on behalf of all Americans living with Alzheimer's. If you have any questions about this or any other legislation, please contact Rachel Conant, Director of Federal Affairs, at rconant@alz.org or at 202.638.7121.

Sincerely,

ROBERT EGGE,
Vice President, Public Policy.

US AGAINST ALZHEIMER'S,
Washington, DC, November 19, 2013.

Hon. SUSAN COLLINS,
U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

Hon. AMY KLOBUCHAR,
U.S. Senate, Hart Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SEN. COLLINS & SEN. KLOBUCHAR: On behalf of the more than five million Americans currently struggling with Alzheimer's disease and the millions of family caregivers working each and every day to care for their loved ones, I am writing to thank you for your powerful resolution declaring our national goal of preventing and effectively treating Alzheimer's disease by 2025 an urgent national priority. I also applaud you for including in this resolution the call to double the National Institutes of Health (NIH) research commitment to Alzheimer's disease in Fiscal Year 2015 and to meet by FY 2019 the \$2 billion in annual Alzheimer's research funding metric called for by the Advisory Council on Alzheimer's Research, Care and Services. USAgainstAlzheimer's is pleased to endorse your resolution and to commit to working with you to build cosponsors.

Three years ago, Congress took the bold action of enacting the National Alzheimer's Project Act which led to the development of the National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease and the 2025 goal. Much has occurred in the ensuing period, including the reallocation of some NIH research dollars to focus on Alzheimer's disease. But despite these efforts, our annual Alzheimer's research budget remains at about \$500 million—one quarter of the \$2 billion in annual funding leading Alzheimer's researchers and the advisory council have deemed the minimum necessary to enhance our chances of achieving the 2025 goal.

As your resolution so ably notes, the United States does not have a choice as to whether or not we will pay for Alzheimer's disease. We are paying today, dearly, in the more than \$140 billion in annual costs of care borne by the taxpayers through Medicare and Medicaid, an amount that will escalate sharply over the years if the current trajectory of the disease is left unchanged. The amount we invest annually in Alzheimer's research today is but a fraction of 1 percent of this total care burden, an amount that is simply insufficient given the enormity of the task at hand. While a bold and visionary plan and 2025 goal are important political statements, absent commensurate resources and the necessary focused national leadership, the plan and goal will be worth precious little.

By urging that our 2025 goal be viewed as a national priority and setting the \$2 billion goal over the next five years, you have provided our nation—and your fellow appropriators—with a clear goal at which to aim. I applaud you for recognizing the plight of our current patients as well as caregivers the need to similarly bolster patient and caregiver support initiatives. We look forward to working with you to engage the Senate Ap-

propriations Committee to ensure that your call for a doubling of Alzheimer's research funding at the NIH in FY 2015 is reflected in key spending bills.

I thank you, again, for your leadership and for all you do to stop Alzheimer's disease.

Sincerely,

GEORGE VRADENBURG,
Chairman.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am very pleased that my colleague Senator KLOBUCHAR, who has been such a leader in this area, has joined me on the Senate floor and I yield the floor to her.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I thank my colleague Senator COLLINS for her great leadership for so long on this issue. We have together authored this resolution, and she has been a true champion for those suffering from this debilitating disease.

Our resolution builds on the legacy of work and research that has been done in America. It declares the prevention and effective treatment of Alzheimer's by 2025 an urgent national priority and calls for enhanced resources necessary to achieve this goal.

There is no better time than now to discuss this critical issue and draw attention to this disease because, as my colleague from Maine noted, November is Alzheimer's Disease Awareness and Family Caregivers Month. President Reagan made this designation back in 1983 to raise awareness about the devastating impacts of Alzheimer's disease on patients and their caregivers.

Alzheimer's presents one of the toughest medical, economic, and social challenges of this country. We all know we are seeing a doubling of the senior population in this country—some call it a silver tsunami, and, of course, it is a positive. More and more people are living long and longer. But we also know we are seeing more and more people who are living with very difficult diseases, and one of them, in fact the leading one, is Alzheimer's.

This disease takes an incredibly enormous toll, both on patients as well as those who must sit helplessly by and watch as the disease progresses and slowly takes away a loved one.

Right now close to 5.2 million Americans are living with this disease, including nearly 100,000 people in my home State of Minnesota.

These numbers will grow dramatically. If we continue on the same trajectory we are on now, by 2050 an estimated 16 million Americans will be living with this disease. That is an increase of almost 320 percent over what we see today—320 percent over what we see today.

The financial cost of providing care for people afflicted by the disease is staggering for families, for our health care system, and of course for the Federal budget.

In 2013 we will spend \$203 billion caring for individuals with Alzheimer's. Medicare and Medicaid will bear about 70 percent of these costs. By 2050 we will be paying more than \$1.2 trillion to care for people with Alzheimer's.

We also know it is tough on caregivers. They suffer an emotional and physical toll that results in a higher incidence of chronic conditions for themselves.

In 2012 more than 15 million family members, spouses, children, and friends in the United States provided care to an adult with Alzheimer's. The unpaid care is valued at more than \$216 billion.

So many of the people, friends of mine, who are involved in this care also have their own children. That is why we call them the sandwiched generation. They are literally sandwiched in between caring for their aging parents and caring for a child.

Just as the country addressed the needs of working moms and dads in the 1970s, we must now address the needs of working sons and daughters. This is a critical piece of the puzzle in taking on the Alzheimer's challenge.

Most important, our resolution is about the lives that could be improved with better treatments and cures. Earlier this year I met with 30 Minnesotans who were here in Washington, DC, each having been touched by Alzheimer's. I have been at rallies. I have seen those purple shirts in our State. Thousands and thousands of people gathered to say: We want a cure. We want better treatments. We do not want to lose our loved ones like this.

One way we can help stem the tide of this devastating disease is through research. As my colleague from Maine mentioned, the Mayo Clinic does fine research in this area. They have found ways to identify Alzheimer's earlier through testing. At first you might say: How does that help to get a cure? How are we ever going to know what treatments work best and what a cure is if we cannot first identify it at early stages so we can then see improvements? Because if we identify it too late, you are never able to test to see if treatments work. The University of Minnesota is also doing outstanding research on mice—prize-winning research.

Here is the fact of any of these numbers. We all remember this is not just about the numbers; it is about the people. But if there is any number to remember, it is this: If we were able to delay the onset of Alzheimer's by just 5 years—5 years—we would be able to cut the government spending on Alzheimer's care by almost half in 2050—almost half.

I see Mr. DURBIN, also a leader in this area, the Senator from Illinois, out on the floor. He knows what we are talking about with the budget, the kind of money we are going to need to help our kids to make our country a better place. Just think of what we could do with that money if we could reduce the spending on this debilitating disease by half by 2050.

The answers on Alzheimer's will not just drop from the sky. It will take dedicated scientists, advanced research initiatives, and skilled doctors to conduct the trials and care for as many pa-

tients as possible until we finally put an end to the disease.

That is what this is about. A friend of mine is in town today, commissioner Mike Opat from Hennepin County. Hennepin County has the biggest public hospital in Minnesota, and as county attorney I used to represent that hospital. I know what this means for their budget every single day, as people who could have been cured or people who could have had the onset of the disease be delayed have suffered and have been in the hospital and have been on the taxpayer dime. Of course we are going to take care of them, but there are so many other things this money could be used for.

The Advisory Council on Alzheimer's Research, Care, and Services—which is led by Dr. Ronald Petersen, a Minnesotan and a leading researcher on Alzheimer's—has acknowledged that in order to reach the goal of effectively treating Alzheimer's disease by 2025, our country must invest \$2 billion per year. It sounds like a lot of money but not with these other figures I just put out there; that \$1.2 trillion in treatment, the doubling of the number of seniors whom we are seeing by 2030—\$2 billion per year.

That is why Senator COLLINS and I have joined together to submit this resolution which resolves that the Senate will strive to double the funding the United States spends on Alzheimer's research in 2015 and develop a plan to meet the target of \$2 billion a year over the next 5 years.

Today we spend approximately \$500 million per year on Alzheimer's, as noted by my colleague. So we have a long way to go to meet this goal. It is not easy. But in the long term, it will save us money, it will save lives, and it will make for a better world for literally millions of people in this country and around the world.

I urge my colleagues to join Senator COLLINS and me in supporting this important resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 304—RECOGNIZING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DATE OF THE RESTORATION BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF FEDERAL RECOGNITION TO THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE GRAND RONDE COMMUNITY OF OREGON, NOVEMBER 22, 1983

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

S. RES. 304

Whereas the Grand Ronde Restoration Act (25 U.S.C. 713 et seq.), which was signed by the President on November 22, 1983, restored Federal recognition to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon;

Whereas the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon historically inhabited land that extended from the summit of the Cascade Range, west along the shores of the Columbia River to the summit

of the Coast Range, and south to the California border;

Whereas in addition to restoring Federal recognition, that Act and other Federal Indian statutes have provided the means for the Confederated Tribes to achieve the goals of cultural restoration, economic self-sufficiency, and the attainment of a standard of living equivalent to that enjoyed by other citizens of the United States;

Whereas by enacting the Grand Ronde Restoration Act (25 U.S.C. 713 et seq.), the Federal Government—

(1) declared that the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon were eligible for all Federal services and benefits provided to federally recognized tribes;

(2) called for the establishment of a tribal reservation; and

(3) granted the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon self-government for the betterment of tribal members, including the ability to set tribal rolls;

Whereas the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon have embraced Federal recognition and self-sufficiency statutes and are actively working to better the lives of tribal members; and

Whereas economic self-sufficiency, which was the goal of restoring Federal recognition for the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, is being realized through many projects: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the 30th anniversary of November 22, 1983, the date on which the Federal Government restored Federal recognition to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon.

SENATE RESOLUTION 305—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH AND CELEBRATING THE HERITAGES AND CULTURES OF NATIVE AMERICANS AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF NATIVE AMERICANS TO THE UNITED STATES

Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. FRANKEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. REID, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 305

Whereas from November 1, 2013, through November 30, 2013, the United States celebrates National Native American Heritage Month;

Whereas Native Americans are descendants of the original, indigenous inhabitants of what is now the United States;

Whereas the United States Bureau of the Census estimated in 2010 that there were more than 5,000,000 individuals in the United States of Native American descent;

Whereas Native Americans maintain vibrant cultures and traditions and hold a deeply rooted sense of community;

Whereas Native Americans have moving stories of tragedy, triumph, and perseverance that need to be shared with future generations;