

their extraordinary heroism and lifesaving actions in Vietnam.

S. 2888

At the request of Mr. KING, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2888, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize representatives of veterans service organizations to participate in presentations to promote certain benefits available to veterans during preseparation counseling under the Transition Assistance Program of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.

S. 3063

At the request of Mr. KING, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3063, a bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a grant program to address forestry workforce development needs, and for other purposes.

S. 3109

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3109, a bill to require the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and the Commissioner of Social Security to review and simplify the processes, procedures, forms, and communications for family caregivers to assist individuals in establishing eligibility for, enrolling in, and maintaining and utilizing coverage and benefits under the Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and Social Security programs respectively, and for other purposes.

S. 3457

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3457, a bill to promote fairness in the sale of event tickets.

S. 3682

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3682, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to clarify the obligation of the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation to reclaim any overpayment of special financial assistance payment under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, including amounts paid on behalf of a deceased participant or beneficiary, and for other purposes.

S. 3694

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3694, a bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit the taking, importation, exportation, and breeding of certain cetaceans for public display, and for other purposes.

S. 3751

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, the name of the Senator from Nebraska

(Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3751, a bill to expand and modify the grant program of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide innovative transportation options to veterans in highly rural areas, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 45

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 45, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

S. RES. 450

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 450, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that paraprofessionals and education support staff should have fair compensation, benefits, and working conditions.

S. RES. 543

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 543, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate regarding the constitutional right of State Governors to repel the dangerous ongoing invasion across the United States southern border.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 3775. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer's Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I rise today to introduce legislation to reauthorize the Building Our Largest Dementia, BOLD, infrastructure for Alzheimer's Act, legislation I authored that was signed into law in 2018.

The Building Our Largest Dementia, BOLD, Infrastructure for Alzheimer's Reauthorization Act of 2024, which I am pleased to introduce today with my colleagues CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO, SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO, and TIM KAINE, would continue our important work to create a public health infrastructure to combat Alzheimer's disease and preserve brain health.

Public health plays an important role in achieving population-level improvements, but for too long Alzheimer's and other dementias have been viewed as just a normal part of aging and not as the public health crisis it warrants. Through the BOLD Act, we started to change this narrative and for the first time put resources behind the interventions that can help improve the health and quality of life for people living with Alzheimer's, as well as reduce the costs associated with the disease.

Still, Alzheimer's disease remains one of the greatest public health threats of our time. Approximately 6.7 million Americans are living with the disease, and, barring any major breakthroughs to prevent, slow down, or cure Alzheimer's, that number is expected to more than double. In addition to the human suffering it causes, Alzheimer's is one of our Nation's most expensive diseases, costing an estimated \$345 billion last year. In my home State of Maine, more than 29,000 seniors are living with the disease, and unfortunately that number is only increasing. In addition, more than 51,000 loved ones are providing care valued at nearly \$1.9 billion. Every State across the country is experiencing a similar story, underscoring the need to invest in the development of a robust Alzheimer's public health infrastructure on a State, local, and Tribal level to combat this growing public health crisis.

Through coordinated Federal investments and a national strategy created by the National Alzheimer's Project Act I authored, we have accelerated our understanding of this complex disease and unlocked steps we can take to increase early detection and diagnosis, reduce risk, prevent avoidable hospitalizations, and support dementia caregivers. Groundbreaking research has also now led to a new age of treatment, with disease-modifying therapies now available to patients. These promising treatments could substantially change how the disease is perceived and managed, increasing the urgency to educate the public, and promote early diagnosis.

Now, after decades of increasing investments in biomedical research for Alzheimer's, we are nearing the next phase of effectively preventing, treating, and curing Alzheimer's—translating research into real-world interventions. The BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer's Act accelerated a multipronged public health approach for the prevention, treatment, and care of Alzheimer's and related dementias. The bill we are introducing today would reauthorize the BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer's Act for 5 years in order to ensure that these critical activities can continue to reach communities across the country.

Specifically, the BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer's Act directed CDC to establish Alzheimer's and Related Dementias Public Health Centers of Excellence, provide Federal funding to support State, local, and Tribal public health departments, and increase data analysis and timely reporting in order to inform interventions, research, and public policy.

The CDC's Centers of Excellence are now working to promote effective Alzheimer's disease management and caregiving interventions, as well as educating the public on Alzheimer's disease, cognitive decline, and brain health. Each center is focused on a key issue related to dementia—from risk reduction to early detection to

caregiving. The three current centers have established themselves as national resources and are supporting nationwide implementation of the actions outlined in the CDC's Healthy Brain Initiative's Road Map. This includes identifying, translating, and disseminating promising research findings and best practices for nationwide uptake. Our legislation would reauthorize the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias Public Health Centers of Excellence and add a new focus on implementation science, which is essential to bridging the gap between research findings and practical application in real-world settings.

In addition, building upon the CDC's Healthy Brain Initiative and its Public Health Road Map, the BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer's Act has provided public health departments with the funding and support necessary to implement effective Alzheimer's interventions in communities across the country, including a focus on reducing the risk of dementia, increasing early detection and diagnosis, and supporting caregivers. Forty-three public health departments across the United States are now promoting a strong public health approach to Alzheimer's disease and related dementia with the support of BOLD awards.

In September 2020, the Maine Department of Health and Human Services received one of the first BOLD Program Awards. This investment has allowed for the implementation of the Maine State Plan for Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias, as well as advancements in Maine's public awareness of brain health, early detection and diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease, and access to care and support. Maine's Department of Health and Human Services has even been able to publish county-specific data on cognitive decline to better understand risk factors and prevention across the State. In addition, the Bangor Public Health & Community Services Department and partners have educated its employees on how to respond to the Alzheimer's public health crisis, emphasizing early detection and diagnosis and brain health. Efforts such as these play a key role in bringing awareness to and ultimately reducing the growing prevalence of dementia in the State.

In September 2023, Maine received a second BOLD award from the CDC for Alzheimer's prevention programs. This implementation funding will allow Maine to build on its initial investments and carry out the Maine Alzheimer's Prevention Program and the CDC's Healthy Brain Initiative Road Map.

There continues to be an urgent need to translate what science tells us about the opportunity to reduce risk, delay onset, and ultimately reduce prevalence into effective public health practice. However, unless Congress acts to reauthorize these effective programs, BOLD programming is set to expire on September 30. The BOLD Infrastruc-

ture for Alzheimer's Reauthorization Act would continue our investment in a nationwide Alzheimer's public health response so that States, including Maine, can sustain the critical work being done in communities across the country and ensure this work has a real-world impact in the years ahead.

As founder and cochair of the Congressional Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease, the fight against Alzheimer's for me is both personal and a matter of crafting effective public policy. Virtually every family in the country has been touched by this disease, and I know the gravity of this disease firsthand as I lost my father, grandfather, and two uncles to Alzheimer's. I remain committed to advancing research, care, and support for individuals and families living with this devastating disease. Reauthorization of the BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer's Act will ensure communities across the country have access to resources to promote effective Alzheimer's interventions and better cognitive health that can lead to improved health outcomes.

This bipartisan legislation is endorsed by the Alzheimer's Association, the Alzheimer's Impact Movement, and UsAgainstAlzheimer's. I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 3784. A bill to provide requirements for the bulk auction or group sale of certain nonperforming loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REED. Madam President, today I am reintroducing the Preserving Homes and Communities Act with Senators BROWN, WYDEN, SMITH, and MERKLEY. This legislation would reform Federal Housing Administration, FHA, Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac note sale programs to protect homeowners from foreclosure and keep properties in the hands of families and local civic institutions.

FHA, Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac began selling nonperforming and reperforming loans after the great recession to strengthen their balance sheets. These transactions, known as note sales, transfer mortgage ownership to bulk purchasers, including private equity firms and institutional investors. The sale of nonperforming and reperforming loans may reduce financial risk for FHA, Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac and help purchasers turn a profit, but they often directly harm homeowners by taking homes from families and moving properties into the single-family rental market.

Loans insured by FHA or securitized by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac have strong foreclosure protections for borrowers. Companies that service these mortgages must offer specific loss mitigation options to eligible bor-

rowers before they can begin foreclosure proceedings, which helps many borrowers avoid foreclosure and catch up on their payments. But while these foreclosure protections are effective, they are drastically reduced when a mortgage is included in a note sale.

Unfortunately, the lack of robust, required protections after a note sale has very real consequences for homeowners. Over 80 percent of homeowners whose nonperforming loans were sold by FHA ultimately lost their homes after their new servicers reached a final loan resolution, and the U.S. Government Accountability Office has found that nonperforming loans sold by FHA are more likely to face foreclosure than comparable loans that FHA keeps on its own balance sheet. The majority of homeowners with nonperforming loans sold by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have also lost their homes after servicers reached a final resolution. It is abundantly clear that note sales do not help most borrowers remain in their homes.

Making matters worse, note sale purchasers are predominately private equity firms and institutional investors, which often move foreclosed properties out of the owner-occupied market. Indeed, approximately one-third of properties foreclosed upon or voluntarily turned over to a lender after a Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac nonperforming loan note sale are sold to an investor, held by the purchaser for rental, or become real estate owned. In other words, one-third of these homes may be taken out of the owner-occupied market, reducing home ownership opportunities for families and shifting property ownership to large corporations that often drive up rents.

The Preserving Homes and Communities Act tackles these problems. It would protect homeowners by, one, requiring mortgage servicers complete Agency-required loss mitigation actions before FHA, Fannie Mae, or Freddie Mac can sell a nonperforming mortgage, and two, by improving loss mitigation protections for these mortgages after purchasers acquire them. It would similarly protect communities by giving local entities with public missions, including States, municipalities, and nonprofits, the first opportunity to purchase nonperforming and reperforming mortgages—ahead of private equity and institutional investors—while requiring purchasers that foreclose on nonperforming note sale properties to prioritize owner-occupants and low- and moderate-income households when selling or renting these homes. In sum, our legislation seeks to keep homeowners in their homes, support home ownership opportunities, and preserve the supply of available and affordable homes for families.

I thank the National Consumer Law Center, on behalf of its low-income clients, and the National Community Stabilization Trust for their support. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation and support its passage.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

## SENATE RESOLUTION 545—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF TRILATERAL COOPERATION AMONG THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN, AND SOUTH KOREA

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. YOUNG, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 545

Whereas, in 2023, South Korea and Japan restarted bilateral summitry for the first time since 2019 with President Yoon Suk Yeol and Prime Minister Kishida Fumio meeting seven times;

Whereas the two sides have made efforts to address longstanding historical grievances, including the issue of South Koreans forced to work for Japanese companies during World War II;

Whereas the Governments of Japan and South Korea restored normal economic ties, which had been strained since 2019, by reinstating each other on their respective “white lists” of preferential trade partners, with Japan lifting export controls on South Korea related to three materials needed to produce semiconductors and South Korea dropping its case before the World Trade Organization related to those export controls;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and South Korea have restarted trilateral summitry, holding five trilateral meetings among President Biden, Prime Minister Kishida, and President Yoon since June 2022;

Whereas, on August 18, 2023, the United States, Japan, and South Korea held the first standalone trilateral leaders summit at Camp David;

Whereas the three allies issued a trilateral commitment to consult with one another trilaterally “in an expeditious manner to coordinate our responses to regional challenges, provocations, and threats affecting our collective interests and security”;

Whereas the three allies improved deterrence and defense capabilities against the growing security threat posed by North Korea by resuming military exercises in 2022;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and South Korea expanded and developed a multi-year schedule for trilateral military exercises and conducted the first United States-Japan-South Korea aerial exercise in October 2023;

Whereas the three allies have activated a 2022 agreement to exchange real-time missile warning data focused on North Korean missile launches;

Whereas, in December 2022, South Korea and Japan published national security documents that closely mirrored those of the United States, setting the stage for greater policy alignment and cooperation in the Indo-Pacific;

Whereas the three allies announced plans for expanded and more regular summits, including agreeing to hold annual trilateral summit meetings, agreeing to hold annual trilateral meetings among cabinet-level officials, specifically the three countries’ foreign ministers, defense ministers, commerce and industry ministers, and national security advisors, and agreeing to hold the first trilateral meeting among finance ministers;

Whereas the three allies announced a trilateral initiative to synchronize their efforts to build the maritime capabilities of Southeast Asian and Pacific Island countries;

Whereas South Korea and Japan have resumed cabinet- and subcabinet-level bilateral consultations, including holding a Security Dialogue and a Strategic Dialogue;

Whereas the Governments of Japan and South Korea announced a new bilateral science and technology cooperative arrangement, including a hydrogen and ammonia global value chain initiative, which includes raising funds for joint projects, and a quantum technology research and development initiative between the two countries’ government-affiliated research institutes;

Whereas South Korea and Japan cooperated to evacuate Japanese and South Korean nationals from Sudan after the eruption of civil conflict in April 2023 and from Israel after Hamas’ attack in October 2023;

Whereas South Korea arranged for the experts dispatched to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station to monitor TEPCO’s release of treated water into the Pacific Ocean;

Whereas, in December 2023, the United States, Japan, and South Korea held the inaugural meeting of the trilateral Working Group on DPRK Cyber Activities;

Whereas the three allies have held trilateral dialogues on space security (November 2023) and Indo-Pacific policies (January 2024); and

Whereas the United States, Japan, and South Korea announced trilateral economic and technology cooperation initiatives, including a supply chain early warning system pilot program, a partnership program among the three countries’ national laboratories: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commends the extraordinary leadership of President of South Korea Yoon Suk Yeol and Prime Minister of Japan Kishida Fumio in taking initiative to repair relations between their two countries;

(2) acknowledges that strengthening relations between Japan and South Korea has enabled greater ambition in trilateral cooperation involving the United States;

(3) encourages ever greater cooperation between South Korea and Japan and trilateral cooperation across diplomatic, economic, security, and informational domains;

(4) welcomes ever greater levels of trilateral strategic coordination among the United States, Japan, and South Korea as a stabilizing influence on the Western Pacific region and global order more broadly;

(5) celebrates the shared democratic, liberal values that are the bedrock of the enduring ties among the United States, Japan, and South Korea; and

(6) recognizes the critical importance to the interests of the United States and the peace and security of the Western Pacific of United States treaty alliances with South Korea and Japan.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 546—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 2024 AS “HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE MONTH” OR “‘ŌLELO HAWAII MONTH”

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. HIRONO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 546

Whereas the Hawaiian language, or ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i—

(1) is the Native language of Native Hawaiians, the aboriginal, Indigenous people who—

(A) settled the Hawaiian archipelago as early as 300 A.D., over which they exercised sovereignty; and

(B) over time, founded the Kingdom of Hawai‘i; and

(2) was once widely spoken by Native Hawaiians and non-Native Hawaiians throughout the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, which held one of the highest literacy rates in the world prior to the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i in 1893 and the establishment of the Republic of Hawai‘i;

Whereas the Republic of Hawai‘i enacted a law in 1896 effectively banning school instruction in ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i, which led to the near extinction of the language by the 1980s when fewer than 50 fluent speakers under 18 years old remained;

Whereas, since the 1960s, Native Hawaiians have led a grassroots revitalization of their Native language, launching a number of historic initiatives, including—

(1) ‘Aha Pūnana Leo’s Hawaiian language immersion preschools;

(2) the Hawaiian language immersion program of the Hawai‘i State Department of Education; and

(3) the Hawaiian language programs of the University of Hawai‘i system;

Whereas the Hawaiian language revitalization movement inspired systemic Native language policy reform, including—

(1) the State of Hawai‘i recognizing ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i as an official language in the Constitution of the State of Hawai‘i in 1978;

(2) the State of Hawai‘i removing the 90-year ban on teaching ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i in public and private schools in 1986;

(3) the enactment of the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.) in 1990, which established the policy of the United States to preserve, protect, and promote the rights and freedom of Native Americans to use, practice, and develop Native American languages; and

(4) the State of Hawai‘i designating the month of February as “‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i Month” to celebrate and encourage the use of the Hawaiian language; and

Whereas the enactment of the Native American Language Resource Center Act of 2022 (20 U.S.C. 6301 note; Public Law 117-335) in 2023—

(1) reconfirmed a Federal commitment to revitalizing Indigenous languages, including the Hawaiian language; and

(2) resulted in the Department of Education awarding the University of Hawai‘i at Hilo a 5-year grant to establish the first National Native American Language Resource Center: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 2024 as “Hawaiian Language Month” or “‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i Month”;

(2) commits to preserving, protecting, and promoting the use, practice, and development of ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i in alignment with the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.); and

(3) urges the people of the United States and interested groups to celebrate ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i Month with appropriate activities and programs to demonstrate support for ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 547—ACKNOWLEDGING THE TWO-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIA’S FURTHER INVASION OF UKRAINE AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE PEOPLE OF UKRAINE

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KAINE, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. COONS, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BENNET, Mr.