

Notably, a group of former Federal prosecutors from the District of Maine signed a letter stating that, in their view, Ms. Neumann has “distinguished herself by virtue of a keen legal mind, tireless work ethic, and balanced and measured professional demeanor.”

Earlier in her career, Ms. Neumann served as the law clerk to a justice of the Vermont Supreme Court as well as for a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. She graduated magna cum laude from both James Madison University and Cornell Law School.

The American Bar Association has given Ms. Neumann its highest rating of unanimously “well qualified.”

If confirmed by the Senate, she would be assigned to the U.S. district court seat in Bangor.

Based on her experience and character, I believe that Stacey Neumann will faithfully uphold our Nation’s laws and that she will serve the State of Maine and our Nation well. I urge the Senate to confirm this nominee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I can’t really improve upon the comments made by my senior colleague. I think she summarized Stacey Neumann’s qualifications brilliantly and really made the case for her confirmation.

I just wanted to add a couple of notes. One is that not only does she have extraordinary qualifications in terms of having been a public defender and a Federal prosecutor and a civil litigator, she has had experience in all areas of the law, particularly areas of the law involving courtroom practice, motions, negotiations, the whole process that a judge has to preside over in our court system.

In addition, though—I think Senator COLLINS really beautifully summarized her qualifications, but in addition, I found in my discussions with her and my discussions with others who know her well that she has the important temperament to hold this position and to give confidence to those who appear before her in the court.

Our courts rest upon the trust and confidence of the public. People have to believe that the judges and the people that are involved in our judicial system are nonpartisan, are neutral factfinders, and are going to do their best to apply the law fairly and evenly, no matter who the parties are before them. I believe that Stacey Neumann has that quality of fairness and has the quality of the temperament that is so important to a successful judicial career.

One final note. As a former practicing lawyer in Maine, I appreciate judges who have a bit of humility. Even though they have on the black robe, they identify with the litigants before them and the counsel and don’t try to run roughshod over those people that are before them in the court. I think Stacey Neumann has that quality of judicial temperament that is

evenhanded, that is empathetic, and I think she will make an extraordinary district court judge in our wonderful city of Bangor, ME.

So I join my senior colleague in urging my colleagues to support this nomination. I think she will be a real asset to the judiciary in the country but particularly to the people of Maine.

I yield the floor.

I would like to ask unanimous consent that the scheduled vote occur immediately at this moment in time. Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

#### CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 708, Stacey D. Neumann, of Maine, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maine.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Peter Welch, John W. Hickenlooper, Margaret Wood Hassan, Jack Reed, Laphonza R. Butler, Richard Blumenthal, Benjamin L. Cardin, Tammy Baldwin, Christopher Murphy, Chris Van Hollen, Catherine Cortez Masto, Tammy Duckworth, Christopher A. Coons, Brian Schatz, Sheldon Whitehouse.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Stacey D. Neumann, of Maine, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maine, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 222 Ex.]

#### YEAS—50

Baldwin	Butler	Collins
Bennet	Cantwell	Coons
Blumenthal	Cardin	Cortez Masto
Booker	Carper	Duckworth
Brown	Casey	Durbin

Gillibrand	Markey	Sinema
Graham	Merkley	Smith
Hassan	Murkowski	Stabenow
Heinrich	Murphy	Tester
Hickenlooper	Murray	Tillis
Hirono	Padilla	Van Hollen
Kaine	Peters	Warren
Kelly	Reed	Welch
King	Rosen	Whitehouse
Klobuchar	Schatz	Wicker
Lujan	Schumer	Wyden
Manchin	Shaheen	

#### NAYS—41

Barrasso	Ernst	Moran
Blackburn	Fischer	Mullin
Boozman	Grassley	Paul
Braun	Hagerty	Ricketts
Britt	Hawley	Risch
Budd	Hoeven	Rounds
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cassidy	Johnson	Schmitt
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Tuberville
Cruz	Marshall	Young
Daines	McConnell	

#### NOT VOTING—9

Fetterman	Romney	Vance
Menendez	Sanders	Warner
Ossoff	Scott (SC)	Warnock

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WELCH). On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 41.

The motion is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

#### ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to support passage of two bipartisan bills aimed at continuing the significant progress we are making in treating and, one day, preventing and curing Alzheimer’s disease.

These bills—S. 133, the National Alzheimer Project Act, or NAPA, as it is referred to, Reauthorization Act, and S. 134, the Alzheimer Accountability and Investment Act would help coordinate the tools of the Federal Government toward reaching these important goals.

And I would note, on the floor is the cochair of the Alzheimer’s task force in the Senate, Senator MARKEY, along with the other two cosponsors we are fortunate to have, Senators WARNER and CAPITO.

When I first joined the Senate in 1997, there really wasn’t much of a focus on Alzheimer’s in Washington. It was often called senility and was thought of not as a disease but just as part of growing old.

To increase public awareness of Alzheimer’s disease, to advance research, and to bring the disease to the forefront of the Congressional agenda, I founded the Congressional Task Force on Alzheimer’s in 1999 here in the Senate.

A true milestone in focusing our efforts was the passage of the Bipartisan National Alzheimer’s Project Act that I coauthored with then-Senator Evan Bayh in 2011.

Before we passed that legislation, which became known as NAPA, there was no coordinated strategic plan to focus our efforts to defeat this devastating disease and ensure that our resources were maximized and leveraged.

NAPA tackled this problem by convening a panel of experts to create a coordinated strategic plan to prevent and effectively treat Alzheimer's disease by the year 2025, an ambitious goal, to be sure.

The expert council updates its plan annually. While the 2025 goal regrettably will not be met, it was still important to set an ambitious objective in order to spur research and to instill hope.

And, indeed, since then, researchers have made great strides in understanding this complex disease. To put our progress in context, 20 years ago we knew of only four genes that were associated with Alzheimer's disease. Now, researchers have identified more than 70 associated genetic areas, opening multiple new avenues for potential prevention and treatment.

There is another point that helps put this into perspective. In the early 2000s, the only sure way to know whether a person had Alzheimer's was through an autopsy.

Since then, the National Institutes of Health Research has led to the development of imaging techniques, biomarker tests, and data-driven approaches to enable more precise and earlier diagnoses.

And, most recently, decades of NIH research have paved the way for disease-modifying therapies targeting amyloid plaques' role in certain dementias.

After directing this decade of progress, the National Alzheimer's Project Act law is scheduled to expire soon. We must reauthorize the law to ensure that research investments remain coordinated to maximize their impact.

Toward that end, I introduced the NAPA Reauthorization Act with Senator WARNER, which would extend NAPA through 2035 and modernize the legislation to reflect the strides that have been made to better understand the disease, such as including a new focus on promoting healthy aging, reducing risk factors, and supporting family caregivers.

The NAPA Reauthorization Act will allow the important work of the expert panel to continue through 2035. Among its provisions, the bill would reauthorize and expand the Advisory Council that assists annually in the development and evaluation of the National Plan. It will also ensure that underserved populations, including individuals with Down syndrome who are at greatly increased risk for Alzheimer's as they age, are included in this important work.

I have also introduced the Alzheimer's Accountability and Investment Act with my colleague from Massachusetts who has been such a leader in this area. It would continue through the year 2035 a requirement that the NIH submit an annual budget directly to Congress, estimating the funding necessary to fully implement NAPA's research goals.

Only two other areas of biomedical research—cancer and HIV/AIDS—have been the subject of special budget development aimed at speeding discovery. This “bypass budget” helps us understand what additional funding is required to find better treatments, a means of prevention, and ultimately a cure.

As cochair along with Senators WARNER, CAPITO, and MARKEY of the Congressional Task Force on Alzheimer's, I am committed to this effort both on a personal level as well as professionally as a Senator concerned about the impact on our families and our healthcare budgets.

On a personal level, I know just how devastating this disease is. I just recently lost my brother-in-law to the disease. My father, grandfather, and two of my uncles also succumbed to Alzheimer's. It is truly a heartbreaking disease. It is heartbreaking when you talk to a loved one and receive only a confused look in reply.

Alzheimer's disease is also one of the greatest health challenges of our time. It is currently ranked as the seventh leading cause of death in the United States, and nearly 7 million Americans are living with the disease. It is also one of the most expensive diseases for society, costing an estimated \$360 billion last year alone.

Reauthorization of NAPA and the Alzheimer's Accountability and Investment Act would ensure our country is maintaining momentum in our fight against Alzheimer's, just as our investments in research are beginning to translate into promising new treatments.

Both laws have no mandatory spending effects, according to the Congressional Budget Office. Both bills are cosponsored by nearly half the Members of this Senate. Both bills have wide-ranging support from national stakeholders, including the Alzheimer's Association, Us Against Alzheimer's, the National Down Syndrome Society, and the National Down Syndrome Congress. And both bills were reported out of the Senate HELP Committee with broad bipartisan support last summer.

In order to change the trajectory of this disease that otherwise is projected to claim the minds of 13.8 million seniors and nearly surpass \$1 trillion in annual costs by 2050, Congress has a responsibility to pursue effective public policy.

Ultimately, I think we are going to discover that this is a multifactorial disease, and that is why all of the research that is going on is so critical to finding effective treatments, a means of prevention, and, one day, a cure. And that is the purpose of these two bills.

#### NAPA REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, so as if in legislative session and notwithstanding rule XXII, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the

immediate consideration of Calendar No. 182, S. 133.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 133) to extend the National Alzheimer's Project.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the “NAPA Reauthorization Act”.*

#### SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF PROJECT.

*Section 2 of the National Alzheimer's Project Act (42 U.S.C. 11225) is amended—*

*(1) in subsection (c)—*

*(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “and coordination of” and inserting “on, and coordination of,”;*

*(B) in paragraph (4)—*

*(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively; and*

*(ii) by inserting before subparagraph (B), as so redesignated, the following:*

*“(A) promotion of healthy aging and reduction and mitigation of risk factors for Alzheimer's,”;*

*(C) in paragraph (5)—*

*(i) by inserting “and other underserved populations, including individuals with developmental disabilities such as Down syndrome,” after “ethnic and racial populations”;*

*(ii) by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;*

*(D) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and*

*(E) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:*

*“(6) provide information on, and promote the adoption of, healthy behaviors that may reduce the risk of cognitive decline and promote and protect cognitive health; and”;*

*(2) in subsection (d)(2)—*

*(A) by inserting “, across public and private sectors,” after “Nation's progress”;*

*(B) by inserting “, including consideration of public-private collaborations, as appropriate” before the period;*

*(3) in subsection (e)—*

*(A) in paragraph (2)—*

*(i) in subparagraph (A), by adding at the end the following:*

*“(xi) A designee of the Department of Justice.*

*“(xii) A designee of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.*

*“(xiii) A designee of the Social Security Administration.*

*“(xiv) 2 or more other designees, as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, at least one of whom has expertise in risk factors associated with the development or the progression of Alzheimer's.”;*

*(ii) in subparagraph (B)—*

*(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “12” and inserting “15”;*

*(II) in clause (v)—*

*(aa) by striking “2 researchers” and inserting “3 researchers”;*

*(bb) by striking “; and” and inserting “, including at least one researcher with demonstrated experience in recruitment and retention of diverse cohorts of trial participants.”;*

*(III) in clause (vi), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and*

*(IV) by adding at the end the following:*

*“(vii) 1 individual with a diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease; and*

*“(viii) 1 representative from a historically underserved population whose lifetime risk for developing Alzheimer's is markedly higher than that of other populations.”;*