

S. 1725

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1725, a bill to amend the Animal Health Protection Act with respect to the importation of live dogs, and for other purposes.

S. 1879

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1879, a bill to amend chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, to require Members of Congress and their spouses and dependent children to place certain assets into blind trusts, and for other purposes.

S. 2130

At the request of Mr. RICKETTS, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2130, a bill to make improvements to the AUKUS partnership, and for other purposes.

S. 2161

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2161, a bill to establish an Office of Public Engagement and Participation within the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and for other purposes.

S. 2211

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2211, a bill to reauthorize the Special Diabetes Program for Type 1 Diabetes and the Special Diabetes Program for Indians.

S. 2212

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2212, a bill to amend section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to require all immigration enforcement officers to display visible identification during public-facing immigration enforcement actions and to promote transparency and accountability.

S. 2293

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2293, a bill to require the President to designate the Muslim Brotherhood as a foreign terrorist organization, to direct the Secretary of State to submit a report to Congress regarding such designation, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 18

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 18, a concurrent resolution recognizing a health and safety emergency disproportionately affecting the fundamental rights of children due to the Trump administration's directives that unleash fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change, while suppressing climate change science.

S. RES. 32

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. KIM) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 32, a resolution designating January 23, 2025, as "Maternal Health Awareness Day".

S. RES. 75

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. MCCORMICK) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 75, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that member countries of NATO must commit at least 2 percent of their national gross domestic product to national defense spending to hold leadership or benefit at the expense of those countries who meet their obligations.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. JUSTICE):

S. 2338. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to establish the Strengthening Local Food Security Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Strengthening Local Food Access Act with my colleague from West Virginia, Mr. Justice. Our bipartisan bill would create a grant program for State and Tribal governments to procure local foods for distribution to nearby hunger relief and school meal programs.

Local food systems that connect farmers and fishermen directly to the people they feed can be a real economic driver for communities. These local networks not only support the growth of local farmers and small businesses; they also ensure that food is readily available even when there is a breakdown in the broader food supply chain due natural disaster, transportation disruption, or disease. This bill would strengthen these local food systems by creating a market for producers to provide nutritious local food to children and those in need.

Indeed, the Strengthening Local Food Access Act would support local food systems by helping States and Tribes purchase food from producers within their geographic bounds or within 400 miles of the final delivery destination, for distribution to nearby feeding programs and for use in school meals.

This is a win-win-win. First, the bill supports local economic development by providing local producers with access to the hunger relief market. By establishing a new, reliable stream of orders for small local growers and harvesters, the bill will give these businesses the financial security to invest and further expand. Second, the bill strengthens our domestic agriculture supply chain by investing in local food

distribution, in turn helping build local businesses that support durable and resilient local food systems. Third, the Strengthening Local Food Access Act would help combat food insecurity and improve food access by providing fresh, nutritious, local food to underserved communities and school feeding programs.

I am pleased that the bill is supported by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture NASDA, National Farmers Union, and the National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition. And in Rhode Island, the bill is supported by the Rhode Island Community Food Bank, Farm Fresh Rhode Island, and the Rhode Island Food Policy Council. I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation and in working to include it in the farm bill.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. GALLEG0):

S. 2347. A bill to prohibit discrimination in health care and require the provision of equitable health care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Equal Health Care for All Act, which appropriately frames healthcare discrimination as a civil rights issue.

Inequitable access to quality, affordable healthcare is the result of centuries of structural and systemic racism, all of which continues to result in poorer health outcomes in communities of color.

Black, Hispanic, and Indigenous individuals are disproportionately more likely than their White counterparts to suffer from a range of illnesses, from asthma, to heart disease, to prostate cancer.

Inequitable outcomes are not exclusive to racial trends, however. Women are both diagnosed with and die from lung cancer at a higher rate than men, even when they don't smoke. And while rates of lung cancer have dropped for men, they have risen for women.

The Equal Health Care for All Act seeks to address structural inequities by establishing a legal definition of "inequitable healthcare" and creating a formal process to enforce the standard.

The bill would also establish a grant program to assist hospitals and other providers in implementing reforms to ensure equitable care and would establish a permanent Federal Health Equity Commission to study and make recommendations on health equity issues.

I would like to thank my coleads, Senators BOOKER and SCHIFF, and I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact the Equal Health Care for All Act as quickly as possible.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. BENNET):

S. 2356. A bill to expand psychological mental and behavioral health services to Medicare, Medicaid, and CHIP beneficiaries by permitting reimbursement of psychological services provided by certain supervised psychology trainees, and facilitating the reimbursement of those services; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2356

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Accelerating the Development of Advanced Psychology Trainees Act” or the “ADAPT Act”.

#### SEC. 2. COVERAGE AND CODING FOR QUALIFIED PSYCHOLOGIST SERVICES FURNISHED BY ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGY TRAINEES UNDER THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

##### (a) COVERAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1861(ii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(ii)) is amended—

(A) by inserting “(1)” after “(ii)”;

(B) in paragraph (1), as added by subparagraph (A), by inserting “(or furnished by an advanced psychology trainee under the general supervision of a clinical psychologist (as so defined) and billed by the supervising psychologist)” after “(as defined by the Secretary)”;

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) In this subsection:

“(A) The term ‘advanced psychology trainee’ means—

“(i) a doctoral intern who is completing a required period of supervised experiential training through a program accredited by the American Psychological Association, not less than one year in duration, before being awarded a doctoral degree; or

“(ii) a postdoctoral resident who has obtained a doctoral degree in psychology, is seeking a license to practice psychology, and is engaged in a 1- or 2-year period of additional supervised experiential training to acquire the skills or hours required for licensure through a program accredited by the American Psychological Association or a member of the Association of Psychology Postdoctoral and Internship Centers.

“(B) The term ‘general supervision’ means, with respect to a service, that the service is furnished under the overall direction and control of a clinical psychologist (as defined for purposes of paragraph (1)), but the supervising psychologist’s presence is not required during the furnishing of the service.”

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to services furnished on or after the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) DEVELOPMENT OF GC MODIFIER CODE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall develop a “GC” modifier code to identify and accurately bill for services furnished by an advanced psychology trainee pursuant to the amendments made by subsection (a).

#### SEC. 3. GUIDANCE TO STATES ON COVERAGE OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGY TRAINEES UNDER MEDICAID AND CHIP.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health

and Human Services shall issue and disseminate guidance to States on strategies to overcome existing barriers to coverage of services furnished by advanced psychology trainees (as defined under section 1861(ii)(2) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 2(a), through the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) and the Children’s Health Insurance Program under title XXI of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.)). Such guidance shall include technical assistance and best practices regarding each of the following:

(1) Recommended legal mechanisms for activating coverage of services furnished by advanced psychology trainees under such programs.

(2) Recommended billing codes and code modifiers for services furnished by advanced psychology trainees.

(3) Examples of States that have used waivers under the Medicaid program or Children’s Health Insurance Program to enable coverage of services furnished by advanced psychology trainees under such programs.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 325—EX- PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE DEPART- MENT OF JUSTICE SHOULD RE- LEASE APPROPRIATE, NON-SEN- SITIVE MATERIALS RELATED TO THE INVESTIGATION OF JEF- FREY EPSTEIN TO RESTORE PUBLIC TRUST, AFFIRM INSTI- TUTIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY, AND PREVENT THE POLITICIZATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. GALLEGO submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 325

Whereas the investigation into the sex-trafficking network operated by Jeffery Epstein (referred to in this preamble as the “Epstein investigation”) raised urgent questions about how a wealthy, well-connected individual was able to commit crimes against minors with impunity for years;

Whereas, in July 2019, Epstein was arrested on Federal sex-trafficking charges and died by suicide weeks later in Federal custody at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in New York, precluding a public trial and full airing of evidence;

Whereas, following the death of Epstein, many victims, advocates, and members of the public called for comprehensive transparency and accountability, including access to materials gathered during the Epstein investigation that could be released lawfully;

Whereas, in February 2025, Attorney General Pam Bondi stated on a television station broadcasted across the United States that a “client list” related to the network operated by Epstein was “sitting on [her] desk”;

Whereas Bondi, alongside the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Kash Patel and the Deputy Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Dan Bongino, repeatedly pledged to deliver full transparency, suggesting that key documents, including flight logs and black books, were being reviewed and prepared for public release;

Whereas, in 2023, Patel stated that Epstein’s “black book” was “under direct control of the Director of the FBI” and that Trump “should roll out the black book” on day one;

Whereas, in February 2025, Attorney General Pam Bondi distributed binders labeled “The Epstein Files: Phase 1” to a group of right-wing influencers during a White House visit, claiming they contained declassified materials from the Epstein investigation;

Whereas, in February 2025, Attorney General Pam Bondi publicly alleged that she was misled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding the scope of the Epstein investigation files, stating in a letter to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Kash Patel that a whistleblower had informed her that the New York Field Office for the Federal Bureau of Investigation was in possession of thousands of pages of additional documents that had not been disclosed despite repeated requests;

Whereas these statements were amplified by senior officials and widely disseminated across traditional and social media, creating a legitimate public expectation that the Department of Justice would release meaningful new disclosures;

Whereas, in July 2025, the Department of Justice issued an unsigned, 2-page memorandum stating there was no “client list”, no evidence of blackmail schemes involving public figures, and that further disclosure of materials was not “appropriate or warranted”;

Whereas the memo did not provide an explanation of how these determinations were reached, nor did it specify which documents had been reviewed or why materials earlier described as forthcoming were now being withheld;

Whereas this abrupt reversal, paired with a lack of accountability or clarification from leadership in the Department of Justice, has fueled further speculation, intensified misinformation, and contributed to a public perception that political considerations, not legal standards, are governing disclosure decisions;

Whereas victims of the abuse carried out by Epstein or related to his trafficking network, along with the broader public, deserve clarity on what happened, how evidence has been handled, and whether any institutional failures contributed to the delayed or incomplete pursuit of justice;

Whereas public trust in the Department of Justice depends on consistent, fact-based communications and a demonstrated commitment to accountability that transcends political pressure;

Whereas the disclosure of non-sensitive materials, such as timelines, investigatory summaries, indices of sealed filings, and previously released documents in structured formats, would serve the public interest while protecting the privacy and dignity of victims; and

Whereas the responsible release of information ensures that public institutions are transparent, credible, and accountable to the people they serve: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) prior to any other action related to the investigation of Jeffery Epstein (referred to in this resolving clause as the “Epstein investigation”), the Department of Justice should meet with the identified victims of Jeffery Epstein and their representatives to answer questions about the investigations and prosecutions related to the Epstein investigation and to provide the materials the Department of Justice intends to make public;

(2) the Department of Justice should publicly clarify the full scope of materials in its possession related to the Epstein investigation, including which materials have been reviewed and which remain under seal;

(3) the Department of Justice should release all appropriate records related to the