

SCOTT) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. KIM) were added as cosponsors of S. 2355, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for hospital and insurer price transparency.

S. 2368

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2368, a bill to take measures with respect to certain property that is nationalized or expropriated by foreign governments, to amend section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 to include expropriation of the assets of United States Persons in acts, policies, and practices of foreign countries that are unreasonable or discriminatory, and for other purposes.

S. 2426

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2426, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide pharmacy payment of certain services.

S. 2503

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 2503, a bill to require all aircraft to be equipped with Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast In, to improve aviation safety, and for other purposes.

S. 2604

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2604, a bill to require the Secretary of Defense to establish the Artificial General Intelligence Steering Committee, and for other purposes.

S. 2641

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2641, a bill to provide that the rule relating to "Short-Term, Limited-Duration Insurance and Independent, Non-coordinated Excepted Benefits Coverage" shall have no force or effect.

S. 2667

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2667, a bill to prevent violence in the West Bank and authorize the imposition of sanctions with respect to any foreign person endangering United States national security and undermining prospects for a two-state solution by committing illegal violent acts.

S. 2668

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2668, a bill to protect consumers from price gouging of residential rental and sale prices, and for other purposes.

S. 2858

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Connecticut

(Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY), the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. 2858, a bill to improve research and data collection on stillbirths, and for other purposes.

S. 2875

At the request of Mr. SHEEHY, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2875, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the treatment of health reimbursement arrangements integrated with individual market coverage.

S. 2883

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2883, a bill to establish an East Coast Bivalve Research Task Force.

S. 2950

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2950, a bill to require the Secretary of State and relevant executive branch agencies to address international scam compounds defrauding people in the United States, to hold significant transnational criminal organizations accountable, and for other purposes.

S. 3062

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 3062, a bill to require artificial intelligence chatbots to implement age verification measures and make certain disclosures, and for other purposes.

S. 3195

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3195, a bill to repeal section 213 of division C of the Continuing Appropriations, Agriculture, Legislative Branch, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Extensions Act, 2026.

S. 3196

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3196, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to give employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs opportunities to be represented by the representatives of their choices in examinations of the employees in connection with examinations that may result in disciplinary action, and for other purposes.

S. 3226

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3226, a bill to provide for the creation of the missing Armed Forces and civil-

ian personnel Records Collection at the National Archives, to require the expeditious public transmission to the Archivist and public disclosure of missing Armed Forces and civilian personnel records, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 451

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mrs. MOODY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 451, a resolution condemning attacks on Federal law enforcement in the State of Illinois.

S. RES. 507

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 507, a resolution designating November 20, 2025, as "National Rural Health Day".

## STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 3252. A bill to make technical corrections to amendments made by the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act to allow the Food and Drug Administration to assess and collect food-related reinspection fees and recall fees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. 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. 3252

*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 "FSMA Fee Technical Corrections Act".

### SEC. 2. FOOD-RELATED FEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (2) of section 743(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-31(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) FEE METHODOLOGY; FEE AMOUNTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to adjustments made by the Secretary in accordance with subparagraph (B), fees established for a fiscal year—

"(i) under subsection (a)(1)(A) shall be in the amount equal to \$15,000, multiplied, for fiscal year 2026 and each subsequent fiscal year, by the adjustment factor described in subsection (c)(3);

"(ii) under subsection (a)(1)(B) shall be in the amount equal to \$15,000, multiplied, for fiscal year 2026 and each subsequent fiscal year, by the adjustment factor described in subsection (c)(3);

"(iii) under subsection (a)(1)(C) shall be based on the Secretary's estimate of 100 percent of the costs of the activities described in such subsection for such fiscal year; and

"(iv) under subsection (a)(1)(D) shall be in the amount equal to \$15,000, multiplied, for fiscal year 2026 and each subsequent fiscal year, by the adjustment factor described in subsection (c)(3).

"(B) OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.—

"(i) FEE ADJUSTMENT FOR SMALL BUSINESSES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a facility or importer that, at the time of the reinspection or recall order, is a small business as defined in subsection (a)(2)(E), the amount of the fee under subparagraph (A), (B), or (D) of subsection (a)(1), for a fiscal year, shall be adjusted to be equal to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the amount of the fee calculated under clause (i), (ii), or (iv) of subparagraph (A), as applicable, for such fiscal year.

“(II) PUBLICATION OF SCHEDULE.—The schedule of such adjusted fee amounts shall be published annually with the user fee notice under subsection (e).

“(III) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of the FSMA Fee Technical Corrections Act, the Secretary shall publish guidance to describe how a food facility or importer may request a fee reduction under this clause, which shall be issued for immediate implementation to facilitate timely fee reductions, as applicable.

“(ii) VOLUNTARY QUALIFIED IMPORTER PROGRAM.—In establishing the fee amounts under subparagraph (A)(iii) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall provide for the number of importers who have submitted to the Secretary a notice under section 806(c) informing the Secretary of the intent of such importer to participate in the program under section 806 in such fiscal year.

“(iii) CREDITING OF CARRYOVER FEES.—In establishing the fee amounts under subparagraph (A) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall provide for the crediting toward fee revenue of estimated carryover fee collections from the previous fiscal year if the Secretary overestimated the amount of fees needed to carry out activities described in paragraph (3) for such previous year, and shall account for any adjustment of fees under clause (i).”

(b) USE OF FEES.—Paragraph (3) of section 743(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-31(b)) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) USE OF FEES.—

“(A) OVERSIGHT OF FACILITIES AND IMPORTERS.—Fees collected pursuant to subparagraphs (A), (B), and (D) of subsection (a)(1) shall be available solely for the costs of oversight of foreign and domestic facilities and importers.

“(B) VOLUNTARY QUALIFIED IMPORTER PROGRAM.—Fees collected pursuant to subparagraph (C) of subsection (a)(1) shall be available solely for the costs of the voluntary qualified importer program under section 806.”

(c) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT.—Section 743(c)(4)(A) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-31(c)(4)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “\$20,000,000” and inserting “\$25,000,000”; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking “\$25,000,000” and inserting “\$30,000,000”.

(d) DEFINITION OF REINSPECTION.—Section 743(a)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-31(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) the term ‘reinspection’ means—

“(i) with respect to domestic and foreign facilities, 1 or more inspections conducted under section 704 subsequent to an inspection conducted under such provision which identified noncompliance resulting in a classification of ‘official action indicated’, specifically to determine whether compliance has been achieved to the Secretary’s satisfaction; and

“(ii) with respect to importers, 1 or more inspections conducted under the foreign supplier verification program under section 805 subsequent to an inspection conducted under such provision which identified noncompli-

ance resulting in a classification of ‘official action indicated’, specifically to determine whether compliance has been achieved to the Secretary’s satisfaction;”;

(2) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) the term ‘importer’ means an importer of human or animal food that is subject to the foreign supplier verification program requirements under section 805; and

“(E) the term ‘small business’ means—

“(i) with respect to a domestic or foreign facility, a business (including any subsidiaries or affiliates) employing fewer than 500 full-time equivalent employees;

“(ii) with respect to an importer of human food, an importer (including any subsidiaries and affiliates) averaging less than \$1,000,000 per year, adjusted for inflation, during the 3-year period preceding the applicable calendar year, in sales of human food combined with the United States market value of human food imported, manufactured, processed, packed, or held without sale (such as food imported for a fee); and

“(iii) with respect to an importer of animal food, an importer (including any subsidiaries and affiliates) averaging less than \$2,500,000 per year, adjusted for inflation, during the 3-year period preceding the applicable calendar year, in sales of animal food combined with the United States market value of animal food imported, manufactured, processed, packed, or held without sale (such as food imported for a fee).”

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 3253. A bill to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to extend the interest rate limitation on debt entered into during military service to debt incurred during military service to consolidate or refinance student loans incurred before military service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

Mr. DURBIN. 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. 3253

*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 “Servicemember Student Loan Affordability Act of 2025”.

#### SEC. 2. INTEREST RATE LIMITATION ON DEBT ENTERED INTO DURING MILITARY SERVICE TO CONSOLIDATE OR REFINANCE STUDENT LOANS INCURRED BEFORE MILITARY SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 207 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3937) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “ON DEBT INCURRED BEFORE SERVICE” after “LIMITATION TO 6 PERCENT”;

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

“(2) LIMITATION TO 6 PERCENT ON DEBT INCURRED DURING MILITARY SERVICE TO CONSOLIDATE OR REFINANCE STUDENT LOANS INCURRED BEFORE MILITARY SERVICE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), an obligation or liability bearing inter-

est at a rate in excess of 6 percent per year that is incurred by a servicemember, or the servicemember and the servicemember’s spouse jointly, during military service to consolidate or refinance one or more student loans incurred by the servicemember before such military service shall not bear an interest at a rate in excess of 6 percent during the period of military service.

“(B) LIMITATION.—Subparagraph (A) shall apply only to the consolidation or refinancing of student loans described in such subparagraph and shall not apply to the consolidation or refinancing of any other obligation or liability.”;

(4) in paragraph (3), as redesignated by paragraph (2) of this subsection, by inserting “or (2)” after “paragraph (1)”;

(5) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated, by striking “paragraph (2)” and inserting “paragraph (3)”.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION OF LIMITATION.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “the interest rate limitation in subsection (a)” and inserting “an interest rate limitation in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a)”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “EFFECTIVE AS OF DATE OF ORDER TO ACTIVE DUTY” and inserting “EFFECTIVE DATE”; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “in the case of an obligation or liability covered by subsection (a)(1), or as of the date the servicemember (or servicemember and spouse jointly) incurs the obligation or liability concerned under subsection (a)(2)”.

(c) STUDENT LOAN DEFINED.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) STUDENT LOAN.—The term ‘student loan’ means—

“(A) a Federal student loan made, insured, or guaranteed under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.); or

“(B) a private education loan as that term is defined in section 140(a) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1650(a)).”

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

S. 3267. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of blood-based dementia screening tests; to the Committee on Finance.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Alzheimer’s Screening and Prevention ASAP Act. This bill would require the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to cover FDA-approved blood-based biomarker tests for Alzheimer’s disease, expanding access to earlier and more accurate diagnoses for millions of Americans.

Alzheimer’s disease is one of the greatest public health challenges of our time. It currently affects more than 7 million Americans, including an estimated 29,000 individuals in Maine. That number is expected to increase in the coming years as our population ages.

Alzheimer’s is also the most expensive disease in America. The cost of caring for people with Alzheimer’s and other dementia was an estimated \$360 billion in 2024. Total costs are expected to exceed \$1 trillion by 2050 unless we take meaningful action.

Early diagnosis of this disease is critical. It allows patients and their families to better plan for the future, access

care and support services, and take advantage of available treatments that are most effective in the early stages. Yet far too many individuals remain undiagnosed until their symptoms become severe.

I have had the privilege of meeting with Mainers from the Alzheimer's Association year after year when they come to Washington. One story stands out to me as an example of the importance of early diagnosis. Ten years ago, Ralph Carmona was diagnosed with mild cognitive impairment resulting from Alzheimer's disease. Because he was diagnosed in the very early stages of disease, Ralph was able to participate in a clinical trial for Leqembi. Leqembi is one of the first disease-modifying therapies approved by the FDA for early treatment of Alzheimer's. Ralph credits this drug with significantly slowing his symptoms. He has even run a marathon since his initial diagnosis.

Recent scientific advances have led to the development of blood-based biomarker tests that can detect Alzheimer's with increasing accuracy. These tests are far less invasive and significantly more affordable than current diagnostic methods, such as PET scans or spinal taps. Earlier this year, FDA approved the first blood test for clinical use. This approval will greatly increase the ability of primary care physicians to diagnose the disease in its very early stages while symptoms are still mild and potentially treatable. The only current treatments available for Alzheimer's disease are approved for patients in the early stages of disease.

An important next step is for CMS to cover this breakthrough. I pushed CMS to cover Leqembi and other early-stage disease-modifying therapies. If the FDA approves a treatment an innovative blood test such as this one, there is no reason why CMS should refuse to cover it.

The ASAP Act would address this gap by requiring CMS to cover FDA-approved blood tests for Alzheimer's once they are deemed safe and effective. The bill also supports the continued development and evaluation of screening practices that reflect the latest in medical science.

As the founder and cochair of the Congressional Alzheimer's Task Force, I have long believed that we must do more to detect Alzheimer's early and expand access to innovations in diagnosis and treatment. I want to thank the Alzheimer's Association for its continued advocacy and for developing this important legislation. Their partnership and dedication to improving the lives of those affected by Alzheimer's have been invaluable.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure swift passage of this bill.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 510—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE 93RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE UKRAINIAN FAMINE OF 1932–1933, KNOWN AS THE “HOLODOMOR”, SHOULD SERVE AS A REMINDER OF REPRESSIVE SOVIET POLICIES AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF UKRAINE, AND THAT VLADIMIR PUTIN’S BRUTAL AND UNPROVOKED WAR AGAINST UKRAINE ONCE AGAIN THREATENS THE EXISTENCE OF THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE, WHILE EXACERBATING THE PROBLEMS OF GLOBAL HUNGER

Mr. KAINE (for himself and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 510

Whereas Russia’s illegal, premeditated, unprovoked, and brutal war against Ukraine—

- (1) violates international law;
- (2) undermines the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity; and
- (3) includes extensive, systematic, and flagrant atrocities against the people of Ukraine;

Whereas Vladimir Putin’s repeated public rejections of a separate Ukrainian identity have made the war an existential fight for the Ukrainian Government and people;

Whereas Moscow’s continuing war against Ukraine has weaponized food through intentional and concerted attacks on the Ukrainian agricultural sector and energy grid, resulting in elevated global grain prices that disproportionately impact low- and middle-income countries in the Middle East, North Africa, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa, which are dependent on imported Ukrainian wheat;

Whereas Moscow’s weaponization of hunger has further exacerbated an unprecedented global food crisis, with more than 345,000,000 people around the world facing acute levels of food insecurity in 2023;

Whereas on July 17, 2023, Russia unilaterally withdrew from the Black Sea Grain Initiative, which since its inception in July 2022 resulted in the export of more than 32,000,000 metric tons of Ukrainian grain, including grain exports to developing countries vulnerable to food insecurity;

Whereas Putin’s attitude towards, and actions in, Ukraine evoke comparisons with the totalitarian government of the former Soviet Union, which was responsible for the Ukrainian Famine of 1932–1933;

Whereas Ukraine is a major global exporter of agricultural products that are critical to global food supplies, including wheat, corn, barley, and sunflower;

Whereas Russia’s illegal occupation of Ukrainian territory, including the Crimean peninsula and the Ukrainian Black Sea port of Mariupol, its assault on Kherson and Odessa, its use of naval mines in the Black Sea and land mines in Ukraine’s agricultural areas, sustained attacks against Ukraine’s energy grid, and the destruction of Ukrainian export terminals and transportation infrastructure have severely constrained Ukraine’s ability to export grain;

Whereas, Senate Resolution 435, which was passed by the Senate on October 3, 2018, commemorated the 85th anniversary of the Holodomor and recognized the Soviet

Union’s role in perpetrating this genocide against the Ukrainian people;

Whereas 2025–2026 marks the 93rd anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932–1933, which is also known as the “Holodomor”;

Whereas in 1932 and 1933, millions of Ukrainian people perished at the will of the totalitarian Stalinist Government of the Soviet Union, which perpetrated a premeditated famine in Ukraine in an effort to break the nation’s resistance to collectivization and communist occupation;

Whereas the Government of the Soviet Union deliberately confiscated grain harvests and starved millions of Ukrainian men, women, and children by a policy of forced collectivization that sought to destroy the nationally conscious movement for independence;

Whereas Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin ordered the borders of Ukraine sealed to prevent anyone from escaping the manmade starvation, and to prevent the delivery of any international food aid that would provide relief to the starving;

Whereas numerous scholars worldwide have worked to uncover the scale of the famine, including Canadian wheat expert Andrew Cairns who visited Ukraine in 1932, and was told that there was no grain “because the government had collected so much grain and exported it to England and Italy”, while Joseph Stalin simultaneously denied food aid to the people of Ukraine;

Whereas nearly 25 percent of Ukraine’s rural population perished or were forced into exile due to the induced starvation and the entire nation suffered from the consequences of the prolonged famine;

Whereas noted correspondents of the time were refuted for their courage in depicting and reporting on the forced famine in Ukraine, including Gareth Jones, William Henry Chamberlin, and Malcolm Muggeridge, who wrote “[The peasants] will tell you that many have already died of famine, and that many are dying every day; that thousands have been shot by the Government and hundreds of thousands exiled. . .”;

Whereas title V of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-180; 99 Stat. 1157), which was enacted on December 13, 1985, established the Commission on the Ukraine Famine to “conduct a study of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932–1933 in order to expand the world’s knowledge of the famine and provide the American public with a better understanding of the Soviet system by revealing the Soviet role” in it;

Whereas, with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, archival documents became available that confirmed the deliberate and premeditated deadly nature of the famine and that exposed the atrocities committed by the Soviet government against the Ukrainian people;

Whereas Raphael Lemkin, who devoted his life to the development of legal concepts and norms for containing mass atrocities and whose tireless advocacy swayed the United Nations in 1948 to adopt the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, authored an essay in 1953 entitled “Soviet Genocide in the Ukraine”, which highlighted the “classic example of Soviet genocide” characterizing it “not simply a case of mass murder. It is a case of genocide, of destruction, not of individuals only, but of a culture and a nation”;

Whereas Ukraine’s law Number 376-V, “Law of Ukraine on the Starvation in Ukraine of 1932–1933”, which was enacted on November 28, 2006, gave official recognition to the Holodomor as an act of genocide against the Ukrainian people;