

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—EX-PRESSING 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;

Whereas on October 13, 2006, President George W. Bush signed into law Public Law 109-340, which authorized the Government of Ukraine “to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor the victims of the Ukrainian famine-genocide of 1932-1933”, and the Holodomor Memorial was officially dedicated in November 2015;

Whereas the Government of Ukraine and the Ukrainian communities in the United States and worldwide continue their efforts to secure greater international awareness and understanding of the 1932-1933 tragedy; and

Whereas victims of the Holodomor of 1932-1933 were commemorated by Ukrainian communities around the globe and in Ukraine throughout November 2022: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns Vladimir Putin’s brutal and unprovoked war in Ukraine and his repeated public rejections of the existence of a Ukrainian people and a sovereign Ukrainian state;

(2) condemns Vladimir Putin’s weaponization of hunger, which has increased global food prices and food insecurity in the world;

(3) calls upon Vladimir Putin and the Russian Armed Forces—

(A) to immediately cease their attacks on Ukrainian civilians;

(B) to withdraw all troops from Ukraine; and

(C) to fully respect Ukraine’s sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity;

(4) solemnly remembers the 93th anniversary of the Holodomor of 1932-1933, and extends its deepest sympathies to the victims, survivors, and families of this tragedy;

(5) condemns the systematic violations of human rights, including the freedom of self-determination and freedom of speech of the Ukrainian people by the Government of the Soviet Union;

(6) recognizes the findings of the Commission on the Ukraine Famine, as submitted to Congress on April 22, 1988, including that “Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against the Ukrainians in 1932-1933”;

(7) encourages dissemination of information regarding the Holodomor of 1932-1933 in order to expand the world’s knowledge of this manmade tragedy; and

(8) supports the continuing efforts of the people of Ukraine to defend themselves against Russian aggression, to work toward ensuring democratic principles, a free economy, and full respect for human rights in order to enable Ukraine to achieve its full potential in accordance with the desires of the Ukrainian people and to deepen the partnership between Ukraine, the United States, and all democratic nations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 511—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND PRINCIPLES OF TRANSGENDER DAY OF REMEMBRANCE BY RECOGNIZING THE EPIDEMIC OF VIOLENCE TOWARD TRANSGENDER PEOPLE AND MEMORIALIZING THE LIVES LOST THIS YEAR

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 511

Whereas Transgender Day of Remembrance was created following the 1998 killing of Rita Hester, a transgender woman of color, whose murder has yet to be solved;

Whereas the following year on November 20, 1999, Gwendolyn Ann Smith created the first Transgender Day of Remembrance in honor of Rita Hester and other transgender people whose lives were lost due to violence;

Whereas Transgender Day of Remembrance 2025 honors the memory of the lives of transgender people tragically lost in acts of violence between October 1, 2024, and September 30, 2025;

Whereas the United States is currently experiencing an epidemic of violence against transgender people;

Whereas at least 27 transgender or gender nonconforming people were violently killed in the United States so far in 2025, a number many believe to be much higher due to the prevalence of underreporting or misreporting violence against this community;

Whereas the lives of Rick Alastor Newman, Jay Floris, Quanesha Shantel (“Cocoa”), Kyla Jane Walker, Ra’lasia Wright, Cam Thompson, Tahiry Broom, Sam Nordquist, Amyri Dior, Linda Becerra Moran, Erianna Johnson, Kaitoria Bankz, Jax Gratto, Kelsey Elem, Shy’Pariis Dupree, Karmin Wells, Hope Lyca Youngblood, Laura Schueler, Christina Hayes, JJ Godbey, Kamora Woods, Dream Johnson, Blair A. Sawyer, Rosa Machuca, Onyx Cornish, Kasi Rhea (“Kaeyy Holmes”), and Tiara Love Jackson (“Tori”) were tragically lost in acts of violence between October 1, 2024, and September 30, 2025;

Whereas the remains of Aubrey Dameron and Jay Lee were found in 2025;

Whereas, to date, at least 241 transgender or gender nonconforming people have been lost in acts of violence worldwide in 2025, according to the Transgender Day of Remembrance memorial page from Trans Lives Matter;

Whereas, on October 13, 2025, Miss Major Griffin-Gracy, a pioneer transgender activist who participated in the uprising at Stonewall in 1969 and served as the Executive Director of the Transgender Gender Variant and Intersex Justice Project, passed away;

Whereas violence against transgender people of the United States disproportionately impacts transgender women of color;

Whereas Black transgender women are the most targeted group to experience violence in the United States;

Whereas transgender people of the United States face barriers to health care, such as lack of health insurance, stigma and discrimination, higher rates of unemployment, and, in an increasingly higher number of States, legal barriers to accessing medical care;

Whereas transgender people disproportionately suffer from higher rates of homelessness, with reports suggesting as many as one-third of transgender women and one-half of transgender women who are Black, Middle Eastern, multiracial, or undocumented have ever experienced homelessness;

Whereas almost half of all transgender people in the United States will attempt suicide at least once, and over 1 in 20 will attempt suicide each year, a rate that is almost 10 times higher than the rest of the United States population;

Whereas over half of all transgender youth in the United States have considered attempting suicide at least once in the last year, and over a quarter have attempted suicide, almost 2.5 times that of United States youth as a whole;

Whereas asylum seekers and refugees who are transgender experience disproportionate

rates of violence, including sexual violence, as they seek safety;

Whereas transgender immigrants have died in detention centers in the United States due to medical neglect, injury, and abuse at the hands of staff;

Whereas transgender people in institutional settings such as jails and prisons are subject to high levels of violence and discrimination, especially when they lack access to appropriate facilities and care based on their gender identity;

Whereas transgender students are significantly more likely to experience bullying or harassment at school due to their gender identity;

Whereas understanding and addressing the challenges faced by transgender people of the United States is hampered by a severe lack of data;

Whereas Congress and the executive branch must act to protect and preserve the lives of all people of the United States, including transgender people, through inclusive legislation and policies that treat everyone with dignity and respect;

Whereas the continued introduction of anti-transgender legislation and Executive orders have fueled violence against transgender people of the United States;

Whereas efforts to restrict access to gender-affirming healthcare has stripped many transgender people of access to medically-necessary care, led to a spike in poor mental health and suicidality among transgender youth and adults, increased bullying and assault in schools, and left parents afraid their children may be removed from their homes because they support their transgender child;

Whereas the transgender community has shown great resilience in the face of adversity in all aspects of their lives, including housing, education, employment, and health care; and

Whereas the transgender community has demonstrated tremendous leadership since the courageous actions of many community members, including Marsha P. Johnson and Sylvia Rivera, at the Stonewall uprising of 1969: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and principles of Transgender Day of Remembrance by recognizing the epidemic of violence toward transgender people and memorializing the lives lost this year;

(2) recognizes that the alarming trends of increased violence against transgender people of the United States, particularly transgender women of color, are unacceptable, and that finding solutions to these issues must be a pressing priority for the United States Government;

(3) supports efforts to study, respond to, and prevent violence against transgender people;

(4) affirms the principle that every person is endowed with basic human rights and that the commitment of the United States to this principle must encompass every single individual;

(5) recognizes the bravery and resilience of the transgender community as it fights for equal dignity and respect; and

(6) recognizes the multitude of contributions and cultural impact the transgender community has had on the society of the United States.