

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State, in coordination with the head of any other appropriate Federal agency, shall immediately, and on an ongoing basis, provide educational materials and information to the public, in multiple languages, on the amendments made by this section and the changes to immigration law made by such amendments.

(2) ELEMENTS.—At a minimum, the educational materials and information provided under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) made available in multiple languages on the internet website of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, including—

(i) on the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services homepage; and

(ii) at <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/forced-marriage>;

(B) on view in public areas of the offices of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services in English and the 1 or more primary languages of the country in which the office is located, as applicable;

(C) presented through U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services community forums with immigrant communities in the United States;

(D) provided to all registered immigration legal services providers in the United States for distribution to the community;

(E) made available on all relevant pages of the internet website of the Department of State;

(F) on view at United States embassies and consulates, in English and the 1 or more primary languages of the applicable country; and

(G) incorporated into video advisories on immigration requirements shown at United States embassies, consulates, and ports of entry.

(e) PROMOTION OF INFORMATION ON CHILD MARRIAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Attorney General, in coordination with the head of any other appropriate Federal agency, shall immediately, and on an ongoing basis, promote information on—

(A) the harmful impacts of child marriage described in section 2; and

(B) the governmental and nongovernmental resources an individual may contact to receive support services relating to such impacts.

(2) ELEMENTS.—At a minimum, the information provided under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) made available in multiple languages on the internet website of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services;

(B) presented through U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services community forums with immigrant communities in the United States;

(C) incorporated into video advisories on immigration requirements shown at United States embassies, consulates, and ports of entry;

(D) provided to all registered immigration legal services providers and refugee resettlement agencies in the United States or distribution to the community; and

(E) made available on all relevant pages of the internet website of the Department of State.

(f) UPDATES TO IMMIGRATION FORMS.—The instructions for Form I-130 (Petition for Alien Relatives) and Form I-129F (Petition for Alien Fiance(e)) shall be updated to reflect the amendments made by this section and the modifications to the immigration laws made by such amendments.

(g) PUBLIC EDUCATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Government shall immediately, and on an ongoing basis, provide educational materials and information to the public, in multiple languages, on the amendments made by this section and the changes to immigration law made by such amendments.

(2) ELEMENTS.—At a minimum, the educational materials and information provided under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) made available on the internet website of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, including—

(i) on the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services homepage; and

(ii) at <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/forced-marriage>;

(B) on view in publicly accessible areas of the offices of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services;

(C) presented through U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services community forums with immigrant communities in the United States;

(D) provided to all registered immigration legal services providers in the United States for distribution to the community;

(E) made available on the internet website of the Department of State, including at—

(i) <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel-el.html>;

(ii) <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas.html>; and

(iii) <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/emergencies/forced-marriage.html>;

(F) on view at United States embassies and consulates, in English and the 1 or more primary languages of the applicable country;

(G) incorporated into video advisories on immigration requirements shown at United States embassies, consulates, and ports of entry; and

(H) included in the advisory pamphlet required under section 833 of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162; 119 Stat. 3068) entitled “Information on the Legal Rights Available to Immigrant Victims of Domestic Violence in the United States and Facts about Immigrating on a Marriage-Based Visa”, which is distributed directly to applicants for family-based immigration petitions at all consular and adjustment interviews for marriage-based visas.

(h) DISTRIBUTION OF DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PAMPHLET (GBV PAMPHLET).—The gender-based violence pamphlet developed by the Department of Homeland Security as part of the Blue Campaign (referred to in this subsection as the “GBV pamphlet”) shall be made available and distributed as follows:

(1) INCLUSION IN IMMIGRATION FORMS.—The instructions for Form I-130 (Petition for Alien Relatives) and Form I-129F (Petition for Alien Fiance(e)) shall include—

(A) the GBV pamphlet in its entirety, in English, under the following section heading: “The pamphlet below describes what gender-based violence (GBV) is, who is affected by GBV, and how and where to seek help if you or someone you know is experiencing any form of GBV. These materials are also available in Arabic, Bengali, Chinese (Traditional), French, Hindi, Portuguese, Russian, Somali, Spanish, and Urdu.”; and

(B) within the section heading preceding the GBV pamphlet described in subparagraph (A), a link to the Blue Campaign GBV pamphlet landing page, <https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/publication/gender-based-pamphlets-and-flyers>.

(2) MAILING TO PETITIONER AND BENEFICIARY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services shall mail the GBV pamphlet to each petitioner and beneficiary of a K nonimmigrant visa pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(K) (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(K)) upon receipt of an application for such a visa.

(B) LANGUAGE.—Each GBV pamphlet mailed under subparagraph (A) shall be the version in the primary language of the petitioner and the primary language of the beneficiary, or in English if a translation into such language is unavailable.

(3) POSTING ON NATIONAL VISA CENTER WEBSITE.—The Secretary of State shall post the GBV pamphlet on the internet website of—

(A) the National Visa Center; and

(B) each consular post that processes K nonimmigrant visa applications.

(4) CONSULAR INTERVIEWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that the GBV pamphlet is distributed directly to K nonimmigrant visa applicants at all consular interviews for such visas.

(B) LANGUAGE.—If a written translation of the GBV pamphlet is unavailable in an applicant's primary language, the consular officer conducting the visa interview shall—

(i) review the contents of pamphlet with the applicant orally in the applicant's primary language; and

(ii) distribute the pamphlet to the applicant in English.

(5) DISPLAY AND AVAILABILITY AT EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that the GBV pamphlet—

(A) is displayed at each United States embassy and consulate; and

(B) made available in English and, if available, the primary language of the location of the embassy or consulate.

(6) DISPLAY AND AVAILABILITY AT U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES OFFICES.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that the GBV pamphlet is displayed and made available in English at each U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services office at which applicant interviews for K nonimmigrant visas are conducted.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 794—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 25, 2024, AS “NATIONAL ATAXIA AWARENESS DAY”, AND RAISING AWARENESS OF ATAXIA, ATAXIA RESEARCH, AND THE SEARCH FOR A CURE

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. CAPITO, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 794

Whereas ataxia is a clinical manifestation indicating degeneration or dysfunction of the brain that negatively affects the coordination, precision, and accurate timing of physical movements;

Whereas ataxia can strike individuals of all ages, including children;

Whereas the term “ataxia” is used to classify a group of rare, inherited neurodegenerative diseases including—

- (1) ataxia telangiectasia;
- (2) episodic ataxia;
- (3) Friedreich's ataxia; and
- (4) spinocerebellar ataxia;

Whereas there are many known types of genetic ataxia, but the genetic basis for ataxia in some patients is still unknown;

Whereas all inherited ataxias affect fewer than 200,000 individuals in the United States and, therefore, are recognized as rare diseases under the Orphan Drug Act (Public Law 97-414; 96 Stat. 2049);

Whereas some genetic ataxias are inherited in an autosomal dominant manner while others are inherited in an autosomal recessive manner;

Whereas ataxia symptoms can also be caused by noninherited health conditions and other factors, including stroke, tumor, cerebral palsy, head trauma, multiple sclerosis, alcohol addiction or misuse, and certain medications;

Whereas ataxia can present physical, psychological, and financial challenges for patients and their families;

Whereas symptoms and outcomes of ataxia progress at different rates and can include—

- (1) lack of coordination;
- (2) slurred speech;
- (3) cardiomyopathy;
- (4) scoliosis;
- (5) eye movement abnormalities;
- (6) difficulty walking;
- (7) tremors;
- (8) trouble eating and swallowing;
- (9) difficulties with other activities that require fine motor skills; and
- (10) death;

Whereas many patients with ataxia require the use of assistive devices, such as wheelchairs and walkers, to aid in their mobility, and many individuals with ataxia may need physical and occupational therapy;

Whereas few treatments and no cures have been approved for ataxia; and

Whereas clinical research to develop safe and effective treatments for ataxia is ongoing; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) recognizes the need for greater public awareness of ataxia;
- (2) designates September 25, 2024, as “National Ataxia Awareness Day”;
- (3) supports the goals of National Ataxia Awareness Day, which are—
 - (A) to raise awareness of the causes and symptoms of ataxia among the general public and health care professionals;
 - (B) to improve diagnosis of ataxia and access to care for patients affected by ataxia; and
 - (C) to accelerate ataxia research, including on safe and effective treatment options and, ultimately, a cure;
- (4) recognizes the individuals in the United States who face challenges due to having ataxia, and the families of those individuals; and
- (5) encourages States, territories, and localities to support the goals of National Ataxia Awareness Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 795—CONDEMNING THE BOTCHED ROLLOUT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OF THE FAFSA SIMPLIFICATION ACT

Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Mr. BARASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. RISCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 795

Whereas the FAFSA Simplification Act (title VII of division FF of Public Law 116-

260) was intended to make the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (referred to in this preamble as “FAFSA”) simpler and easier to complete for the 2024–2025 academic year;

Whereas the Department of Education (referred to in this preamble as the “Department”) reported on May 24, 2024, that it had processed more than 10,000,000 FAFSA applications for the 2024–2025 academic year;

Whereas, in previous years, the FAFSA application for an academic year opened on October 1st of the preceding year;

Whereas the 2024–2025 FAFSA launched on December 31, 2023;

Whereas, in previous years, the Department sent out student FAFSA data to institutions of higher education just days after the student filed their FAFSA application;

Whereas, for the 2024–2025 school year, the Department did not start sending student FAFSA data to institutions of higher education until the beginning of March;

Whereas many students did not receive financial aid awards until after National College Decision Day on May 1, 2024;

Whereas Department officials were aware of implementation challenges associated with the rollout of the FAFSA Simplification Act as early as December 2020;

Whereas students in pursuit of attending institutions of higher education across the United States depend on the resources made available by FAFSA;

Whereas the FAFSA delays have been particularly burdensome for students in foster care and youth experiencing homelessness;

Whereas the delay in the 2024–2025 FAFSA application timeline cut down the time students had to weigh options when considering financial components for attending institutions of higher education; and

Whereas many offices of financial aid in institutions of higher education fear that this delay will discourage students from attending a college or university in the fall of 2024; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) strongly condemns the delayed and problematic rollout of the FAFSA Simplification Act (title VII of division FF of Public Law 116-260);
- (2) calls for the Department of Education to take the necessary actions to identify the issues that led to the botched rollout of the FAFSA Simplification Act and fix them for the 2025–2026 Free Application for Federal Student Aid cycle; and
- (3) urges the Secretary of Education to testify before the relevant congressional committees regarding the rollout of the FAFSA Simplification Act.

SENATE RESOLUTION 796—CALLING FOR ACCOUNTABILITY FOR GRAVE VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS IN CUBA AND MALIGN ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE COMMITTED BY THE COMMUNIST REGIME IN CUBA

Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 796

Whereas Freedom House’s Freedom in the World 2024 Report states, “Cuba’s one-party Communist state outlaws political pluralism, bans independent media, suppresses

dissent, and severely restricts basic civil liberties.”;

Whereas the Department of State’s 2023 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, in addition to numerous international human rights organizations, established that the Communist regime in Cuba continues to violate the tenets of the Covenant Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted at New York December 10, 1984, to which Cuba is a signatory;

Whereas the Cuban regime has imprisoned or continues to harass thousands of Cuban citizens, including youths who participated in the unprecedented July 11, 2021, demonstrations on behalf of freedom for Cuba;

Whereas the Department of State’s annual Trafficking in Persons Report continues to cite Cuba as a Tier 3 country due to its failure to fully comply with the minimum standards against human trafficking, and further designates Cuba as a state sponsor of human trafficking;

Whereas, in this regard, the Cuban regime sends medical personnel overseas into servitude in Mexico and other countries in which they are paid only 10 to 25 percent of what the host nation compensates Cuba for their services and denies them their fundamental rights;

Whereas Cuba continues to be a source of regional instability, as noted by a United Nations independent fact-finding mission report in 2022 that found Cuban personnel were advising and instructing Venezuelan intelligence agencies committing crimes against humanity in Venezuela;

Whereas Cuban security assistance to Venezuelan narco-terrorist dictator Nicolás Maduro emboldens him to continue to resist free and fair elections in Venezuela and has resulted in thousands of Venezuelans fleeing the country and contributing to overwhelming numbers of illegal United States border crossings;

Whereas the Cuban regime uses illegal immigration as a weapon to overwhelm the United States border by profiting from international smuggling, exporting dissent, infiltrating spies, and fortifying a self-serving black market economy;

Whereas the Cuban regime maintains mutually supportive relationships with Iran, Syria, and North Korea, the three other countries the United States has designated as state sponsors of terrorism;

Whereas Cuba harbors United States fugitives from justice wanted on charges of political violence, including the murders of United States law enforcement officers, including fugitives who have resided in Cuba for decades and criminals such as Joanne Chesimard, Guillermo Morales, Charlie Hill, Victor Manuel Gerena, who are responsible for planning and carrying out violent crimes against Americans;

Whereas the Cuban regime maintains mutually supportive relationships with groups the United States has designated as foreign terrorist organizations, including Hamas, Hezbollah, and Colombia’s National Liberation Army;

Whereas the Cuban regime also maintains mutually supportive relationships with anti-American countries such as Iran, Russia, and China;

Whereas the Cuban regime has been one of the most active defenders of Vladimir Putin’s invasion of Ukraine, providing diplomatic support and votes in international fora, serving as an amplifier of Russian propaganda on a global scale, and sending Cubans to fight on behalf of Putin;

Whereas the Cuban regime has allowed Russian warships, including a nuclear-powered submarine, to conduct military exercises in the Caribbean, bringing the flotilla