all immigration legal services providers in the United States for distribution to the community.

(ii) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

(I) APPLICANTS.—

(aa) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in item (bb), the Secretary of State shall ensure that consular officers directly distribute the updated pamphlet to each applicant for a spousal or fiancé visa during the consular interview for such a visa, in the primary language of the applicant.

(bb) EXCEPTION.—If the updated pamphlet is unavailable in the primary language of an applicant, the consular officer conducting the visa interview shall—

(AA) review the contents of the updated pamphlet with the applicant orally in the primary language of the applicant; and

(BB) distribute the English version of the updated pamphlet to the applicant.

(II) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary of State shall display and make available to the public at each United States embassy and consulate the updated pamphlet in English and, if available, the primary language of the country in which the embassy or consulate is located.

(III) DEPARTMENT OF STATE WEBSITE.—The Secretary of State shall post the updated pamphlet on each relevant website of the Department of State, including—

(aa) the website of the National Visa Center;

(bb) https://travel.state.gov/content/travel.html;

(cc) https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas.html;

(dd) https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/emergencies/forced-marriage.html; and

(ee) the website of each consular post that processes visa petitions.

(IV) VIDEO ADVISORIES.—The Secretary of State shall incorporate the information contained in the updated pamphlet into video advisories on immigration requirements shown at United States embassies, consulates, and ports of entry.

(g) PUBLIC EDUCATION 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, provide information to the public 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.—The information provided pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) made available in multiple languages on the 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 immigration legal services providers and refugee resettlement agencies in the United States for distribution to the community; and

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

(h) UPDATES TO IMMIGRATION FORMS.—The instructions for Form I–130 (Petition for Alien Relatives) and Form I–129F (Petition for Alien Fiancé(e)) shall be updated to reflect the amendments made by this section.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 807—DIRECTING THE SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL TO BRING A CIVIL ACTION IN THE NAME OF THE SENATE TO ENFORCE THE FOREIGN EMOLUMENTS CLAUSE CONTAINED IN CLAUSE 8 OF SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE I OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. BENNET, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KIM, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 807

Whereas the Foreign Emoluments Clause contained in clause 8 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (referred to in this preamble as the "Foreign Emoluments Clause") states that no present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind, may be accepted by the President of the United States from a king, prince, or foreign state without the consent of Congress;

Whereas the Founders included the Foreign Emoluments Clause in the Constitution—by unanimous agreement of the State delegations—to ensure the President would remain loyal to the Nation and the public interest;

Whereas the Foreign Emoluments Clause has long been understood to be "'directed against every kind of influence by foreign governments upon officers of the United States,' in the absence of consent by Congress";

Whereas—

(1) President Donald J. Trump has accepted a plane from the government of Qatar for United States Government use as Air Force One during the Trump Administration;

(2) the plane required the expenditure of Federal funds to be refurbished, with a cost estimated to be between $400,000,000 and $1,000,000,000; and

(3) the plane will be transferred nominally to the Donald J. Trump Presidential Library shortly before the expiration of his term of office;

Whereas President Donald J. Trump, his family members, and his advisors participated in corrupt dealings with the foreign government of the United Arab Emirates, its leaders, including Abu Dhabi royal and United Arab Emirates National Security Advisor, Sheikh Tahnoon bin Zayed Al Nahyan (referred to in this preamble as "Tahnoon"), and multiple entities, including—

(1) in January 2025, lieutenants to Tahnoon secretly signed a deal with Eric Trump, the President's son, to purchase a 49 percent stake in the Trump family cryptocurrency venture, World Liberty Financial, for $500,000,000, with $187,000,000 of that initial investment paid to Trump family entities DT Marks DEFI LLC and DT Marks SC LLC from the Tahnoon-backed Aryam Investment I;

(2) on May 1, 2025, MGX Fund Management Limited, a Tahnoon-backed investment firm, also announced an agreement to use a stablecoin from World Liberty Financial to complete a $2,000,000,000 deal with Binance Holdings Ltd.; and

(3) in a quid pro quo exchange for this investment and deal, the Trump Administration granted the United Arab Emirates access to 500,000 of the most advanced artificial intelligence chips in the United States annually, with 20 percent allocated for G42, an artificial intelligence company Tahnoon leads, despite longstanding United States national security concerns regarding the company;

Whereas Justin Sun, a Chinese billionaire with ties to the Chinese Communist Party, who is fighting a lawsuit brought by United States regulators for fraud and unregistered securities, invested $30,000,000 in World Liberty Financial and joined the platform as an advisor;

Whereas, in March 2025, Vietnamese authorities expedited a Trump Organization development project for a $1,500,000,000 golf complex, bypassing numerous legal obligations related to securing land and conducting environmental reviews, and whose groundbreaking the Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh attended, while the United States and Vietnam were in the midst of trade negotiations;

Whereas, in April 2025, the Trump Organization announced an upcoming development project for a luxury golf resort in Qatar to be developed by Qatari Diar, a company established by Qatar's sovereign wealth fund and chaired by a Qatari government minister, and Dar Global, the international subsidiary of a private Saudi real estate firm with close ties to the government of Saudi Arabia;

Whereas, in October 2025—

(1) the President was overheard on recorded audio in conversation with Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto discussing a call between Subianto and Eric Trump, who is President Trump's son and the Executive Vice President of the Trump Organization; and

(2) the Trump Organization has 2 real estate projects under development in Indonesia;

Whereas, in November 2025, the Serbian President Aleksandar Vucic and his party in the Serbian parliament passed a law to allow for the development of a previously protected building site for a future luxury hotel and apartment complex backed by Affinity Partners, the firm of President Trump's son-in-law Jared Kushner;

Whereas, since the election of President Trump, the Trump Organization has announced additional developments and licensing projects in India, the Maldives, Oman, the Philippines, Romania, and the United Arab Emirates, netting the President and his family millions in license-fee income;

Whereas President Trump accepted a gold-plated desk clock styled like a Rolex and an engraved gold bar at a gathering of Swiss business executives prior to slashing Switzerland's tariff rate from 39 percent to 15 percent;

Whereas—

(1) President Trump launched a cryptocurrency memecoin, $TRUMP, shortly before taking office;

(2) President Trump encouraged the digital coin's purchase by awarding top buyers a gala dinner, a private VIP reception with the President, a tour of the White House, and a Trump-branded timepiece;

(3) top buyers who participated in the events outlined in paragraph (2) included—

(A) Justin Sun, a Chinese billionaire with ties to the Chinese Communist Party who is fighting a lawsuit brought by United States regulators;

(B) Cheng Lu, a cryptocurrency investor from Shanghai;

(C) He Tianying, a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference;

(D) Sheldon Xia, the founder of a cryptocurrency trading platform backed by a China-based investment firm;

(E) Sangrok Oh, chief executive of a Seoul-and Tokyo-based firm;

(F) Andrei Grozovski, a board member for an Estonian company; and

(G) others who have yet to be identified; and

(4) President Trump netted $635,000,000 thus far from the memecoin;

Whereas the President of the United States has a constitutional and statutory obligation to uphold the public trust; and

Whereas the violation of the Foreign Emoluments Clause and corruption writ large undermines public trust and the integrity of public office in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate Legal Counsel shall bring a civil action in the name of the Senate to enforce the Foreign Emoluments Clause contained in clause 8 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States with respect to the emoluments described in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, twelfth, and thirteenth whereas clauses of the preamble of this resolution by enjoining President Donald J. Trump from accepting any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from a foreign state without obtaining the consent of Congress.

SENATE RESOLUTION 808—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT ELEANOR L. ROSS, JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, ENGAGED IN CONDUCT THAT FALLS BENEATH THE DIGNITY OF HER OFFICE

Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 808

Whereas, between October 2023 and October 2025, Eleanor L. Ross, judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, engaged in a sexual relationship with a high-ranking official of the Atlanta Police Department inside her judicial chambers during regular business hours, including while actively presiding over criminal cases;

Whereas these activities were conducted within close proximity to the judicial staff of Judge Ross, including at least 3 of her then-law clerks;

Whereas, on September 30, 2025, Eleventh Circuit Chief Judge William H. Pryor, Jr., received a complaint about this behavior from a law clerk of Judge Ross and subsequently appointed a special committee to investigate the complaint;

Whereas the special committee determined that Judge Ross lied to Chief Judge Pryor, as well as to the Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, regarding this sexual activity that was conducted in her chambers;

Whereas Judge Ross falsely stated that she had "never engaged in sexual intercourse in [her] office, nor anywhere else in the Courthouse", that she was "not sure who this allegation concerns or whether it is alleged to have occurred with different individuals", and that she was "astounded and confused, and [had] no idea what this clerk is referring to";

Whereas Judge Ross did not retract these false statements until October 10, 2025, nearly 2 weeks after making them, by which time the special committee had already collected substantial corroborating evidence, including a review of security camera footage and sign-in logs, background research on the high-ranking law enforcement official, interviews of 5 former law clerks of Judge Ross, inspection of the layout of the chambers of Judge Ross, and laboratory testing of furniture in the chambers of Judge Ross;

Whereas the special committee concluded that Judge Ross engaged in misconduct in her office during court business hours and made materially false and misleading statements to Chief Judge Pryor and Chief District Judge Leigh Martin May that had a detrimental effect on the investigation of the misconduct of Judge Ross and, more broadly, the administration of justice;

Whereas the behavior of Judge Ross violated multiple provisions of the Code of Conduct for United States Judges, including—

(1) canon 2, which states that a judge should avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all activities;

(2) canon 2(A), which adds, "A judge should respect and comply with the law and should act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary."; and

(3) the commentary to canon 2(A), which notes, "Public confidence in the judiciary is eroded by irresponsible or improper conduct by judges, including harassment and other inappropriate workplace behavior."; and

Whereas there is sufficient evidence to conclude that Judge Ross engaged in conduct that falls beneath the dignity of her office: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) Judge Ross made materially false and misleading statements to the special committee of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit;

(2) Judge Ross engaged in behavior that does not live up to the high standards our nation expects of the Federal judiciary; and

(3) Judge Ross's conduct should be condemned.

SENATE RESOLUTION 809—DESIGNATING JUNE 15, 2026, AS "WORLD ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY" AND THE MONTH OF JUNE 2026 AS "ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS MONTH"

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 809

Whereas, in 2021, approximately 55,800,000 residents of the United States, or about 1 in every 6 individuals, had attained the age of 65, and by 2060, 95,000,000 individuals in the United States, or about 1 in every 4 individuals, will be over the age of 65, according to estimates by the Bureau of the Census;

Whereas, in 2034, it is anticipated that older adults will outnumber children for the first time, according to the Bureau of the Census;

Whereas elder abuse remains a challenging problem and can come in many different forms, often manifesting as physical, sexual, or psychological abuse, financial exploitation, neglect, and social media abuse;

Whereas elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation have no boundaries and cross all racial, social, class, gender, and geographic lines, according to the Elder Justice Coalition;

Whereas about 1 in 10 adults over the age of 60 are subjected to abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation each year, according to the National Institute on Aging;

Whereas the annual loss by victims of financial abuse over the age of 60 is estimated to be at least $28,300,000,000, according to the National Council on Aging;

Whereas for older adults over the age of 60, the Department of Justice reported the following scam-related financial losses for 2024—

(1) $1,834,242,515 from investment scams;

(2) $982,440,006 from tech support scams;

(3) $385,001,099 from business email compromise scams;

(4) $389,312,356 from confidence and romance scams; and

(5) $208,096,366 from government impersonation scams;

Whereas older adults reported losses of $4,885,000,000 related to internet scams and fraud in 2024, and filed over 147,000 complaints related to internet crimes, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

Whereas adults over the age of 60 are less likely than younger adults to report losing money to fraud according to the Federal Trade Commission;

Whereas most reported cases of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older adults take place within private homes, and approximately 90 percent of the perpetrators in elder financial exploitation cases are family members or other trusted individuals, according to the National Adult Protective Services Association;

Whereas research suggests that elderly individuals in the United States who experience cognitive impairment, physical disabilities, or isolation are more likely to become the victims of abuse than those who do not experience cognitive impairment, physical disabilities, or isolation;

Whereas other risk factors for elder abuse can include low social support, poor physical health, and experience of previous traumatic events, according to the National Center on Elder Abuse;

Whereas close to half of elderly individuals who suffer from dementia will experience abuse during their lifetime, according to the Department of Justice;

Whereas only 1 in 24 cases of elder abuse is reported, and only 1 in 44 cases of elder financial exploitation is reported, according the New York State Office of Children and Family Services;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has led to the emergence of new scams against older adults, including those related to vaccines;

Whereas more than 1 in 5 older persons reported elder abuse during the COVID-19 pandemic, an over 80 percent increase from previous years, according to the National Institute of Health;

Whereas, during the last 5 years, Congress passed and the President signed 2 measures that make nearly $400,000,000 available for implementation of the initiatives under the Elder Justice Act of 2009 (subtitle H of title VI of Public Law 111–148; 124 Stat. 783), the largest funding stream related to such initiatives in the history of the Act; and

Whereas Congress, in passing the Elder Justice Act of 2009 (subtitle H of title VI of Public Law 111–148; 124 Stat. 783), the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act (34 U.S.C. 21701 et seq.), the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2; 135 Stat. 4), and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260; 134 Stat. 1182), recognized the importance of protecting older people of the United States against abuse and exploitation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 15, 2026, as "World Elder Abuse Awareness Day" and the month