

and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(p)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “or investigating, prosecuting, or seeking civil remedies for workplace claims described in section 101(a)(15)(U)(iv)” after “section 101(a)(15)(U)(iii)” each place such term appears; and

(2) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by inserting “or workplace claims described in section 101(a)(15)(U)(iv)” after “described in section 101(a)(15)(U)(iii)”; and

(B) by inserting “or workplace claim” after “prosecution of such criminal activity”.

(d) **ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS FOR VICTIMS OF CRIMES.**—Section 245(m)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255(m)(1)) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “or an investigation or prosecution regarding a workplace claim” after “prosecution”.

(e) **ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS AND FEES.**—Section 245(l)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255(l)(7)) is amended by striking “permit aliens to apply for a waiver of” and inserting “not require the payment of”.

(f) **CHANGE OF NONIMMIGRANT CLASSIFICATION.**—Section 384(a)(1) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1367(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking “physical or mental abuse and the criminal activity” and inserting “abuse and the criminal activity or workplace claim”;

(2) in subparagraph (F)—

(A) by striking “(8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(51))” and inserting “(8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(51))”; and

(B) by adding “or” at the end; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (F) the following:

“(G) the alien’s employer.”.

(g) **CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.**—Section 384(b)(2) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1367(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “However, neither the Secretary of Homeland Security nor the Attorney General may use the information furnished pursuant to any application under section 101(a)(15)(T), 101(a)(15)(U), 101(a)(27), 101(a)(51), 106, 240A(b)(2), or 244(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(T), 1101(a)(15)(U), 1101(a)(27), 1101(a)(51), 1105a, 1229b(b)(2), or 1254a(a)) or section 107(b)(1)(E)(i)(II)(bb) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(b)(1)(E)(i)(II)(bb)), for purposes of initiating or carrying out a removal proceeding.”.

SEC. 502. LABOR ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS.

(a) **REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS.**—Section 239(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “In cases where” and inserting “If”; and

(B) by inserting “or as a result of information provided to the Department of Homeland Security in retaliation against individuals for exercising or attempting to exercise their employment rights or other legal rights” after “paragraph (2)”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following:

“(C) At a facility about which a workplace claim has been filed or is contemporaneously filed.”.

(b) **UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS.**—Section 274A(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(10) **CONDUCT IN ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS.**—

“(A) **ENFORCEMENT ACTION.**—If the Secretary of Homeland Security undertakes an

enforcement action at a facility about which a workplace claim has been filed or is contemporaneously filed, or as a result of information provided to the Department of Homeland Security in retaliation against employees for exercising their rights related to a workplace claim, the Secretary shall ensure that—

“(i) any aliens arrested or detained who are victims of or material witnesses to workplace claim violations or criminal activity (as described in subparagraph (T) or (U) of section 101(a)(15)) are not removed from the United States until after the Secretary—

“(I) notifies the appropriate agency with jurisdiction over such violations or criminal activity; and

“(II) provides such agency with the opportunity to interview such aliens; and

“(ii) no aliens entitled to a stay of removal or abeyance of removal proceedings under this section are removed.

“(B) **PROTECTIONS FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME, LABOR, AND EMPLOYMENT VIOLATIONS.**—

“(i) **STAY OF REMOVAL OR ABEYANCE OF REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS.**—An alien against whom removal proceedings have been initiated under chapter 4 of title II, who has filed a workplace claim, who is a material witness in any pending or anticipated proceeding involving a bona fide workplace claim or civil claim arising from criminal activity, or who has filed for relief under section 101(a)(15)(U), shall be entitled to a stay of removal or an abeyance of removal proceedings and to employment authorization until the resolution of the workplace claim or the denial of relief under section 101(a)(15)(U) after exhaustion of administrative or judicial appeals, whichever is later.

“(ii) **DURATION.**—Any stay of removal or abeyance of removal proceedings and employment authorization issued pursuant to clause (i) shall remain valid until the resolution of the workplace claim or the denial of relief under section 101(a)(15)(U) after the exhaustion of administrative or judicial appeals, and shall be extended by the Secretary of Homeland Security for a period of not longer than 10 additional years upon determining that—

“(I) such relief would enable the alien asserting a workplace claim or civil claim arising from criminal activity, or assisting in investigation or prosecution of criminal activity, to pursue the matter to resolution, according to any agency administering any statute underlying these claims or any other credible evidence;

“(II) the deterrent goals of any statute underlying a workplace claim, criminal activity, or civil claim arising from criminal activity would be served, according to any agency administering such a statute or any other credible evidence; or

“(III) such extension would otherwise further the interests of justice.

“(iii) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this paragraph:

“(I) **CIVIL CLAIM ARISING FROM CRIMINAL ACTIVITY.**—The term ‘civil claim arising from criminal activity’ means any written or oral claim, charge, complaint, or grievance filed with, communicated to, or submitted to a Federal, State, or local agency or court related to the violation of applicable Federal, State, and local laws arising from criminal activity described in section 101(a)(15)(U)(iii).

“(II) **MATERIAL WITNESS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the term ‘material witness’ means an individual who presents a declaration from an attorney investigating, prosecuting, or defending the claim or from the presiding officer overseeing the claim attesting that, to the best of the declarant’s knowledge and belief, reasonable cause exists to believe that the testimony of the individual will be relevant to the outcome of the workplace claim.

“(III) **WORKPLACE CLAIM.**—The term ‘workplace claim’ means any written or oral claim, charge, complaint, or grievance filed with, communicated to, or submitted to the employer, a Federal, State, or local agency or court, or an employee representative related to the workplace injury or illness or to the violation of applicable Federal, State, and local labor laws, including laws concerning wages and hours, labor relations, family and medical leave, occupational health and safety, civil rights, or nondiscrimination.”.

(c) **CONTINUED APPLICATION OF WORKFORCE AND LABOR PROTECTION REMEDIES.**—Section 274A(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(e)), as amended by subsection (b), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(11) **RIGHTS, REMEDIES, AND RELIEF.**—Notwithstanding an employee’s status as an unauthorized noncitizen during the time of relevant employment or during the back pay period or the failure of the employer or employee to comply with the requirements under this section or with any other provision of Federal law relating to the unlawful employment of noncitizens—

“(A) all rights, remedies, and relief provided under any Federal, State, or local law relating to workplace rights, including reinstatement and back pay, are available to such employee; and

“(B) a court may not prohibit such an employee from pursuing other causes of action giving rise to liability in a civil action.”.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

SEC. 602. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION.

In any month in which the number of unaccompanied children referred to the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279) and section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232) exceeds 10,000, as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, an additional \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for obligation for every 500 unaccompanied children above that level (including a pro rata amount for any increment less than 500), for carrying out such sections 462 and 235 and the activities authorized by this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 427—CALLING ON CONGRESS, SCHOOLS, AND STATE AND LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES TO RECOGNIZE THE SIGNIFICANT EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF DYSLEXIA THAT MUST BE ADDRESSED, AND DESIGNATING OCTOBER 2023 AS “NATIONAL DYSLEXIA AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. KING, Mr. MURPHY, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 427

Whereas dyslexia is—

(1) defined as an unexpected difficulty in reading for an individual who has the intelligence to be a much better reader; and

(2) most commonly caused by a difficulty in phonological processing (the appreciation of the individual sounds of spoken language), which affects the ability of an individual to speak, read, spell, and, often, the ability to learn a second language;

Whereas the First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391; 132 Stat. 5194 et seq.) included a definition of dyslexia as part of the requirement of the Act to screen inmates for dyslexia upon intake in Federal prisons;

Whereas the definition of dyslexia in section 3635 of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 101(a) of the First Step Act of 2018, is the first and only definition of dyslexia in a Federal statute;

Whereas dyslexia is the most common learning disability and affects 80 to 90 percent of all individuals with a learning disability;

Whereas dyslexia is persistent and highly prevalent, affecting as many as 1 out of every 5 individuals;

Whereas dyslexia is a paradox, in that an individual with dyslexia may have both—

(1) weaknesses in decoding that result in difficulties with accurate or fluent word recognition; and

(2) strengths in higher-level cognitive functions, such as reasoning, critical thinking, concept formation, and problem solving;

Whereas great progress has been made in understanding dyslexia on a scientific level, including the epidemiological, cognitive, and neurobiological bases of dyslexia;

Whereas the achievement gap between typical readers and dyslexic readers occurs as early as first grade; and

Whereas early screening for, and early diagnosis of, dyslexia are critical for ensuring that individuals with dyslexia receive focused, evidence-based intervention that leads to fluent reading, the promotion of self-awareness and self-empowerment, and the provision of necessary accommodations that ensure success in school and in life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls on Congress, schools, and State and local educational agencies to recognize that dyslexia has significant educational implications that must be addressed; and

(2) designates October 2023 as “National Dyslexia Awareness Month”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 428—RECOGNIZING WOMEN’S COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS AND THE RECORD-SETTING VOLLEYBALL DAY IN NEBRASKA EVENT ON AUGUST 30, 2023

Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. RICKETTS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 428

Whereas Volleyball Day in Nebraska was held in Memorial Stadium in Lincoln, Nebraska, on August 30, 2023, with 92,003 people in attendance;

Whereas Volleyball Day in Nebraska set a new world record for attendance at a women’s sporting event, exceeding the previous record of 91,648 at the 2022 soccer match between Barcelona and Wolfsburg;

Whereas Volleyball Day in Nebraska included student-athletes from 4 teams representing the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, the University of Nebraska at Omaha, the University of Nebraska at Kearney, and Wayne State College;

Whereas Volleyball Day in Nebraska set a new record for National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this resolution as

the “NCAA”) women’s volleyball attendance, exceeding the previous record of 18,755 and the NCAA women’s volleyball regular-season record of 16,833;

Whereas Volleyball Day in Nebraska also set a new record for attendance in Nebraska’s Memorial Stadium, exceeding the previous record of 91,585 set in 2014;

Whereas the University of Nebraska volleyball program started in 1975, led by Coach Pat Sullivan;

Whereas Coach Terry Pettit built the University of Nebraska volleyball program from 1977 to 1999, accumulating a 694-148-12 record, winning 21 conference championships, and winning the 1995 national championship;

Whereas, since 2000, Coach John Cook has sustained excellence in the University of Nebraska volleyball program by accumulating a 656-98 record, winning 4 national championships, obtaining 3 national runner-up finishes, and appearing in 22 consecutive NCAA tournaments;

Whereas the University of Nebraska volleyball team has over 300 consecutive sellouts, the longest sellout streak of any NCAA women’s sport;

Whereas the University of Nebraska athletic programs create pride and joy both on the fields of play and in the hearts of alumni and fans, and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln leads the United States with 351 Academic All-Americans;

Whereas more than 200,000 alumni residing in all 50 States and in countries around the world are proud to call the University of Nebraska their alma mater; and

Whereas there is no place like Nebraska: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the University of Nebraska, women’s volleyball players, and their supporters in setting these records on Volleyball Day in Nebraska;

(2) recognizes the impact of the record-setting Volleyball Day in Nebraska on young women, inspiring them to pursue their aspirations as athletes and individuals; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate send—

(A) 1 copy of this resolution to Nebraska Governor Jim Pillen;

(B) 1 copy of this resolution to University of Nebraska System President Ted Carter and University of Nebraska-Lincoln Chancellor Rodney Bennett; and

(C) 1 copy of this resolution to University of Nebraska-Lincoln Vice Chancellor for Athletics Trev Alberts, University of Nebraska-Lincoln Volleyball Coach John Cook, former University of Nebraska-Lincoln Volleyball Coach Terry Pettit, and former University of Nebraska-Lincoln Volleyball Coach Pat Sullivan.

SENATE RESOLUTION 429—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE IN SUPPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY’S (IAEA) NUCLEAR SECURITY ROLE

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

S. RES. 429

Whereas the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), created in 1957 for the purpose of assisting states in the development and use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, plays a critical role in the global nuclear security regime;

Whereas the agency’s activities in nuclear security date back to the 1970s, when the

agency began providing ad hoc training courses in physical protection;

Whereas these responsibilities expanded following the collapse of the former Soviet Union, reports of nuclear smuggling in the late 1990s, and again after the devastating terror attacks on September 11, 2001;

Whereas the agency established the Nuclear Security Fund to assist countries in protecting their nuclear and radiological materials and facilities;

Whereas the agency’s nuclear security efforts are sustained by its technical expertise, experience, transparency, and confidentiality;

Whereas rogue regimes and clandestine organizations continue to exhibit the ambition to acquire nuclear materials that can be used to build crude radiological and nuclear weapons;

Whereas the IAEA Office of Nuclear Security relies almost exclusively on voluntary funding, which is inherently unpredictable and inconsistent; and

Whereas the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, D.C., issued an Action Plan on April 1, 2016, citing the agency’s need for “reliable and sufficient resources”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) maintains that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) plays an indispensable role in strengthening nuclear security and safety around the globe;

(2) reaffirms that the United States has a vital interest in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and securing nuclear materials; and

(3) encourages the United States and other member states of the IAEA to take steps to ensure that the IAEA has the resources needed to successfully carry out its duties, including—

(A) supporting the IAEA to continue convening ministerial meetings on nuclear security to promote political commitment;

(B) contributing to the implementation of the IAEA’s Nuclear Security Plan through reliable and sufficient resources; and

(C) providing appropriate political, technical, and financial support to the Nuclear Security Fund.

SENATE RESOLUTION 430—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 20, 2023, AS “NATIONAL EARLY CHILDHOOD LITERACY AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. KING) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 430

Whereas many children from families with low incomes begin school already far behind children from families with higher incomes;

Whereas research shows that children from families with low incomes are less likely to have interactions that are critical for language development, including—

(1) being read to or spoken to regularly;

(2) having access to books;

(3) having a literacy-rich environment; and

(4) accessing high-quality early childhood education programs;

Whereas language development is an important precursor to literacy;

Whereas access to high-quality early childhood education programs can support early childhood language development and literacy;

Whereas, as early as 3 years of age, the vocabulary of a child can predict the future third-grade reading proficiency of the child;

Whereas, during the first 3 years of life, children from families with low-incomes can