

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Attorney General determines that a record is incomplete or cannot be verified, the Attorney General—

“(I) shall attempt to complete or verify the record; and

“(II) if unable to complete or verify the record, may promptly make any changes or deletions to the record.

“(ii) LACK OF DISPOSITION OF ARREST.—For purposes of this subparagraph, an incomplete record includes a record that indicates there was an arrest and does not include the disposition of the arrest.

“(iii) OBTAINING DISPOSITION OF ARREST.—If the Attorney General determines that a record is an incomplete record described in clause (ii), the Attorney General shall, not later than 10 days after the date on which the requesting entity requests the exchange and before the exchange is made, obtain the disposition (if any) of the arrest.

“(C) NOTIFICATION OF REPORTING JURISDICTION.—The Attorney General shall notify each appropriate reporting jurisdiction of any action taken under subparagraph (A) or (B).

“(D) OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW RECORDS BY APPLICANT.—In connection with an exchange of a record under this section, the Attorney General shall—

“(i) notify the applicant that the applicant can obtain a copy of the record as described in clause (ii) if the applicant demonstrates a reasonable basis for the applicant's review of the record;

“(ii) provide to the applicant an opportunity, upon request and in accordance with clause (i), to—

“(I) obtain a copy of the record; and

“(II) challenge the accuracy and completeness of the record;

“(iii) promptly notify the requesting entity of any such challenge;

“(iv) not later than 30 days after the date on which the challenge is made, complete an investigation of the challenge;

“(v) provide to the applicant the specific findings and results of that investigation;

“(vi) promptly make any changes or deletions to the records required as a result of the challenge; and

“(vii) report those changes to the requesting entity.

“(E) CERTAIN EXCHANGES PROHIBITED.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—An exchange shall not include any record—

“(I) except as provided in clause (ii), about an arrest more than 2 years old as of the date of the request for the exchange, that does not also include a disposition (if any) of that arrest;

“(II) relating to an adult or juvenile non-serious offense of the sort described in section 20.32(b) of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on July 1, 2009; or

“(III) to the extent the record is not clearly an arrest or a disposition of an arrest.

“(ii) APPLICANTS FOR SENSITIVE POSITIONS.—The prohibition under clause (i)(I) shall not apply in the case of a background check that relates to—

“(I) law enforcement employment; or

“(II) any position that a Federal agency designates as a—

“(aa) national security position; or

“(bb) high-risk, public trust position.

“(4) FEES.—The Attorney General may collect a reasonable fee for an exchange of records for employment-related purposes through the records system created under this section to defray the costs associated with exchanges for those purposes, including any costs associated with the investigation of inaccurate or incomplete records.”

(b) REGULATIONS ON REASONABLE PROCEDURES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall issue regulations to carry out sec-

tion 534(g) of title 28, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

(c) REPORT.—

(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “record” has the meaning given the term in subsection (g) of section 534 of title 28, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

(2) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation of subsection (g) of section 534 of title 28, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), that includes—

(A) the number of exchanges of records for employment-related purposes made with entities in each State through the records system created under such section 534;

(B) any prolonged failure of a Federal agency to comply with a request by the Attorney General for information about dispositions of arrests; and

(C) the numbers of successful and unsuccessful challenges to the accuracy and completeness of records, organized by the Federal agency from which each record originated.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 165—RECOGNIZING THE WORK OF FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, CONDEMNING CALLS TO “DEFUND” THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, AND REJECTING PARTISAN ATTEMPTS TO DEGRADE PUBLIC TRUST IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 165

Whereas, on April 5, 2023, former President Donald J. Trump (referred to in this preamble as the “former President”) called for Congress to defund the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

Whereas congressional allies of the former President have agreed that Congress should limit funding for the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

Whereas this baseless broadside against Federal law enforcement agencies is just the latest subjugation of law and justice to the parochial legal and political goals of the former President and his allies;

Whereas the United States is a nation of laws, bound together by the simple principle that no person is above those laws, not even a former president;

Whereas Federal law enforcement agencies, led by the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, work tirelessly every day to promote the general welfare and pursue justice in the United States;

Whereas the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation work every day to investigate and prosecute offenses involving sex trafficking, child pornography, terrorism, violent crime, money laundering, cybercrime, fraud, and much more;

Whereas Congress must reject calls to compromise the safety, livelihood, and well-being of individuals in the United States in an effort to shield select political leaders from accountability;

Whereas a failure to reject partisan efforts to “defund” Federal law enforcement agen-

cies will endanger individuals in the United States;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2022, the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation—

(1) investigated and prosecuted 490 defendants for terrorism and secured the convictions of 280 defendants;

(2) investigated and prosecuted 19,107 defendants for violent crime and secured the convictions of 17,924 defendants;

(3) investigated and prosecuted 1,164 defendants for money laundering and secured the convictions of 1,350 defendants; and

(4) investigated and prosecuted 680 defendants for healthcare fraud and secured the convictions of 477 defendants;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2022, the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation returned \$476,677,364 in assets to victims; and

Whereas law-abiding individuals across the United States depend on the good work of the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to promote public safety and the general welfare: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and appreciates the dedication and devotion demonstrated by the men and women of Federal law enforcement agencies who keep the communities of the United States and the United States safe;

(2) condemns calls to “defund” the Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

(3) rejects partisan attempts by former President Donald J. Trump and his allies to degrade public trust in Federal law enforcement agencies for attempted political or legal benefit.

SENATE RESOLUTION 166—HONORING THE EFFORTS OF THE COAST GUARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN MARITIME BORDER SECURITY

Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BUDD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. VANCE, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 166

Whereas, since 1790, the Coast Guard has safe guarded the people of the United States and promoted national security, border security, and economic prosperity in a complex and evolving maritime environment;

Whereas the over 50,000 members of the Coast Guard—

(1) operate a multi-mission, interoperable fleet of 259 cutters, 200 fixed and rotary-wing aircraft, and over 1,600 boats;

(2) operate 9 Coast Guard Districts and 37 sectors located at strategic ports throughout the country;

(3) exercise operational control of surface and air assets vested in 2 Coast Guard geographical Areas, the Pacific and the Atlantic; and

(4) provide maritime safety and security along more than 95,000 miles of coastline of the United States, Great Lakes, inland waterways, 4,500,000 square miles of exclusive economic zone of the United States, and on the high seas;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2022, through protection of the maritime borders of the United States, the Coast Guard—

(1) interdicted over 330,000 pounds of cocaine, over 60,000 pounds of marijuana, and over 15,000 pounds of other narcotics;

(2) conducted over 6,300 boardings of United States fishing vessels and interdicted approximately 100 foreign fishing incursions; and

(3) interdicted approximately 12,500 illegal immigrants, an increase of 150 percent from 2021; and

Whereas, through selfless and dedicated service, the Coast Guard and Coast Guardsmen have remained “Always Ready” to promote the highest level of maritime border security, ensuring the United States and the people of the United States are safeguarded from complex and evolving maritime threats: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) is grateful to the men and women who proudly serve in the Coast Guard to protect the people of the United States by ensuring the highest level of maritime border security; and

(2) congratulates the Coast Guard on exemplary service and dedication to the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 167—RECOGNIZING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 167

Whereas, on April 26, 1993, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (referred to in this preamble as the “Museum”) opened to the public as a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the Holocaust, following dedication ceremonies days earlier with the President of the United States, the President of the State of Israel, the Chairman of the Holocaust Memorial Council Harvey Meyerhoff, and 1986 Nobel Peace Prize winner and Holocaust survivor Elie Wiesel;

Whereas, for 3 decades, the Museum has been teaching both the history of the Holocaust and the lessons learned from the Holocaust, including lessons about the fragility of democracy, the power of propaganda, and the dangers of hatred, antisemitism, and inaction, to members of the public, especially youth, from all walks of life, including members of underserved communities;

Whereas the aim of the Museum’s educational work is to promote self-reflection and critical thinking about the roles and responsibilities of individuals in the world today and catalyze actions to confront hatred, prevent genocide, and promote human dignity;

Whereas, during its first 30 years, the Museum has welcomed over 47,000,000 visitors, including millions of schoolchildren and more than 100 heads of state;

Whereas the Museum has enabled hundreds of Holocaust survivors to share their experiences with tens of thousands of students and the public at the Museum, online, and across the country;

Whereas the Museum has conducted its educational outreach in multiple ways, having—

(1) built the world’s most comprehensive collection of Holocaust documentation and a state-of-the-art facility to preserve that collection and make it digitally accessible;

(2) launched the world’s leading online authority on the Holocaust, the 20-language Holocaust Encyclopedia, which served 25,000,000 visitors in 2022;

(3) built a robust social media presence that has raised awareness of the Holocaust

and related antisemitism and that in 2022 had 2,300,000 followers, 306,000,000 views, and over 56,000,000 engagements;

(4) created Experiencing History, the primary resource on the Holocaust for college and university instructors and their students across multiple disciplines on campuses nationwide;

(5) created foundational guidelines for teaching about the Holocaust and served thousands of teachers nationwide with professional development trainings and classroom resources that emphasize the pivotal role of antisemitism in creating the environment that led to the Holocaust;

(6) traveled exhibitions throughout the country on topics such as the “1936 Berlin Olympics”, “Nazi racial science”, “Nazi propaganda”, and “Americans and the Holocaust”;

(7) sponsored programs for thousands of law enforcement agents, military personnel, and members of the judiciary to examine the roles of their counterparts during the Holocaust and reflect on their own roles today in preserving democracy;

(8) supported development of the vital field of Holocaust studies, including the research and teachings of hundreds of scholars in the United States and abroad, and foundational publications like the “The Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos, 1933–1945”; and

(9) opened the International Tracing Service Archives, which enables the Museum to provide thousands of survivors and their families with historic documentation pertaining to their individual wartime experiences;

Whereas the Museum has become a well-respected international resource, having—

(1) worked with European Union officials and European governments in Eastern and Western Europe to advance policies and institutions devoted to preserving the memory and relevance of the Holocaust in perpetuity;

(2) raised awareness of the Holocaust in parts of the Middle East and held the first Holocaust remembrance ceremonies in the United Arab Emirates and Egypt; and

(3) helped establish the field of genocide prevention, becoming a resource for policymakers and raising public awareness of populations currently threatened by genocide and mass atrocities, such as the Uyghurs, Rohingya, and Yazidis;

Whereas, more than 75 years after the Holocaust, antisemitism continues to be expressed publicly around the world through the proliferation of hate speech, disinformation, and conspiracy theories that lead to hate crimes and violence, both in the United States and abroad;

Whereas, in 2022, the United Nations General Assembly adopted, by consensus, a resolution that condemns Holocaust denial and encourages the development of programs meant to educate future generations on the horrors of the Holocaust and antisemitism;

Whereas, on June 14, 2021, the Senate unanimously adopted a resolution unequivocally condemning the recent rise in antisemitic violence and harassment targeting Jewish individuals in the United States and standing in solidarity with those affected by antisemitism; and

Whereas the Museum aims to be a global leader in bringing awareness of the Holocaust to audiences worldwide, promoting the relevance of the Holocaust for new generations, building the field of Holocaust education in the United States, and protecting the truth of the Holocaust: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates all those who were responsible for the creation of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and all those who have turned that vision into a liv-

ing and growing memorial and educational resource accessible to the people of the United States and the world;

(2) condemns antisemitism as a particularly pernicious form of hate and racial and religious bigotry and calls on the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to continue its critical work, in-person and online, educating the public about the dangers of antisemitism and the origins of the Holocaust;

(3) encourages leaders and all individuals in the United States and around the world to utilize the resources available from the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and speak out against manifestations of antisemitism, bigotry, and hatred against Jewish individuals and communities, including growing online antisemitic harassment, abuse, Holocaust denial, and conspiracy theories;

(4) supports and encourages educational and community-based programs that counter antisemitism and hate, as well as those that advance educational programs about the Holocaust and provide support for Holocaust survivors;

(5) commits to continue to raise awareness and act to eradicate the continuing scourge of antisemitism in the United States and abroad;

(6) designates April 26, 2023, as “United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Day”; and

(7) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the chair of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council and a copy to the director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

SENATE RESOLUTION 168—COMMEMORATING THE 62ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE BAY OF PIGS OPERATION AND REMEMBERING THE MEMBERS OF BRIGADA DE ASALTO 2506 (ASSAULT BRIGADE 2506)

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

S. RES. 168

Whereas April 17, 2023, marks the 62nd anniversary of the first day of the Bay of Pigs operation, an event held dear in the hearts of many who long for the return of freedom, democracy, and justice to Cuba;

Whereas the Communist dictatorship in Cuba that resulted from the January 1, 1959, revolution in Cuba has systematically denied the Cuban people their most basic human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Whereas, from 1959 until his death in 2016, dictator Fidel Castro, who promised to implement a revolution against tyranny, systematically violated the human rights of the Cuban people, curtailed freedom of the press, arbitrarily imprisoned and killed an untold number of members of the political opposition in Cuba, and confiscated the properties of citizens of Cuba and the United States;

Whereas Fidel Castro’s dictatorship supported terrorism by providing safe haven and logistics to terrorist groups and fugitives throughout the world;

Whereas the men and women participating in the Bay of Pigs operation assumed the title of Brigada de Asalto 2506 (Assault Brigade 2506), which was named after the serial number (2506) of Carlos Rodriguez Santana, a founding member of the brigade who died during training exercises in September 1960;