

(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 Yezidis;

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;

Whereas Assault Brigade 2506 consisted of individuals, primarily Cuban exiles in the United States, from diverse backgrounds, including doctors, nurses, engineers, architects, priests, cooks, musicians, actors, business owners, barbers, bankers, construction workers, office clerks, students, pilots, and many other individuals representing different sectors in Cuba;

Whereas, on April 17, 1961, approximately 1,400 individuals selflessly volunteered to free the Cuban people from tyranny;

Whereas, in the ensuing days, and in the course of a battle against the Cuban military, which was superior in manpower and firepower, more than 100 men lost their lives;

Whereas the events of April 17 through April 20, 1961, ended with the capture and imprisonment of 1,204 members or more than 75 percent of Assault Brigade 2506;

Whereas a large number of the 1,204 captured members of Assault Brigade 2506 were imprisoned in deplorable conditions for close to 18 months, subjected to harsh and inhumane treatment, and later sentenced without due process to 30 years of imprisonment;

Whereas, in September 1961, the Cuban regime executed 5 members of Assault Brigade 2506 who had been captured during the operation;

Whereas 67 members of Assault Brigade 2506 died in combat, including 4 American pilots and 10 Cuban pilots and navigators, 10 members died while trying to flee Cuba on a fishing boat that drifted in the Gulf of Mexico for almost 15 days, 10 members died while being transported to prison by their Cuban captors inside a sealed truck with limited oxygen, 9 members were executed by firing squads, and 3 members died while in prison due to lack of medical attention;

Whereas one of the most heinous acts relating to the operation was ordered by then Captain Osmany Cienfuegos, who forced nearly 100 male prisoners into a closed trailer in which they were transported for 8 hours with limited oxygen;

Whereas the Cuban regime is a party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, which require the humane treatment of prisoners of war;

Whereas, in March 1962, as the trial of the captured fighters approached, the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) appealed to Cuban dictator Fidel Castro, asking that the provisions of Article 3 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, done at Geneva August 12, 1949, be fully applied, and for permission to visit the prisoners, but all the requests went unanswered;

Whereas the 1,113 members of Assault Brigade 2506 who finally returned to the United States after the operation have made significant and valuable contributions to the United States, while never forgetting their beloved homeland;

Whereas, on December 29, 1962, President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was presented with the banner of Assault Brigade 2506 that had reached the shores of Cuba during the operation, and the President pledged, "I can assure you that this flag will be returned to this brigade in a free Havana.";

Whereas, on April 24, 1986, a joint resolution (Public Law 99-279; 100 Stat. 398) was approved "Commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Bay of Pigs invasion to liberate Cuba from Communist tyranny.";

Whereas Cuba's authoritarian regime continues to arbitrarily detain thousands of critics, activists, and opponents and continues to deny the people of Cuba the ability to vote in free, fair, multiparty elections with independent and opposition candidates;

Whereas Cuba's authoritarian regime has actively fostered and supported anti-democratic parties and actors throughout the

Western Hemisphere, including the regimes of Nicaragua and Venezuela;

Whereas Cuba is designated as a state sponsor of terrorism by the Department of State; and

Whereas the Cuban people continue to struggle and demand respect for democratic values, civil liberties, freedom, and justice: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) remembers all the veterans of Brigada de Asalto 2506 (Assault Brigade 2506), both living and deceased;

(2) honors the courageous veterans of Assault Brigade 2506 who fought for freedom, including those who suffered torture or perished in the struggle for a democratic Cuba;

(3) calls on the Government of the United States to continue to support policies that promote the respect for democratic principles, civil liberties, freedom, and justice in Cuba, in a manner consistent with the aspirations of the Cuban people;

(4) recognizes that individual members of Assault Brigade 2506 later joined the United States Armed Forces and fought in the Vietnam war;

(5) calls for the international community to support and express solidarity with the Cuban people in their demands for freedom against the Communist regime; and

(6) recognizes that many veterans of the Bay of Pigs operation settled across the United States to become productive members of the society of the United States, including public officials and industry leaders.

SENATE RESOLUTION 169—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY ALEJANDRO NICHOLAS MAYORKAS DOES NOT HAVE THE CONFIDENCE OF THE SENATE OR OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO FAITHFULLY CARRY OUT THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE

Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. LEE, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. VANCE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. BUDD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 169

Whereas while serving as Secretary of Homeland Security, Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, in violation of his constitutional oath, has engaged in a pattern of conduct that is incompatible with his constitutional and statutory duties as Secretary of Homeland Security, including by—

(1) failing to "take all actions the Secretary determines necessary and appropriate to achieve and maintain operational control over the entire international land and maritime borders of the United States", as required under section 2(a) of the Secure Fence Act of 2006 (8 U.S.C. 1701 note), which includes "the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband", as evidenced by—

(A) more than 5,500,000 illegal aliens crossing the United States southern border during Secretary Mayorkas' term in office, including aliens encountered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection and known got-aways, and 20 consecutive months with more than 150,000 illegal border crossings;

(B) the apprehension of 98 individuals that match records within the Terrorist Screening Database at the southern border during fiscal year 2022, which is more such apprehensions than occurred during the previous 5 years combined, and the apprehension of 80 such individuals during fiscal year 2023 to date, which may lead to a higher rate of apprehensions of such individuals during fiscal year 2023 than took place during fiscal year 2022; and

(C) the failure of the Department of Homeland Security, under the leadership of Secretary Mayorkas, to comply with provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.), which require the detention of inadmissible aliens arriving in the United States or aliens who are physically present in the United States without inspection until processed, and the implementation by Secretary Mayorkas of unlawful and misguided catch-and-release directives, such as the Notice to Report process and the parole plus Alternatives to Detention process, which have resulted in the reckless release of more than 1,000,000 illegal aliens into the interior of the United States; and

(2) gravely endangering the national security of the United States, undermining the operational control of our southern border, and encouraging illegal immigration by—

(A) terminating contracts for additional border wall construction for which Congress appropriated funding; and

(B) issuing memoranda rescinding the Migrant Protection Protocols (commonly known as "Remain in Mexico"), which was an indispensable tool to address the border crisis and restore integrity to the immigration system;

Whereas Secretary Mayorkas, in the memorandum announcing the termination of the Migrant Protection Protocols program (MPP) on June 1, 2021, acknowledged, "some removal proceedings conducted pursuant to MPP were completed more expeditiously than is typical for non-detained cases";

Whereas Federal authorities seized more than 14,000 pounds of illicit fentanyl along the southwest border during fiscal year 2022 and 13,800 pounds of illicit fentanyl during fiscal year 2023 to date, which is evidence of increased efforts by transnational criminal organizations to traffic dangerous substances into the United States;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, more than 107,000 Americans died of drug overdoses in 2021, which exceeds the number of such deaths in any previous year, and ¾ of such deaths were caused by synthetic opioids (primarily fentanyl);

Whereas under the leadership of Secretary Mayorkas, the Department of Homeland Security formally opposed efforts to keep in place the order of suspension issued by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention under section 362 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 265) as a result of the public health emergency relating to the COVID-19 pandemic (commonly known as the "title 42 order") in order to prevent a crisis on the southern border;

Whereas with the termination of the title 42 order, the Department of Homeland Security is planning to reroute asylum and parole applicants through the CBP One mobile application and formal parole programs in order to obscure border encounter numbers;

Whereas on multiple occasions while serving as Secretary of Homeland Security, Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, in violation of his constitutional oath, has willfully provided perjurious, or false and misleading testimony to Congress, including—

(1) on April 28, 2022, during a hearing of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, by responding to Congressman Chip Roy's question, "Will you testify