

House Calendar No. 60

118TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. RES. 863

[Report No. 118–372]

Impeaching Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security,
for high crimes and misdemeanors.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 13, 2023

Ms. GREENE of Georgia submitted the following resolution; which was referred
to the Committee on Homeland Security

NOVEMBER 13, 2023

By motion of the House, referred to the Committee on Homeland Security

FEBRUARY 3, 2024

Additional sponsors: Mr. STEUBE, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois,
Mr. CARL, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. FRY, Mr. POSEY, Mr. CRANE, Mr. ZINKE,
Mr. BIGGS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. MEUSER,
Mr. TIMMONS, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Ms. FOXX, and Mr. BANKS

FEBRUARY 3, 2024

Reported with an amendment, referred to the House Calendar, and ordered
to be printed

[Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in *italic*]

[For text of introduced resolution, see copy of resolution as introduced on November 13, 2023]

RESOLUTION

Impeaching Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of
Homeland Security, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

1 *willfully and systemically refused to comply with Federal*
2 *immigration laws, in that:*

3 *Throughout his tenure as Secretary of Homeland Secu-*
4 *rity, Alejandro N. Mayorkas has repeatedly violated laws*
5 *enacted by Congress regarding immigration and border se-*
6 *curity. In large part because of his unlawful conduct, mil-*
7 *lions of aliens have illegally entered the United States on*
8 *an annual basis with many unlawfully remaining in the*
9 *United States. His refusal to obey the law is not only an*
10 *offense against the separation of powers in the Constitution*
11 *of the United States, it also threatens our national security*
12 *and has had a dire impact on communities across the coun-*
13 *try. Despite clear evidence that his willful and systemic re-*
14 *fusal to comply with the law has significantly contributed*
15 *to unprecedented levels of illegal entrants, the increased con-*
16 *trol of the Southwest border by drug cartels, and the imposi-*
17 *tion of enormous costs on States and localities affected by*
18 *the influx of aliens, Alejandro N. Mayorkas has continued*
19 *in his refusal to comply with the law, and thereby acted*
20 *to the grave detriment of the interests of the United States.*

21 *Alejandro N. Mayorkas engaged in this scheme or*
22 *course of conduct through the following means:*

23 (1) *Alejandro N. Mayorkas willfully refused to*
24 *comply with the detention mandate set forth in sec-*
25 *tion 235(b)(2)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality*

1 *Act, requiring that all applicants for admission who*
2 *are “not clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be ad-*
3 *mitted...shall be detained for a [removal] pro-*
4 *ceeding...”. Instead of complying with this require-*
5 *ment, Alejandro N. Mayorkas implemented a catch*
6 *and release scheme, whereby such aliens are unlaw-*
7 *fully released, even without effective mechanisms to*
8 *ensure appearances before the immigration courts for*
9 *removal proceedings or to ensure removal in the case*
10 *of aliens ordered removed.*

11 (2) *Alejandro N. Mayorkas willfully refused to*
12 *comply with the detention mandate set forth in sec-*
13 *tion 235(b)(1)(B)(ii) of such Act, requiring that an*
14 *alien who is placed into expedited removal pro-*
15 *ceedings and determined to have a credible fear of*
16 *persecution “shall be detained for further consider-*
17 *ation of the application for asylum”. Instead of com-*
18 *plying with this requirement, Alejandro N. Mayorkas*
19 *implemented a catch and release scheme, whereby*
20 *such aliens are unlawfully released, even without ef-*
21 *fective mechanisms to ensure appearances before the*
22 *immigration courts for removal proceedings or to en-*
23 *sure removal in the case of aliens ordered removed.*

24 (3) *Alejandro N. Mayorkas willfully refused to*
25 *comply with the detention set forth in section*

1 235(b)(1)(B)(iii)(IV) of such Act, requiring that an
2 alien who is placed into expedited removal pro-
3 ceedings and determined not to have a credible fear
4 of persecution “shall be detained...until removed”. In-
5 stead of complying with this requirement, Alejandro
6 N. Mayorkas has implemented a catch and release
7 scheme, whereby such aliens are unlawfully released,
8 even without effective mechanisms to ensure appear-
9 ances before the immigration courts for removal pro-
10 ceedings or to ensure removal in the case of aliens or-
11 dered removed.

12 (4) Alejandro N. Mayorkas willfully refused to
13 comply with the detention mandate set forth in sec-
14 tion 236(c) of such Act, requiring that a criminal
15 alien who is inadmissible or deportable on certain
16 criminal and terrorism-related grounds “shall [be]
17 take[n] into custody” when the alien is released from
18 law enforcement custody. Instead of complying with
19 this requirement, Alejandro N. Mayorkas issued
20 “Guidelines for the Enforcement of Civil Immigration
21 Laws”, which instructs Department of Homeland Se-
22 curity (hereinafter referred to as “DHS”) officials
23 that the “fact an individual is a removable noncit-
24 izen...should not alone be the basis of an enforcement
25 action against them” and that DHS “personnel

1 *should not rely on the fact of conviction...alone*”, even
2 *with respect to aliens subject to mandatory arrest and*
3 *detention pursuant to section 236(c) of such Act, to*
4 *take them into custody. In Texas v. United States, 40*
5 *F.4th 205 (2022), the United States Court of Appeals*
6 *for the Fifth Circuit concluded that these guidelines*
7 *had “every indication of being ‘a general policy that*
8 *is so extreme as to amount to an abdication*
9 *of...statutory responsibilities’” and that its “replace-*
10 *ment of Congress’s statutory mandates with concerns*
11 *of equity and race is extralegal...[and] plainly outside*
12 *the bounds of the power conferred by the INA”.*

13 (5) *Alejandro N. Mayorkas willfully refused to*
14 *comply with the detention mandate set forth in sec-*
15 *tion 241(a)(2) of such Act, requiring that an alien or-*
16 *dered removed “shall [be] detain[ed]” during “the re-*
17 *moval period”. Instead of complying with this man-*
18 *date, Alejandro N. Mayorkas issued “Guidelines for*
19 *the Enforcement of Civil Immigration Laws”, which*
20 *instructs DHS officials that the “fact an individual*
21 *is a removable noncitizen...should not alone be the*
22 *basis of an enforcement action against them” and*
23 *that DHS “personnel should not rely on the fact of*
24 *conviction...alone”, even with respect to aliens subject*

1 *to mandatory detention and removal pursuant to sec-*
2 *tion 241(a) of such Act.*

3 *(6) Alejandro N. Mayorkas willfully exceeded his*
4 *parole authority set forth in section 212(d)(5)(A) of*
5 *such Act that permits parole to be granted “only on*
6 *a case-by-case basis”, temporarily, and “for urgent*
7 *humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit”,*
8 *in that:*

9 *(A) Alejandro N. Mayorkas paroled aliens*
10 *en masse in order to release them from manda-*
11 *tory detention, despite the fact that, as the*
12 *United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Cir-*
13 *cuit concluded in Texas v. Biden, 20 F.4th 928*
14 *(2021), “parol[ing] every alien [DHS] cannot*
15 *detain is the opposite of the ‘case-by-case basis’*
16 *determinations required by law” and “DHS’s*
17 *pretended power to parole aliens while ignoring*
18 *the limitations Congress imposed on the parole*
19 *power [is] not nonenforcement; it’s*
20 *misenforcement, suspension of the INA, or both”.*

21 *(B) Alejandro N. Mayorkas created, re-*
22 *opened, or expanded a series of categorical parole*
23 *programs never authorized by Congress for for-*
24 *ign nationals outside of the United States, in-*
25 *cluding for certain Central American minors,*

1 *Ukrainians, Venezuelans, Cubans, Haitians,*
2 *Nicaraguans, Colombians, Salvadorans, Guate-*
3 *malans, and Hondurans, which enabled hun-*
4 *dreds of thousands of inadmissible aliens to enter*
5 *the United States in violation of the laws en-*
6 *acted by Congress.*

7 (7) *Alejandro N. Mayorkas willfully exceeded his*
8 *release authority set forth in section 236(a) of such*
9 *Act that permits, in certain circumstances, the release*
10 *of aliens arrested on an administrative warrant, in*
11 *that Alejandro N. Mayorkas released aliens arrested*
12 *without a warrant despite their being subject to a*
13 *separate applicable mandatory detention requirement*
14 *set forth in section 235(b)(2) of such Act. Alejandro*
15 *N. Mayorkas released such aliens by retroactively*
16 *issuing administrative warrants in an attempt to cir-*
17 *cumvent section 235(b)(2) of such Act. In Florida v.*
18 *United States, No. 3:21-cv-1066-TKW-ZCB (N.D.*
19 *Fla. Mar. 8, 2023), the United States District Court*
20 *of the Northern District of Florida noted that “[t]his*
21 *sleight of hand – using an ‘arrest’ warrant as a de*
22 *facto ‘release’ warrant – is administrative sophistry*
23 *at its worst”. In addition, the court concluded that*
24 *“what makes DHS’s application of [236(a)] in this*
25 *manner unlawful...is that [235(b)(2)], not [236(a)],*

1 *governs the detention of applicants for admission*
2 *whom DHS places in...removal proceedings after in-*
3 *spection”.*

4 *Alejandro N. Mayorkas’s willful and systemic refusal*
5 *to comply with the law has had calamitous consequences*
6 *for the Nation and the people of the United States, includ-*
7 *ing:*

8 *(1) During fiscal years 2017 through 2020, an*
9 *average of about 590,000 aliens each fiscal year were*
10 *encountered as inadmissible aliens at ports of entry*
11 *on the Southwest border or apprehended between ports*
12 *of entry. Thereafter, during Alejandro N. Mayorkas’s*
13 *tenure in office, that number skyrocketed to over*
14 *1,400,000 in fiscal year 2021, over 2,300,000 in fiscal*
15 *year 2022, and over 2,400,000 in fiscal year 2023.*
16 *Similarly, during fiscal years 2017 through 2020, an*
17 *average of 130,000 persons who were not turned back*
18 *or apprehended after making an illegal entry were ob-*
19 *served along the border each fiscal year. During*
20 *Alejandro N. Mayorkas’s tenure in office, that number*
21 *more than trebled to 400,000 in fiscal year 2021,*
22 *600,000 in fiscal year 2022, and 750,000 in fiscal*
23 *year 2023.*

24 *(2) American communities both along the South-*
25 *west border and across the United States have been*

1 *devastated by the dramatic growth in illegal entries,*
2 *the number of aliens unlawfully present, and substan-*
3 *tial rise in the number of aliens unlawfully granted*
4 *parole, creating a fiscal and humanitarian crisis and*
5 *dramatically degrading the quality of life of the resi-*
6 *dents of those communities. For instance, since 2022,*
7 *more than 150,000 migrants have gone through New*
8 *York City’s shelter intake system. Indeed, the Mayor*
9 *of New York City has said that “we are past our*
10 *breaking point” and that “[t]his issue will destroy*
11 *New York City”. In fiscal year 2023, New York City*
12 *spent \$1,450,000,000 addressing Alejandro N.*
13 *Mayorkas’s migrant crisis, and city officials fear it*
14 *will spend another \$12,000,000,000 over the following*
15 *three fiscal years, causing painful budget cuts to im-*
16 *portant city services.*

17 *(3) Alejandro N. Mayorkas’s unlawful mass re-*
18 *lease of apprehended aliens and unlawful mass grant*
19 *of categorical parole to aliens have enticed an increas-*
20 *ing number of aliens to make the dangerous journey*
21 *to our Southwest border. Consequently, according to*
22 *the United Nations’s International Organization for*
23 *Migration, the number of migrants intending to ille-*
24 *gally cross our border who have perished along the*
25 *way, either en route to the United States or at the*

1 *border, almost doubled during the tenure of Alejandro*
2 *N. Mayorkas as Secretary of Homeland Security,*
3 *from an average of about 700 a year during the fiscal*
4 *years 2017 through 2020, to an average of about*
5 *1,300 a year during the fiscal years 2021 through*
6 *2023.*

7 *(4) Alien smuggling organizations have gained*
8 *tremendous wealth during Alejandro N. Mayorkas’s*
9 *tenure as Secretary of Homeland Security, with their*
10 *estimated revenues rising from about \$500,000,000 in*
11 *2018 to approximately \$13,000,000,000 in 2022.*

12 *(5) During Alejandro N. Mayorkas’s tenure as*
13 *Secretary of Homeland Security, the immigration*
14 *court backlog has more than doubled from about*
15 *1,300,000 cases to over 3,000,000 cases. The exploding*
16 *backlog is destroying the courts’ ability to administer*
17 *justice and provide appropriate relief in a timeframe*
18 *that does not run into years or even decades. As*
19 *Alejandro N. Mayorkas acknowledged, “those who*
20 *have a valid claim to asylum...often wait years for*
21 *a...decision; likewise, noncitizens who will ultimately*
22 *be found ineligible for asylum or other protection—*
23 *which occurs in the majority of cases—often have*
24 *spent many years in the United States prior to being*
25 *ordered removed”. He noted that of aliens placed in*

1 expedited removal proceedings and found to have a
2 credible fear of persecution, and thus referred to im-
3 migration judges for removal proceedings, “signifi-
4 cantly fewer than 20 percent...were ultimately granted
5 asylum” and only “28 percent of cases decided on
6 their merits are grants of relief”. Alejandro N.
7 Mayorkas also admitted that “the fact that migrants
8 can wait in the United States for years before being
9 issued a final order denying relief, and that many
10 such individuals are never actually removed, likely
11 incentivizes migrants to make the journey north”.

12 (6) During Alejandro N. Mayorkas’s tenure as
13 Secretary of Homeland Security, approximately
14 450,000 unaccompanied alien children have been en-
15 countered at the Southwest border, and the vast ma-
16 jority have been released into the United States. As a
17 result, there has been a dramatic upsurge in migrant
18 children being employed in dangerous and exploita-
19 tive jobs in the United States.

20 (7) Alejandro N. Mayorkas’s failure to enforce
21 the law, drawing millions of illegal aliens to the
22 Southwest border, has led to the reassignment of U.S.
23 Border Patrol agents from protecting the border from
24 illicit drug trafficking to processing illegal aliens for
25 release. As a result, during Alejandro N. Mayorkas’s

1 *tenure as Secretary of Homeland Security, the flow of*
2 *fentanyl across the border and other dangerous drugs,*
3 *both at and between ports of entry, has increased dra-*
4 *matically. U.S. Customs and Border Protection seized*
5 *approximately 4,800 pounds of fentanyl in fiscal year*
6 *2020, approximately 11,200 pounds in fiscal year*
7 *2021, approximately 14,700 pounds in fiscal year*
8 *2022, and approximately 27,000 pounds in fiscal*
9 *year 2023. Over 70,000 Americans died from fentanyl*
10 *poisoning in 2022, and fentanyl is now the number*
11 *one killer of Americans between the ages of 18 and 45.*

12 *(8) Alejandro N. Mayorkas has degraded public*
13 *safety by leaving wide swaths of the border effectively*
14 *unpatrolled as U.S. Border Patrol agents are diverted*
15 *from guarding the border to processing for unlawful*
16 *release the heightening waves of apprehended aliens*
17 *(many who now seek out agents for the purpose of*
18 *surrendering with the now reasonable expectation of*
19 *being released and granted work authorization), and*
20 *Federal Air Marshals are diverted from protecting the*
21 *flying public to assist in such processing.*

22 *(9) During Alejandro N. Mayorkas's tenure as*
23 *Secretary of Homeland Security, the U.S. Border Pa-*
24 *trol has encountered an increasing number of aliens*
25 *on the terrorist watch list. In fiscal years 2017*

1 *through 2020 combined, 11 noncitizens on the ter-*
2 *rorist watchlist were caught attempting to cross the*
3 *Southwest border between ports of entry. That number*
4 *increased to 15 in fiscal year 2021, 98 in fiscal year*
5 *2022, 169 in fiscal year 2023, and 49 so far in fiscal*
6 *year 2024.*

7 *Additionally, in *United States v. Texas*, 599 U.S. 670*
8 *(2023), the United States Supreme Court heard a case in-*
9 *volving Alejandro N. Mayorkas’s refusal to comply with cer-*
10 *tain Federal immigration laws that are at issue in this im-*
11 *peachment. The Supreme Court held that States have no*
12 *standing to seek judicial relief to compel Alejandro N.*
13 *Mayorkas to comply with certain legal requirements con-*
14 *tained in the Immigration and Nationality Act. However,*
15 *the Supreme Court held that “even though the federal courts*
16 *lack Article III jurisdiction over this suit, other forums re-*
17 *main open for examining the Executive Branch’s enforce-*
18 *ment policies. For example, Congress possesses an array of*
19 *tools to analyze and influence those policies [and] those are*
20 *political checks for the political process”. One such critical*
21 *tool for Congress to influence the Executive Branch to com-*
22 *ply with the immigration laws of the United States is im-*
23 *peachment. The dissenting Justice noted, “The Court holds*
24 *Texas lacks standing to challenge a federal policy that in-*
25 *flicts substantial harm on the State and its residents by*

1 *releasing illegal aliens with criminal convictions for serious*
2 *crimes. In order to reach this conclusion, the Court...holds*
3 *that the only limit on the power of a President to disobey*
4 *a law like the important provision at issue is Congress’*
5 *power to employ the weapons of inter-branch warfare...”.*
6 *As the dissenting Justice explained, “Congress may wield*
7 *what the Solicitor General described as ‘political...tools’—*
8 *which presumably means such things as...impeachment and*
9 *removal”.* *Indeed, during oral argument, the Justice who*
10 *authored the majority opinion stated to the Solicitor Gen-*
11 *eral, “I think your position is, instead of judicial review,*
12 *Congress has to resort to shutting down the government or*
13 *impeachment or dramatic steps...”.* *Here, in light of the in-*
14 *ability of injured parties to seek judicial relief to remedy*
15 *the refusal of Alejandro N. Mayorkas to comply with Fed-*
16 *eral immigration laws, impeachment is Congress’s only via-*
17 *ble option.*

18 *In all of this, Alejandro N. Mayorkas willfully and sys-*
19 *temically refused to comply with the immigration laws,*
20 *failed to control the border to the detriment of national secu-*
21 *rity, compromised public safety, and violated the rule of*
22 *law and separation of powers in the Constitution, to the*
23 *manifest injury of the people of the United States.*

24 *Wherefore Alejandro N. Mayorkas, by such conduct,*
25 *has demonstrated that he will remain a threat to national*

1 *and border security, the safety of the United States people,*
2 *and the Constitution if allowed to remain in office, and*
3 *has acted in a manner grossly incompatible with his duties*
4 *and the rule of law. Alejandro N. Mayorkas thus warrants*
5 *impeachment and trial, removal from office, and disquali-*
6 *fication to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or prof-*
7 *it under the United States.*

8 *ARTICLE II: BREACH OF PUBLIC TRUST*

9 *The Constitution provides that the House of Represent-*
10 *atives “shall have the sole Power of Impeachment” and that*
11 *civil Officers of the United States, including the Secretary*
12 *of Homeland Security, “shall be removed from Office on Im-*
13 *peachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or*
14 *other high Crimes and Misdemeanors”. In his conduct while*
15 *Secretary of Homeland Security, Alejandro N. Mayorkas,*
16 *in violation of his oath to well and faithfully discharge the*
17 *duties of his office, has breached the public trust, in that:*

18 *Alejandro N. Mayorkas has knowingly made false*
19 *statements, and knowingly obstructed lawful oversight of the*
20 *Department of Homeland Security (hereinafter referred to*
21 *as “DHS”), principally to obfuscate the results of his will-*
22 *ful and systemic refusal to comply with the law. Alejandro*
23 *N. Mayorkas engaged in this scheme or course of conduct*
24 *through the following means:*

25 *(1) Alejandro N. Mayorkas knowingly made false*
26 *statements to Congress that the border is “secure”,*

1 *that the border is “no less secure than it was pre-*
2 *viously”, that the border is “closed”, and that DHS*
3 *has “operational control” of the border (as that term*
4 *is defined in the Secure Fence Act of 2006).*

5 *(2) Alejandro N. Mayorkas knowingly made false*
6 *statements to Congress regarding the scope and ade-*
7 *quacy of the vetting of the thousands of Afghans who*
8 *were airlifted to the United States and then granted*
9 *parole following the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan*
10 *after President Biden’s precipitous withdrawal of*
11 *United States forces.*

12 *(3) Alejandro N. Mayorkas knowingly made false*
13 *statements that apprehended aliens with no legal*
14 *basis to remain in the United States were being*
15 *quickly removed.*

16 *(4) Alejandro N. Mayorkas knowingly made false*
17 *statements supporting the false narrative that U.S.*
18 *Border Patrol agents maliciously whipped illegal*
19 *aliens.*

20 *(5) Alejandro N. Mayorkas failed to comply with*
21 *multiple subpoenas issued by congressional commit-*
22 *tees.*

23 *(6) Alejandro N. Mayorkas delayed or denied ac-*
24 *cess of DHS Office of Inspector General (hereinafter*
25 *referred to as “OIG”) to DHS records and informa-*

1 *tion, hampering OIG’s ability to effectively perform*
2 *its vital investigations, audits, inspections, and other*
3 *reviews of agency programs and operations to satisfy*
4 *the OIG’s obligations under section 402(b) of title 5,*
5 *United States Code, in part, to Congress.*

6 *Additionally, in his conduct while Secretary of Home-*
7 *land Security, Alejandro N. Mayorkas has breached the*
8 *public trust by his willful refusal to fulfill his statutory*
9 *“duty to control and guard the boundaries and borders of*
10 *the United States against the illegal entry of aliens” as set*
11 *forth in section 103(a)(5) of the Immigration and Nation-*
12 *ality Act. Alejandro N. Mayorkas inherited what his first*
13 *Chief of the U.S. Border Patrol called, “arguably the most*
14 *effective border security in our nation’s history”. Alejandro*
15 *N. Mayorkas, however, proceeded to abandon effective border*
16 *security initiatives without engaging in adequate alter-*
17 *native efforts that would enable DHS to maintain control*
18 *of the border and guard against illegal entry, and despite*
19 *clear evidence of the devastating consequences of his actions,*
20 *he failed to take action to fulfill his statutory duty to con-*
21 *trol the border. According to his first Chief of the U.S. Bor-*
22 *der Patrol, Alejandro N. Mayorkas “summarily rejected”*
23 *the “multiple options to reduce the illegal entries...through*
24 *proven programs and consequences” provided by civil serv-*
25 *ice staff at DHS. Despite clear evidence of the devastating*

1 *consequences of his actions, he failed to take action to fulfill*
2 *his statutory duty to control the border, in that, among*
3 *other things:*

4 (1) *Alejandro N. Mayorkas terminated the Mi-*
5 *grant Protection Protocols (hereinafter referred to as*
6 *“MPP”). In Texas v. Biden, 20 F.4th 928 (2021), the*
7 *United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit*
8 *explained that “[t]he district court...pointed to evi-*
9 *dence that ‘the termination of MPP has contributed*
10 *to the current border surge’...(citing DHS’s own pre-*
11 *vious determinations that MPP had curbed the rate*
12 *of illegal entries)”. The district court had also “point-*
13 *ed out that the number of ‘enforcement encounters’—*
14 *that is, instances where immigration officials encoun-*
15 *ter immigrants attempting to cross the southern bor-*
16 *der without documentation—had ‘skyrocketed’ since*
17 *MPP’s termination”.*

18 (2) *Alejandro N. Mayorkas terminated contracts*
19 *for border wall construction.*

20 (3) *Alejandro N. Mayorkas terminated asylum*
21 *cooperative agreements that would have equitably*
22 *shared the burden of complying with international*
23 *asylum accords.*

24 *In all of this, Alejandro N. Mayorkas breached the pub-*
25 *lic trust by knowingly making false statements to Congress*

1 *and the American people and avoiding lawful oversight in*
2 *order to obscure the devastating consequences of his willful*
3 *and systemic refusal to comply with the law and carry out*
4 *his statutory duties. He has also breached the public trust*
5 *by willfully refusing to carry out his statutory duty to con-*
6 *trol the border and guard against illegal entry, notwith-*
7 *standing the calamitous consequences of his abdication of*
8 *that duty.*

9 *Wherefore Alejandro N. Mayorkas, by such conduct,*
10 *has demonstrated that he will remain a threat to national*
11 *and border security, the safety of the American people, and*
12 *to the Constitution if allowed to remain in office, and has*
13 *acted in a manner grossly incompatible with his duties and*
14 *the rule of law. Alejandro N. Mayorkas thus warrants im-*
15 *peachment and trial, removal from office, and disqualifica-*
16 *tion to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit*
17 *under the United States.*

House Calendar No. 60

118TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. RES. 863

[Report No. 118-372]

RESOLUTION

Impeaching Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

FEBRUARY 3, 2024

Reported with an amendment, referred to the House
Calendar, and ordered to be printed