

victim of a hate crime for his Palestinian-Muslim identity, in the State of Illinois.

S. RES. 591

At the request of Mr. CRAMER, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) were added as co-sponsors of S. Res. 591, a resolution reaffirming the deep and steadfast partnership between, and the ties that bind, the United States and Canada in support of economic and national security.

S. RES. 595

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) were added as co-sponsors of S. Res. 595, a resolution recognizing the contributions of AmeriCorps members and alumni and AmeriCorps Seniors volunteers in the lives of the people and communities of the United States.

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 606—TO RECOGNIZE THE 203RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE AND CELEBRATING DEMOCRACY IN GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. REED, Mr. BENNET, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 606

Whereas the people of ancient Greece developed the concept of democracy, in which the supreme power to govern was vested in the people;

Whereas the founding fathers of the United States, many of whom read Greek political philosophy in the original Greek language, drew heavily on the political experience and philosophy of ancient Greece in forming the representative democracy of the United States;

Whereas Petros Mavromichalis, the former Commander-in-Chief of Greece and a founder of the modern Greek state, said to the citizens of the United States in 1821, "It is in your land that liberty has fixed her abode and . . . imitating you, we shall imitate our ancestors and be thought worthy of them if we succeed in resembling you.";

Whereas, in an October 21, 1823, letter to Greek scholar Adamantios Koraes discussing the ongoing Greek struggle for independence, Thomas Jefferson wrote that "[n]o people sympathise more feelingly than ours with the sufferings of your countrymen, none offer more sincere and ardent prayers to heaven for their success";

Whereas, on January 19, 1824, in a speech in support of his resolution to send an American envoy to Greece amid its struggle for independence, then-Congressman Daniel Webster recognized "the struggle of an interesting and gallant people . . . contending

against fearful odds, for being, and for the common privilege of human nature";

Whereas individual American Philhellenes, including future abolitionist Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, future abolitionist Jonathan Peckham Miller, and George Jarvis, traveled to Greece to fight alongside and provide aid to the Greek people in their struggle for independence;

Whereas the people of the United States generously sent humanitarian assistance to the people of Greece during their struggle for independence, often through philhellene committees;

Whereas Greece heroically resisted Axis forces at a crucial moment in World War II, forcing Adolf Hitler to change his timeline and delaying the attack on Russia;

Whereas Winston Churchill said that "if there had not been the virtue and courage of the Greeks, we do not know which the outcome of World War II would have been" and "no longer will we say that Greeks fight like heroes, but that heroes fight like Greeks";

Whereas hundreds of thousands of Greeks were killed during World War II;

Whereas Greece consistently allied with the United States in major international conflicts throughout its history as a modern state;

Whereas the United States has demonstrated its support for the trilateral partnership of Greece, Israel, and Cyprus by enacting into law the Eastern Mediterranean Security and Energy Partnership Act of 2019 (title II of division J of Public Law 116-94) and through joint engagement with Greece, Israel, and Cyprus in the "3+1" format;

Whereas this support was bolstered in the United States-Greece Defense and Interparliamentary Partnership Act of 2021 (sub-title B of title XIII of Public Law 117-81), establishing a 3+1 Interparliamentary Group to discuss the expansion of co-operation in other areas of common concern;

Whereas the United States and Greece's commitment to security cooperation led to the conclusion of a Mutual Defense Cooperation Agreement, which was updated in 2021, in order to enhance defense ties between the two countries and promote stability in the broader region;

Whereas the ongoing United States-Greece Strategic Dialogue reflects Greece's importance to the United States as a geostrategic partner, especially in the Eastern Mediterranean and Balkans, and as an important NATO ally;

Whereas, on November 13, 2023, the United States Agency for International Development and Greece signed a memorandum of understanding to advance energy security and cooperation in the Western Balkans;

Whereas Secretary of State Antony Blinken traveled to Greece in January 2024 and met with Prime Minister of Greece Kyriakos Mitsotakis, and in February 2024, Foreign Minister of Greece George Gerapetritis visited Washington, D.C., for the fifth United States-Greece Strategic Dialogue and along with Secretary Blinken, reaffirmed the importance of the United States-Greece relationship and pledged to continue and increase cooperation based on shared values and interests;

Whereas, in the framework of the fifth United States-Greece Strategic Dialogue, on February 9, 2024, Greece became the 35th country to sign onto the Artemis Accords, affirming its commitment to a peaceful, sustainable, and transparent cooperation in space;

Whereas Greece and the United States have joined their democratic allies in standing in support of Ukraine following Russia's unprovoked invasion and in March 2024, from Odessa, Ukraine, Prime Minister of Greece Kyriakos Mitsotakis said Greece "has con-

sistently maintained from the very first moment, because in the 21st century no war can bleed the heart of Europe, nor can violate the defined borders and territorial integrity of an independent country";

Whereas the Government and people of Greece actively participate in peacekeeping and peace-building operations conducted by international organizations, including the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe;

Whereas Greece remains an integral part of the European Union;

Whereas the Greek-American community has greatly contributed to American society and has helped forge the strong ties between the United States and Greece;

Whereas the Governments and people of Greece and the United States are at the forefront of efforts to advance freedom, democracy, peace, stability, and human rights;

Whereas those efforts and similar ideals have forged a close bond between the peoples of Greece and the United States; and

Whereas it is proper and desirable for the United States to celebrate March 25, 2024, Greek Independence Day, with the people of Greece and to reaffirm the democratic principles from which those two great countries were founded: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) extends sincere congratulations and best wishes to the people of Greece as they celebrate the 203rd anniversary of the independence of Greece;

(2) expresses support for the principles of democratic governance to which the people of Greece are committed;

(3) commends the Greek-American community for its contributions to the United States and its role as a bridge between the two countries;

(4) notes the important role that Greece has played in the wider European region and in the community of nations since gaining its independence 203 years ago;

(5) appreciates the ever-stronger bilateral relationship, based on shared values and interests, including the important energy partnership that exists between the United States and Greece, and the important role that Greece plays in bolstering European energy security; and

(6) commends Greece's support for the people of Ukraine in their fight for freedom against Russian aggression.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 607—CONDEMNING THE NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT'S UNJUST IMPRISONMENT OF INDIVIDUALS AFFILIATED WITH MOUNTAIN GATEWAY ORDER, INC

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

S. RES. 607

Whereas, in December, 2023, 11 individuals affiliated with Mountain Gateway Order, Inc. were arrested by the Government of Nicaragua, namely: Marcos Sergio Hernández Jirón; Harry Lening Ríos Bravo; Manuel de Jesús Ríos Flores; José Luis Orozco Urrutia; Álvaro Daniel Escobar Caldera; Juan Carlos Chavarria Zapata; Juan Luis Moncada; Orvin Alexis Moncada Castellano, César Facundo Burgalin Miranda, Walner Omier Blandón Ochoa, and Marisela de Fátima Mejía Ruiz;

Whereas there is concern that the Government of Nicaragua has charged each of these

individuals for crimes on baseless claims of money laundering and organized crime;

Whereas the accused individuals do not have adequate access to legal counsel;

Whereas there is concern that United States citizens affiliated with Mountain Gateway Order, Inc. are being targeted for arrest and extradition by the Government of Nicaragua;

Whereas this follows a pattern by the Government of Nicaragua to quell the free speech and religious rights of Christians and other nongovernmental organizations in Nicaragua;

Whereas on November 30, 2022, in accordance with the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6401 et seq.), the Secretary of State designated Nicaragua as a “Country of Particular Concern” for having engaged in or tolerated particularly severe violations of religious freedom;

Whereas the Government of Nicaragua’s actions are another example of an extreme intolerance of religious organizations; and

Whereas Congress has a vested interest in upholding international religious freedom and human rights: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the targeting and imprisonment of individuals affiliated with Mountain Gateway Order, Inc. without due process of law; and

(2) calls on the Government of Nicaragua to take prompt action to address these violations of religious freedom and international human rights.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 608—DENOUNCING THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION’S IMMIGRATION POLICIES

MR. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BRAUN, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 608

Whereas President Joe Biden and Secretary of Homeland Security Alejandro Mayorkas have created the worst border security crisis in the history of the United States;

Whereas President Biden, beginning on day one of his administration, systematically dismantled effective border security measures and interior immigration enforcement;

Whereas the Biden Administration’s open-borders policies have incentivized nearly 9,300,000 illegal aliens from all around the world, including criminal aliens and suspected terrorists, to arrive at the southwest border;

Whereas the Biden Administration has allowed at least 6,300,000 illegal aliens from the southwest border to travel to communities within the United States;

Whereas current immigration law allows for the United States to enter into asylum cooperative agreements with other countries to allow for the removal of certain aliens seeking asylum in the United States;

Whereas asylum cooperative agreements provide the United States with another tool to reduce the incentives for illegal immigration;

Whereas asylum cooperative agreements increase cooperation with United States allies in the Western Hemisphere and around the world and promote shared responsibility;

Whereas the previous administration announced asylum cooperative agreements with El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras;

Whereas the Biden Administration suspended and terminated these asylum cooperative agreements as part of its open-borders agenda that has encouraged mass illegal immigration at the southwest border;

Whereas the Biden Administration retains the ability to negotiate asylum cooperative agreements with El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras but has refused to do so, despite historic illegal immigration at the southwest border;

Whereas clauses (ii) and (iii)(IV) of section 235(b)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(1)(B)) require the Secretary of Homeland Security to detain inadmissible aliens arriving in the United States who indicate either an intention to apply for asylum under section 208 of that Act (8 U.S.C. 1158) or a fear of persecution;

Whereas the Immigration and Nationality Act provides for the Secretary of Homeland Security to detain, during removal proceedings, aliens who arrive at the border and are found to be inadmissible;

Whereas the Biden Administration has purposely violated United States immigration law by refusing to detain inadmissible aliens arriving at the border;

Whereas the Biden Administration could comply with the mandatory detention statutes of the Immigration and Nationality Act;

Whereas the Biden Administration’s purposeful violation of the mandatory detention statutes of the Immigration and Nationality Act has resulted in the mass release of millions of illegal aliens into United States communities;

Whereas current immigration law allows for inadmissible aliens to be expeditiously removed from the United States once encountered at the border unless they establish a credible fear of persecution;

Whereas the Biden Administration has released millions of illegal aliens into the United States without even processing them for expedited removal to be screened for asylum eligibility;

Whereas only 6.8 percent of the 5,600,000 illegal alien encounters from January 20, 2021, through August 31, 2023, resulted in the Department of Homeland Security placing the illegal alien into expedited removal proceedings to even be screened for asylum eligibility;

Whereas roughly 40 percent of the illegal aliens who were not found to have a credible fear of persecution were not removed and remained in the United States as of August 31, 2023;

Whereas nearly a third of the illegal aliens who were processed for expedited removal and who did not even attempt to make a claim for asylum cannot be confirmed by the Biden Administration as having been removed from the United States;

Whereas the Biden Administration could expand expedited removal to more quickly remove illegal aliens at the border and screen more illegal aliens for asylum eligibility instead of mass releasing them into the United States;

Whereas the Biden Administration’s limited use of expedited removal only incentivizes illegal immigration and worsens the border crisis;

Whereas the Biden Administration terminated the Migrant Protection Protocols despite their effectiveness;

Whereas the Biden Administration has purposely violated United States immigration law by abusing discretionary case-by-case authority and other parole authorities to mass parole illegal aliens who would other-

wise have no legal basis to enter and remain in the United States;

Whereas the Biden Administration’s proposed solution to the border crisis failed to address catch-and-release valves such as the Flores Settlement Agreement and the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-457; 122 Stat. 5044) that incentivize surges of unaccompanied alien children and adults arriving with children to come to the southwest border, putting children’s lives at risk;

Whereas the Biden Administration could end its catch-and-release policies;

Whereas the Biden Administration’s proposed solutions to the border crisis did nothing to end catch-and-release but instead mandated mass release of illegal aliens at the southwest border;

Whereas parks, schools, police stations, recreation centers, hotels, and airports have been repurposed for use as shelters for illegal aliens;

Whereas the Biden Administration’s open-borders policies have strained State and local social services resources as the millions of illegal aliens who have entered since January 20, 2021, compete with United States citizens and legal immigrants for those resources;

Whereas section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(f)) empowers the President to “suspend the entry of all aliens or any class of aliens . . . or impose on the entry of aliens any restrictions he may deem to be appropriate” . . . “[w]henver the President finds that the entry of any aliens or of any class of aliens into the United States would be detrimental to the interests of the United States”;

Whereas, in *Trump v. Hawaii*, 138 S. Ct. 2392 (2018), the Supreme Court described the President’s suspension of entry authority as an authority that “excludes deference to the President in every clause”;

Whereas President Biden has cited his suspension of entry authority in other instances but has refused to use that authority to address the border crisis;

Whereas President Biden retains the power to use his suspension of entry authority to address the border crisis;

Whereas President Biden’s refusal to use his suspension of entry authority ensures that the border stays open, endangers the United States, and encourages illegal immigration; and

Whereas President Biden has claimed he is powerless to address the border crisis through executive action: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) affirms that, in order to help control the crisis at the border that it has created, the Biden Administration has the authority to—

- (A) end the catch-and-release policy;
- (B) reinstate the Migrant Protection Protocols;
- (C) enter into asylum cooperative agreements;
- (D) end abuses of parole authority;
- (E) detain inadmissible aliens;
- (F) use expedited removal authority; and
- (G) rein in taxpayer-funded benefits for illegal aliens;

(2) affirms that the Biden Administration is refusing to use such authorities; and

(3) urges the Biden Administration to immediately begin using such authorities.