

the State of Kentucky, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1277

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Mammoth Cave National Park Boundary Adjustment Act of 2023”.

#### SEC. 2. MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

Section 11 of the Act of June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 319, chapter 341; 16 U.S.C. 404c–11), is amended—

(1) in the second paragraph, by striking “the sum of not to exceed” in the first sentence and all that follows through the period at the end of the paragraph and inserting “such sums as are necessary.”; and

(2) by inserting after the second paragraph the following:

“The Secretary of the Interior may acquire approximately 980 acres of the land and any interests in the land generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Mammoth Cave National Park Proposed Southern Boundary Expansion Edmonson and Barren Counties, Kentucky’, numbered 135/177, 967, and dated April 28, 2022, for inclusion in the Mammoth Cave National Park.”.

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 170—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF WORLD MALARIA DAY

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

S. RES. 170

Whereas April 25 of each year is recognized internationally as World Malaria Day;

Whereas malaria is a leading cause of death and disease in many developing countries, with nearly ½ of all cases globally occurring in only 4 countries, despite being preventable and treatable;

Whereas, at the end of 2021, there were an estimated 247,000,000 malaria cases in 84 endemic countries and 619,000 deaths from malaria;

Whereas young children and pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to, and disproportionately affected by, malaria, with children younger than 5 years of age accounting for 76 percent of malaria deaths each year;

Whereas, between 2019 and 2021, an estimated additional 13,400,000 cases of malaria were attributed to disruptions during that period of the COVID–19 pandemic;

Whereas malaria was once a leading cause of death in the United States;

Whereas fighting malaria is in the national interest of the United States because reducing the risk of malaria protects members of the Armed Forces and other people of the United States serving overseas in malaria-endemic regions, and reducing malaria deaths helps to lower risks of instability in less developed countries;

Whereas the support of the United States for efforts to fight malaria—

(1) is in the diplomatic and moral interests of the United States;

(2) generates goodwill toward the United States; and

(3) highlights the values of the people of the United States through the work of governmental, nongovernmental, and faith-based organizations of the United States;

Whereas, between 2000 and 2021, global investments made in malaria intervention programs averted an estimated 2,000,000,000 malaria cases and 11,700,000 malaria deaths;

Whereas the Government of the United States has played a leading role in the recent progress made toward reducing the global burden of malaria, particularly through the President’s Malaria Initiative and the contribution of the United States to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2021, the President’s Malaria Initiative protected nearly 100,000,000 individuals by providing them with insecticide-treated bednets, more than 21,000,000 individuals by providing them with indoor insecticide spraying, more than 8,000,000 children by providing them with seasonal preventive treatments, and more than 5,000,000 women by providing them with preventive treatments in pregnancy;

Whereas the United States is the largest donor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and every \$1 contributed by the United States leverages an additional \$2 from other donors, as required by law; and

Whereas the Government of the United States is pursuing a comprehensive approach to ending malaria deaths through the President’s Malaria Initiative and the United States Agency for International Development, with assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of State, the Department of Health and Human Services, the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Defense, and private sector entities: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of World Malaria Day;

(2) recognizes the importance of reducing malaria prevalence and deaths to improve overall child and maternal health, especially in sub-Saharan Africa;

(3) commends the recent progress made toward reducing global malaria morbidity, mortality, and prevalence, particularly through the efforts of the President’s Malaria Initiative and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;

(4) commends the efforts and achievements of endemic countries in preventing and treating malaria at home, with locally-driven programs;

(5) welcomes ongoing public-private partnerships to research and develop more effective and affordable tools for malaria prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and vaccination;

(6) recognizes the goals, priorities, and authorities to combat malaria set forth in the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–293; 122 Stat. 2918);

(7) supports efforts to reduce malaria case incidence and malaria mortality rates by not less than 90 percent by 2030;

(8) supports continued leadership by the United States in bilateral, multilateral, and private sector efforts to combat malaria and to work with developing countries to create long-term strategies to increase ownership over malaria programs; and

(9) encourages other members of the international community to sustain and increase

their support for, and financial contributions to, efforts to combat malaria worldwide.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 171—CONGRATULATING THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY FIGHTING TIGERS WOMEN’S BASKETBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2023 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I WOMEN’S BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 171

Whereas, on Sunday, April 2, 2023, the Louisiana State University (referred to in this preamble as “LSU”) Fighting Tigers women’s basketball team won the 2023 National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as “NCAA”) National Championship, defeating the University of Iowa Hawkeyes by a score of 102 to 85;

Whereas the LSU Fighting Tigers won their first NCAA Division I Women’s Basketball National Championship in LSU history;

Whereas during the NCAA Championship game—

(1) the LSU Fighting Tigers scored 102 points, becoming the first team to score more than 100 points in a NCAA Division I women’s college basketball championship game;

(2) Jasmine Carson scored 21 points in the first 20 minutes to open up a 17 point lead;

(3) Alexis Morris, the only starter for the LSU Fighting Tigers returning from the 2021–2022 season, scored 21 points and a game-high 9 assists; and

(4) LaDazhia Williams scored 20 points, along with 5 rebounds and 3 steals;

Whereas head coach Kim Mulkey became the third coach with 4 or more national championships in NCAA Division I women’s college basketball history, and the first to win a championship as a head coach of multiple programs;

Whereas the LSU Fighting Tigers finished the season with 34 wins and only 2 losses, including 15 wins and 1 loss in the Southeastern Conference (referred to in this preamble as “SEC”);

Whereas 4 LSU Fighting Tigers players earned All-SEC Season Awards, awarded only to the premier players in the SEC, including—

(1) Angel Reese, who earned First Team All-SEC and SEC All-Defensive Team honors;

(2) Alexis Morris, who earned First Team All-SEC honors;

(3) Flau’Jae Johnson, who earned SEC All-Freshman Team honors; and

(4) Sa’Myah Smith, who earned SEC All-Freshman Team honors;

Whereas Angel Reese was named most outstanding player of the NCAA Division I Women’s Basketball Tournament Final Four;

Whereas Angel Reese set an NCAA record for most double-doubles in a single season, with 34;

Whereas Flau’Jae Johnson was named SEC Freshman of the Year, becoming the fourth in school history to achieve that recognition;

Whereas the LSU Fighting Tigers demonstrated incredible teamwork and tenacity, with 9 freshman or transfer players playing in their first season for the LSU Fighting Tigers;

Whereas the LSU Fighting Tigers showed incredible sportsmanship and teamwork throughout the entire season; and

Whereas the LSU Fighting Tigers have made the entire State of Louisiana proud: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Louisiana State University Fighting Tigers for winning the 2023 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Basketball Tournament Championship;

(2) recognizes the many achievements of the coaches, players, and staff of the Louisiana State University women's basketball team;

(3) recognizes the fans and the entire State of Louisiana for their dedication and support; and

(4) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the head coach of the Louisiana State University women's basketball team, Kim Mulkey;

(B) the associate head coach, Bob Starkey;

(C) assistant coach, Daphne Mitchell;

(D) assistant coach, Gary Redus II;

(E) the president of Louisiana State University, William F. Tate IV; and

(F) the athletic director of Louisiana State University, Scott Woodward.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 172—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON UKRAINIAN VICTORY

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 172

Whereas Ukraine regained its independence in 1991 after three centuries of Moscow's imperial rule;

Whereas the United States encouraged Ukraine to abandon its arsenal of nuclear weapons, the third largest in the world at the time, in exchange for security assurances in the Budapest Memorandum of 1994;

Whereas the 2004 Orange Revolution and the Revolution of Dignity in 2014 demonstrated the commitment of Ukrainians to shared ideals of democracy and freedom and their desire for Euroatlantic integration;

Whereas the 2008 Bucharest North Atlantic Treaty Organization Summit Declaration states that "NATO welcomes Ukraine's and Georgia's Euro-Atlantic aspirations for membership in NATO. We agree today that these countries will become members of NATO.";

Whereas the initial Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2014 demonstrated the Russian regime's imperial fixation on controlling Ukraine, as well as the determination of the Ukrainian people to preserve their sovereignty and independence;

Whereas the Russian Federation launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, grossly violating international norms, costing hundreds of thousands of people their lives, and displacing millions;

Whereas, in 2014, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2022, the United Nations General Assembly affirmed the territorial integrity of Ukraine, and in November 2022, called on member states to create a mechanism for reparations to be paid to Ukraine;

Whereas, on February 18, 2023, the United States issued a finding that officials of the Russian Federation have committed crimes against humanity;

Whereas the threat to United States interests, European security, and global peace would greatly increase should Ukraine be un-

able to prevail against the invasion, by emboldening the Russian Federation and other autocratic states to engage in aggression against other states;

Whereas previous attempts to accommodate the Russian Federation's imperialism have resulted only in increasingly ruinous wars of aggression, anything short of victory for Ukraine would be an intolerable outcome for international peace, human rights, and democracy; and

Whereas United States interests, European security, and the cause of international peace depend on ensuring continued, robust, and longstanding United States support for Ukraine and all free nations from wars of aggression by Russia and its proxies, allies, or other autocratic states: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) affirms that it is the policy of the United States to see Ukraine victorious against the invasion and restored to its internationally recognized 1991 borders;

(2) holds that the peace brought by Ukrainian victory must be secured by integrating Ukraine into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other Euroatlantic institutions, as consistent with longstanding United States policy; and

(3) declares that the United States must work with its allies and partners to ensure that—

(A) the Russian Federation pays reparations to Ukraine;

(B) the global community helps to rebuild Ukraine;

(C) the leaders of the Russian Federation are held accountable for this war of aggression; and

(D) there is justice for victims of crimes committed by the Russian Federation during its invasion.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 173—RECOGNIZING THE DUTY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO CREATE A GREEN NEW DEAL

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. RES. 173

Whereas the October 2018 report entitled "Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C" by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the November 2018 Fourth National Climate Assessment report found that—

(1) human activity is the dominant cause of observed climate change over the past century;

(2) a changing climate is causing sea levels to rise and an increase in wildfires, severe storms, droughts, and other extreme weather events that threaten human life, healthy communities, and critical infrastructure;

(3) global warming at or greater than 2 degrees Celsius beyond preindustrialized levels will cause—

(A) mass migration from the regions most affected by climate change;

(B) more than \$500,000,000,000 in lost annual economic output in the United States by the year 2100;

(C) wildfires that, by 2050, will annually burn at least twice as much forest area in the western United States than was typically burned by wildfires in the years preceding 2019;

(D) a loss of more than 99 percent of all coral reefs on Earth;

(E) more than 350,000,000 more people to be exposed globally to deadly heat stress by 2050; and

(F) a risk of damage to \$1,000,000,000,000 of public infrastructure and coastal real estate in the United States; and

(4) global temperatures must be kept less than 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrialized levels to avoid the most severe impacts of a changing climate, which will require—

(A) global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from human sources of 40 to 60 percent from 2010 levels by 2030; and

(B) net-zero global emissions by 2050;

Whereas, because the United States has historically been responsible for a disproportionate amount of greenhouse gas emissions, having emitted 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions through 2014, and has a high technological capacity, the United States must take a leading role in reducing emissions through economic transformation;

Whereas the United States is currently experiencing several related crises, with—

(1) life expectancy declining while basic needs, such as clean air, clean water, healthy food, and adequate health care, housing, transportation, and education, are inaccessible to a significant portion of the United States population;

(2) a 4-decade trend of wage stagnation, deindustrialization, and antilabor policies that has led to—

(A) hourly wages overall stagnating since the 1970s despite increased worker productivity;

(B) the third-worst level of socioeconomic mobility in the developed world before the Great Recession;

(C) the erosion of the earning and bargaining power of workers in the United States; and

(D) inadequate resources for public sector workers to confront the challenges of climate change at the Federal, State, and local level; and

(3) the greatest income inequality since the 1920s, with—

(A) the top 1 percent of earners accruing 91 percent of gains in the first few years of economic recovery after the Great Recession;

(B) a large racial wealth divide amounting to a difference of 20 times more wealth between the average White family and the average Black family; and

(C) a gender earnings gap that results in women earning approximately 80 percent as much as men, at the median;

Whereas climate change, pollution, and environmental destruction have exacerbated systemic racial, regional, social, environmental, and economic injustices (referred to in this preamble as "systemic injustices") by disproportionately affecting indigenous peoples, communities of color, migrant communities, deindustrialized communities, depopulated rural communities, the poor, low-income workers, women, the elderly, the unhoused, people with disabilities, and youth (referred to in this preamble as "frontline and vulnerable communities");

Whereas climate change constitutes a direct threat to the national security of the United States—

(1) by impacting the economic, environmental, and social stability of countries and communities around the world; and

(2) by acting as a threat multiplier;

Whereas the Federal Government-led mobilizations during World War II and the New Deal created the greatest middle class that the United States has ever seen, but many members of frontline and vulnerable communities were excluded from many of the economic and societal benefits of those mobilizations; and

Whereas the Senate recognizes that a new national, social, industrial, and economic