

Russia's ongoing aggression against Ukraine; and

(5) stands with people of Ukraine in support of their freedom and Ukraine's sovereignty against tyranny.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 228—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDIANA PACERS' 1972-1973 AMERICAN BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP AND THEIR THIRD AMERICAN BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP IN 5 SEASONS**

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

S. RES. 228

Whereas the Indiana Pacers were founded in 1967, as members of the American Basketball Association;

Whereas the Indiana Pacers won American Basketball Association Championships in the 1969-1970, 1971-1972, and 1972-1973 seasons and had 2 other championship appearances;

Whereas, during the seasons between 1970 and 1975, the Indiana Pacers averaged 51 wins per season;

Whereas Mel Daniels, Freddie Lewis, Roger Brown, and Billy Keller were members of all 3 Indiana Pacers championship teams;

Whereas the 1973 Indiana Pacers championship team had a strong native Hoosier presence on the team;

Whereas the 1973 Indiana Pacers championship team was built around George McGinnis, who attended George Washington Community High School in Indianapolis, Indiana, and later attended Indiana University;

Whereas Billy Keller attended George Washington Community High School in Indianapolis, Indiana, and later attended Purdue University;

Whereas Don Buse attended Holland High School in Holland, Indiana, and Evansville College in Evansville, Indiana;

Whereas, during the 1972-1973 season, Don Buse, a rookie, made several contributions, and Gus Johnson, a National Basketball Association veteran at the end of his career, was brought onto the team to bring bench strength and leadership;

Whereas the revived group finished with a 51 to 33 record after winning 11 consecutive games late in the 1972-1973 season, the fourth-best record in the league behind the Carolina Cougars and the Kentucky Colonels in the East and the Utah Stars in the West;

Whereas the Indiana Pacers took control of the 1972-1973 series by winning Game 4 on the home court of the Houston Rockets, as Billy Keller hit a game-winning 3-pointer from the left wing off a broken play with 14 seconds left for a 97 to 95 victory;

Whereas that shot gained historical value in passing years because William Robert "Slick" Leonard rose off the bench and shouted, "Boom, Baby!" as the ball dropped through the net;

Whereas "Boom, Baby!" would become William Robert "Slick" Leonard's signature call as a broadcaster on every 3-pointer by the Indiana Pacers in following decades;

Whereas, on May 12, 1973, the Indiana Pacers beat the Kentucky Colonels 88 to 81 in Game 7 of the American Basketball Association Championship; and

Whereas that win gave the Indiana Pacers their third and final American Basketball Association title, the most titles held by a team in the history of the American Basketball Association: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) basketball has a rich history and passionate fan base in the Hoosier State and the Indiana Pacers have highlighted that rich history during the time in which they participated in the American Basketball Association; and

(2) the history of the Indiana Pacers and their storied legacy should be recognized, especially during 2023, which marks the 50th anniversary of the Indiana Pacers' third and last American Basketball Association title and championship.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 229—DESIGNATING MAY 2023 AS "NATIONAL BRAIN TUMOR AWARENESS MONTH"**

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 229

Whereas more than an estimated 94,390 individuals will be diagnosed with a primary brain tumor in the United States in 2023, and an estimated 93,470 individuals in the United States were diagnosed with a primary brain tumor in 2022;

Whereas an estimated 1,000,000 Americans are living with a brain tumor in the United States;

Whereas, in the United States, brain tumors are—

(1) the leading cause of death from cancer in children who are under 14 years of age and teens who are under 19 years of age; and

(2) the second leading cause of death from cancer in young adults who are between 15 and 39 years of age;

Whereas the average 5-year survival rate for an individual in the United States following the diagnosis of a primary malignant brain tumor is only 35.7 percent;

Whereas it is estimated that 18,990 individuals in the United States will die as a result of a malignant brain tumor in 2023;

Whereas brain tumors may be malignant or benign but can be life-threatening in either case;

Whereas treatment of brain tumors is complicated by the fact that more than 100 types of brain tumors exist;

Whereas the treatment and removal of brain tumors present significant challenges due to the uniquely complex and fragile nature of the brain;

Whereas brain tumors affect the primary organ in the human body that controls not only cognitive ability, but the actions of every other organ and limb in the body, leading to brain tumors being described as a disease that affects the whole individual;

Whereas brain tumor research is supported by a number of private, nonprofit research foundations and by Federal medical research institutions;

Whereas basic research may fuel advancements and development of new treatments for brain tumors;

Whereas obstacles to the development of new treatments for brain tumors remain, and there are limited strategies for the screening or early detection of brain tumors;

Whereas, despite the high number of individuals diagnosed with a brain tumor every year and the devastating prognoses for those individuals, only a few treatments have been approved for malignant brain tumors since the 1980s and none of the treatments extend survival more than 2 years of life, on average, or are considered to be curative.

Whereas the mortality rates associated with brain tumors have changed little during

the 30-year period preceding the date of introduction of this resolution;

Whereas there is a need for greater public awareness of brain tumors, including the difficulties associated with research on brain tumors and the opportunities for advances in brain tumor research and treatment; and

Whereas May 2023, during which brain tumor advocates nationwide unite in awareness, outreach, and advocacy activities, is an appropriate month to recognize as "National Brain Tumor Awareness Month": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2023 as "National Brain Tumor Awareness Month";

(2) encourages increased public awareness of brain tumors to honor the individuals who have lost their lives to a brain tumor or currently live with a brain tumor diagnosis;

(3) supports efforts to develop better treatments for brain tumors that will improve the quality of life and the long-term prognoses of individuals diagnosed with a brain tumor;

(4) expresses its support for individuals who are battling brain tumors, as well as the families, friends, and caregivers of those individuals; and

(5) urges a collaborative approach to brain tumor research, which is a promising means of advancing understanding of, and treatment for, brain tumors.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 230—RECOGNIZING THE 102ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1921 TULSA RACE MASSACRE**

Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. KAINE, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 230

Whereas, in the early 20th century, de jure segregation confined the Black residents of Tulsa, Oklahoma, into the "Greenwood District", which they built into a thriving community with a nationally renowned entrepreneurial center known as the "Black Wall Street";

Whereas, at the time, White supremacy and racist violence were common throughout the United States and went largely unchecked by the justice system;

Whereas reports of an alleged and disputed incident on the morning of May 30, 1921, between two teenagers, a Black man and a White woman, caused the White community of Tulsa, including the Tulsa Tribune, to call for a lynching amidst a climate of White racial hostility and White resentment over Black economic success;

Whereas, on May 31, 1921, a mob of armed White men descended on the Greenwood District in Tulsa and launched what is now known as the "Tulsa Race Massacre";

Whereas Tulsa municipal and county authorities failed to take actions to calm or contain the violence, and civil and law enforcement officials deputized many White men who were participants in the violence as their agents, directly contributing to the violence through overt and often illegal acts;

Whereas, over a period of 24 hours, the violence of the White mob led to the death of an estimated 300 Black residents, and over 800 reports of injuries;

Whereas the White mob looted, damaged, burned, or otherwise destroyed approximately 40 square blocks of the Greenwood District, including an estimated 1,256 homes of Black residents, and virtually every other structure, including churches, schools, businesses, a hospital, and a library, leaving nearly 9,000 Black residents of Tulsa homeless and effectively wiping out tens of millions of dollars in Black prosperity and wealth in Tulsa;

Whereas, in the wake of the Tulsa Race Massacre, the Governor of Oklahoma declared martial law, and units of the Oklahoma National Guard participated in the mass arrests of all or nearly all of the surviving residents of Greenwood, removing them from Greenwood to other parts of Tulsa and unlawfully detaining them in holding centers;

Whereas Oklahoma local and State governments dismissed claims arising from the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre for decades, and the event was effectively erased from collective memory and history until, in 1997, the Oklahoma State Legislature finally created a commission to study the event;

Whereas, on February 28, 2001, the commission issued a report that detailed, for the first time, the extent of the Tulsa Race Massacre and decades-long efforts to suppress its recollection;

Whereas none of the law enforcement officials or any of the hundreds of other White mob members who participated in the violence were ever prosecuted or held accountable for the hundreds of lives lost and tens of millions of dollars of Black wealth destroyed, despite the Tulsa Race Massacre Commission confirming their roles in the Tulsa Race Massacre, nor was any compensation ever provided to the victims of the Tulsa Race Massacre or their descendants;

Whereas State government and city officials not only abdicated their responsibility to rebuild and repair the Greenwood community in the wake of the violence, but actively blocked efforts to do so, contributing to continued racial disparities in Tulsa akin to those that Black people face across the United States;

Whereas the pattern of violence against Black people in the United States, often at the hands of law enforcement, shows that the fight to end State-sanctioned violence against Black people continues; and

Whereas this year marks the 102nd anniversary of the Tulsa Race Massacre: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 102nd anniversary of the Tulsa Race Massacre;

(2) acknowledges the historical significance of this event as one of the largest single instances of State-sanctioned violence against Black people in the history of the United States;

(3) honors the lives and legacies of the estimated 300 Black individuals who were killed during the Tulsa Race Massacre and the nearly 9,000 Black individuals who were left homeless and penniless;

(4) condemns the participants of the Tulsa Race Massacre, including the White municipal officials and law enforcement who directly participated in or who aided and abetted the unlawful violence;

(5) condemns past and present efforts to cover up the truth and shield the White community, and especially State and local officials, from accountability for the Tulsa Race Massacre and other instances of violence at the hands of law enforcement;

(6) condemns the continued legacy of racism, including systemic racism, and White supremacy against Black people in the United States, particularly in the form of police brutality;

(7) encourages education about the Tulsa Race Massacre, including the horrors of the massacre itself, the history of White supremacy that fueled the massacre, and subsequent attempts to deny or cover up the Tulsa Race Massacre, in all elementary and secondary education settings and in institutions of higher education in the United States; and

(8) recognizes the commitment of Congress to acknowledge and learn from the history of racism and racial violence in the United States, including the Tulsa Race Massacre, to reverse the legacy of White supremacy and fight for racial justice.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 11—EXPRESSING THE NEED FOR THE SENATE TO PROVIDE ADVICE AND CONSENT TO RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Mr. PADILLA submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

##### S. CON. RES. 11

Whereas human actions are contributing to an unprecedented and increasing loss of biodiversity worldwide;

Whereas nearly 1,000,000 species could be threatened with extinction;

Whereas every United Nations member state has ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity, done at Rio de Janeiro June 5, 1992, with the exception of the United States;

Whereas the United States signed the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1993 but has not ratified the treaty;

Whereas the United States, under current domestic law, is already legally compliant with the obligations of the Convention;

Whereas Federal agencies often design their plans to align with Convention on Biological Diversity initiatives;

Whereas the absence of the United States from the Convention on Biological Diversity limits the United States to holding the status of an “observer” to deliberations and decision making processes of the Convention on Biodiversity;

Whereas, not being party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United States does not have a vote within the convention, which diminishes our voice and influence;

Whereas the decisions and rules made by the Convention on Biological Diversity affect both national security and economic interests of the United States in spite of the United States’ non-party status;

Whereas the United States is one of the world’s largest contributors in international conservation funding and biological diversity expertise; and

Whereas we are inextricably interconnected on this planet, and the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity has a direct impact on all Americans: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That it is in the national interest for the Senate to provide its advice and consent for the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which was signed by the United States in New York on June 4, 1993.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 91. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the

bill H.R. 3746, to provide for a responsible increase to the debt ceiling; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 92. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 93. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 94. Mr. VANCE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 95. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 96. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 97. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 91. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, to provide for a responsible increase to the debt ceiling; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_ . RESCISSION OF DISCRETIONARY SPENDING AND HONORING DEBTS DURING A DEBT CEILING CRISIS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.—The term “current fiscal year” means the fiscal year during which the applicable rescission of discretionary appropriations under subsection (b) occurs.

(2) DEBT CEILING CRISIS PERIOD.—The term “debt ceiling crisis period” means a period—

(A) beginning on the date on which, but for subsection (c), the Secretary of the Treasury would not be able to issue obligations under chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, or other obligations whose principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States Government, because of the limit on the face amount of such obligations that may be outstanding at one time under section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code; and

(B) ending on date on which the first measure suspending or increasing the limit under section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, is enacted into law after the date described in subparagraph (A).

(3) DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS.—The term “discretionary appropriations” has the meaning given such term in section 250(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900(c)).

(b) RESCISSION OF DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.—For each discretionary appropriations account, effective on first day of a debt ceiling crisis period, and every 30 days thereafter until the end of the debt ceiling crisis period, 1 percent of the amount provided for the discretionary appropriations account under the appropriation Act for the current fiscal year is permanently rescinded.

(c) TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DEBT CEILING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, shall not apply for the period—

(A) beginning on the first day of a debt ceiling crisis period; and

(B) ending on the last day of the debt ceiling crisis period.