

1390, a bill to repeal the sunset provision of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, and for other purposes.

S. 1449

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1449, a bill to improve the environmental review process, and for other purposes.

S. 1557

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1557, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform the low-income housing credit, and for other purposes.

S. 1558

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1558, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the brave women who served in World War II as members of the U.S. Army Nurse Corps and U.S. Navy Nurse Corps.

S. 1640

At the request of Mr. TUBERVILLE, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1640, a bill to provide for enhanced Federal enforcement of, and State and local assistance in the enforcement of, the immigration laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1679

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1679, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to postpone tax deadlines and reimburse paid late fees for United States nationals who are unlawfully or wrongfully detained or held hostage abroad, and for other purposes.

S. 1680

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1680, a bill to prohibit Federal funding of State firearm ownership databases, and for other purposes.

S. 1736

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1736, a bill to amend the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 to reauthorize the Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network.

S. 1802

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1802, a bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a fund for the conduct of collaborative defense projects between the United States and Israel in

emerging technologies, and for other purposes.

S. 1811

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1811, a bill to ensure treatment in the military based on merit and performance, and for other purposes.

S. 1856

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1856, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to improve the administration of antidumping and countervailing duty laws, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 72

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 72, a resolution recognizing Russian actions in Ukraine as a genocide.

S. RES. 158

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 158, a resolution condemning the deportation of children from Ukraine to the Russian Federation and the forcible transfer of children within territories of Ukraine that are temporarily occupied by Russian forces.

S. RES. 188

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 188, a resolution celebrating the 75th anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel, and for other purposes.

## STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 1882. A bill to amend chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, to provide procedures for congressional disapproval of the issuance of additional debt; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DURBIN. 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. 1882

*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 "Debt Ceiling Reform Act".

### SEC. 2. PROCEDURES FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL OF ISSUANCE OF ADDITIONAL DEBT.

Section 3101 of title 31, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

#### "§ 3101. Public debt limit

"(a) DEFINITION OF JOINT RESOLUTION.—In this section, the term 'joint resolution' means a joint resolution—

"(1) that is introduced during the period—  
"(A) beginning on the date on which a certification under subsection (b)(1) is received; and

"(B) ending on the date that is 3 calendar days after the date described in subparagraph (A) (or, if a House was not in session, the next calendar day on which that House is in session);

"(2) which does not have a preamble;

"(3) the title of which is only as follows: 'Joint resolution relating to the disapproval of the Secretary of the Treasury's exercise of authority to issue additional debt, as submitted under section 3101 of title 31, United States Code, on \_\_\_\_\_' (with the blank space being filled in with the date on which the applicable certification under subsection (b)(1) was received); and

"(4) the matter after the resolving clause of which is only as follows: 'That Congress disapproves of the Secretary of the Treasury's exercise of the authority to issue additional debt, as exercised pursuant to the certification under section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code.'"

"(b) CERTIFICATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to Congress a written certification whenever the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the debt is within \$100,000,000,000 of a \$1,000,000,000,000 increment and that further borrowing is required to meet existing commitments.

"(2) AUTHORITY TO ISSUE DEBT AFTER CERTIFICATION.—Subject to the requirements of this section, the United States may issue additional debt as necessary to meet existing commitments on and after the date on which the Secretary of the Treasury submits a written certification to Congress under paragraph (1).

"(3) RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—Congress may consider a joint resolution relating to each certification submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury under paragraph (1).

"(c) ENACTMENT OF JOINT RESOLUTION.—The United States may not issue additional debt if, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which Congress receives a certification submitted under subsection (b)(1) (regardless of whether Congress is in session), there is enacted into law a joint resolution disapproving the Secretary of the Treasury's exercise of authority to issue additional debt.

"(d) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

"(1) RECONVENING.—Upon receipt of a certification submitted under subsection (b)(1), the Speaker, if the House of Representatives would otherwise be adjourned, shall notify the Members of the House of Representatives that, pursuant to this section, the House of Representatives shall convene not later than the second calendar day after receipt of such certification.

"(2) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—Any committee of the House of Representatives to which a joint resolution is referred shall report it to the House of Representatives without amendment not later than 5 calendar days after the date of introduction of the joint resolution. If a committee fails to report the joint resolution within that period, the committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be referred to the appropriate calendar.

"(3) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—After each committee authorized to consider a joint resolution reports it to the House of Representatives or has been discharged from its consideration, it shall be in order, not later than the sixth day after introduction of the joint resolution, to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House of

Representatives. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order with respect to a joint resolution relating to a certification after the House of Representatives has disposed of a motion to proceed that joint resolution. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

“(4) CONSIDERATION.—A joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against a joint resolution and against its consideration are waived. An amendment to a joint resolution is not in order. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on a joint resolution to its passage without intervening motion except 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of a joint resolution shall not be in order.

“(e) EXPEDITED PROCEDURE IN THE SENATE.—

“(1) RECONVENING.—Upon receipt of a certification under subsection (b)(1), if the Senate has adjourned or recessed for more than 2 days, the majority leader of the Senate, after consultation with the minority leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the Senate that, pursuant to this section, the Senate shall convene not later than the second calendar day after receipt of such message.

“(2) PLACEMENT ON CALENDAR.—Upon introduction in the Senate, a joint resolution shall be immediately placed on the calendar.

“(3) FLOOR CONSIDERATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time during the period beginning on the day after the date on which Congress receives a certification under subsection (b)(1) and ending on the 6th day after the date on which Congress receives the certification (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of a joint resolution relating to the certification, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of a joint resolution is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

“(B) CONSIDERATION.—Consideration of a joint resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees. A motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to a joint resolution, a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit a joint resolution is not in order.

“(C) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—If the Senate has voted to proceed to a joint resolution, the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall occur immediately following the conclusion of consideration of the joint resolution, and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

“(D) RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a joint resolution shall be decided without debate.

“(f) COORDINATION WITH ACTION BY OTHER HOUSE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If, before passing a joint resolution relating to a certification under subsection (b)(1), one House receives from the other a joint resolution relating to the same certification—

“(A) the joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee; and

“(B) the procedure in the receiving House shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the other House until the vote on passage, when the joint resolution received from the other House shall supplant the joint resolution of the receiving House.

“(2) TREATMENT OF JOINT RESOLUTION OF OTHER HOUSE.—If the Senate fails to introduce or consider a joint resolution under this section relating to a certification under subsection (b)(1), the joint resolution of the House relating to the same certification shall be entitled to expedited floor procedures under this section.

“(3) TREATMENT OF COMPANION MEASURES.—If, following passage of a joint resolution in the Senate, the Senate receives the companion measure from the House of Representatives, the companion measure shall not be debatable.

“(4) CONSIDERATION AFTER PASSAGE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If Congress passes a joint resolution, the period beginning on the date the President is presented with the joint resolution and ending on the date the President signs, allows to become law without his signature, or vetoes and returns the joint resolution (but excluding days when either House is not in session) shall be disregarded in computing the calendar day period described in subsection (c).

“(B) VETO MESSAGE.—Debate on a veto message in the Senate under this section shall be 1 hour equally divided between the majority and minority leaders or their designees.

“(5) VETO OVERRIDE.—If, within the calendar day period described in subsection (c), Congress overrides a veto of a joint resolution relating to a certification submitted under subsection (b)(1), the United States may not issue any additional debt under this chapter.

“(g) RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This subsection and subsections (a), (d), (e), and (f) are enacted by Congress—

“(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such are deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution, and they supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such rules; and

“(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

“(h) DEBT DEFINED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘debt’ means the face amount of obligations issued under this chapter and the face amount of obligations whose principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States Government (except guaranteed obligations held by the Secretary of the Treasury).

“(2) DETERMINATION OF FACE AMOUNT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the current redemption value of an obligation issued on a discount basis and redeemable before maturity at the option of its

holder is deemed to be the face amount of the obligation.

“(B) CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS NOT REDEEMABLE BEFORE MATURITY.—For purposes of this section, the face amount, for any month, of any obligation issued on a discount basis that is not redeemable before maturity at the option of the holder of the obligation is an amount equal to the sum of—

“(i) the original issue price of the obligation, plus

“(ii) the portion of the discount on the obligation attributable to periods before the beginning of such month (as determined under the principles of section 1272(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 without regard to any exceptions contained in paragraph (2) of such section).”

### SEC. 3. REPEAL OF EXPIRED PROVISION.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 3101A of title 31, United States Code, is repealed.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter I of chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 3101A.

### SEC. 4. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) Section 8348 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking subsections (j), (k), and (l).

(2) Section 8438 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking subsections (g) and (h).

(3) Section 14(d)(2)(A) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1824(d)(2)(A)) is amended—

(A) by striking “in section 3101(b)” and inserting “under section 3101”; and

(B) by striking “an obligation to which such limit applies” and inserting “debt, as defined in subsection (h) of such section”.

(b) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—Notwithstanding the amendments made by paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a)—

(1) paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (j) and subsection (1)(1) of section 8348 of title 5, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, shall apply to any debt issuance suspension period (as defined under section 8348(j)(5) of such title) that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (g) and subsection (h)(1) of section 8438 of title 5, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, shall apply to any debt issuance suspension period (as defined under section 8438(g)(6) of such title) that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself,  
Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE,  
Mr. BOOKER, and Mrs. FEIN-  
STEIN):

S. 1917. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for the establishment of standards to limit the carbon intensity of the fuel used by certain vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to introduce the Clean Shipping Act of 2023. This legislation aims to reduce harmful emissions from ocean going vessels and improve air quality for the nearly 40 percent of Americans who live within 3 miles of a port.

Globally, maritime shipping is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions, emitting an estimated 1 billion tons of GHG emissions per year and roughly 3 percent of total anthropogenic global-warming carbon-dioxide

emissions. According to the International Maritime Organization, global shipping emissions could more than double between 2018 and 2050.

That is why the United States signed two shipping declarations at COP26 to call for zero-emission fuels on international commercial vessels by 2030 and the establishment of zero-emission shipping routes by the middle of the 2020 decade.

This legislation would set a path to eliminate greenhouse gas emissions from all oceangoing vessels that do business with the United States.

The Clean Shipping Act will help reduce emissions consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement and keep global warming below 1.5 degrees Celsius, protect air quality and public health for near-port communities, reduce climate pollution emissions from large marine vessels that call on U.S. ports, and ensure that the global maritime sector reduces, while providing the EPA with the flexibility needed to ensure smooth implementation.

The bill would direct the EPA to set progressively tighter carbon intensity standards for fuels used by ships consistent with a 1.5°C decarbonization pathway, and to eliminate in-port ship emissions by 2030 for all ships at-berth or at-anchor in U.S. ports.

Importantly, this legislation is supported by global industry leaders and environmental advocates and will ensure that the global maritime sector reduces emissions consistent with the Paris Agreement, while providing the EPA with the flexibility needed to ensure smooth implementation.

More than 90 percent of global trade is transported by oceangoing vessels, which produce an estimated 3 percent of global anthropogenic emissions, yet these emissions are unregulated in the United States.

The International Maritime Organization's Intersessional Working Group on the Reduction of GHG Emissions from Ships plans to meet at the end of the month.

This bill would send a strong signal of our commitment to our international partners, empower the EPA to set standards to reduce harmful pollution in accordance with our national and international climate goals, provide certainty to the global shipping industry, and catalyze research and development to transition oceangoing vessels that rely on diesel engines.

This bill enjoys the support of environmentalists and industry stakeholders alike who recognize the urgent need to reduce emissions from the shipping sector.

I would like to thank my colleagues, Representatives ROBERT GARCIA and NANETTE BARRAGÁN for championing this bill in the House.

I Look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the Clean Shipping Act as quickly as possible.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 243—RECOGNIZING THE MONTH OF JUNE 2023 AS “IMMIGRANT HERITAGE MONTH”. A CELEBRATION OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR CHILDREN IN MAKING THE UNITED STATES A HEALTHIER, SAFER, MORE DIVERSE, PROSPEROUS COUNTRY, AND ACKNOWLEDGING THE IMPORTANCE OF IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR CHILDREN TO THE FUTURE SUCCESSES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

#### S. RES. 243

Whereas the United States is stronger if all individuals have the opportunity to live up to their full potential;

Whereas about 18 percent of health care workers in the United States are immigrants, including (in order of highest percentage of health care workers who are foreign-born)—

- (1) 27 percent of physicians;
- (2) 26 percent of dentists;
- (3) 20 percent of pharmacists;
- (4) 18 percent of dental assistants;
- (5) 15 percent of medical assistants;
- (6) 16 percent of registered nurses;
- (7) 15 percent of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses;
- (8) 13 percent of dietitians and nutritionists; and
- (9) 13 percent of optometrists;

Whereas the Association of American Medical Colleges attested to the Supreme Court of the United States that the health care system of the United States relies on immigrant health care providers in their current roles;

Whereas immigrants working in health care professions serve throughout the United States and often in rural or underserved communities;

Whereas immigrants fill approximately ¼ of physician roles in the United States;

Whereas immigrants working in a health care occupation range from those granted temporary protected status under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a) or deferred action pursuant to the final rule submitted by the Department of Homeland Security entitled “Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals” (87 Fed. Reg. 53152 (August 30, 2022)) (referred to in this preamble as “DACA”), to naturalized United States citizens;

Whereas more than 12 percent of the immigrants working in health care occupations (310,000 individuals) are humanitarian migrants, including refugees, asylees, special immigrant visa holders, and parole entrants;

Whereas 60,000 DACA recipients perform critical roles in the health care industry;

Whereas medical students, residents, and physicians rely on DACA for their ability to practice medicine and provide medical care to approximately 4,600 patients per year;

Whereas, in response to COVID-19, immigrants put their own lives on the line to save lives every day, working as diagnostic and treatment practitioners, physician assistants, physicians, nurses, health aides, nursing assistants and orderlies, health care support workers, medical students and residents, and health technologists and technicians;

Whereas more than 5,200,000 undocumented immigrants, including more than ½ of all DACA recipients (400,000 individuals) and the majority of Temporary Protected Status holders (more than 220,000 individuals) are considered essential critical infrastructure workers;

Whereas immigrant essential workers, including first responders, health care workers, agricultural workers and meat packers, child care providers, and hospitality and transportation workers, have heroically helped provide medical care, food, shelter, and comfort to the individuals of the United States impacted by COVID-19;

Whereas undocumented immigrants alone contribute an estimated \$227,000,000,000 of spending power annually to the United States economy, after the payment of \$49,000,000,000 of combined Federal, State, and local taxes each year;

Whereas the majority of farm workers in the United States are immigrants, and regardless of politics, have been deemed “essential workers” to maintaining a safe food supply for the United States during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas immigrants have served in the Armed Forces since the founding of the United States and have fought in every major conflict in United States history, including the Civil War, World Wars I and II, and the conflicts in Vietnam, Afghanistan, and Iraq;

Whereas immigrants have put their lives on the line to protect the ideals of the United States and democracy, as well as to protect the lives of the people of the United States, by serving as translators and interpreters for the Armed Forces, including in Afghanistan and Iraq, and performing sensitive and trusted activities for United States military personnel stationed with the International Security Assistance Force;

Whereas immigrants who serve in emerging industries with pronounced labor shortages in the United States, such as artificial intelligence, that rely on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (referred to in this preamble as “STEM”) skills, not only bolster the economy but also enhance national security and global leadership;

Whereas, when immigrants have a trusting relationship with local law enforcement agencies, immigrants report crime and work with law enforcement agencies on neighborhood crime reduction strategies;

Whereas the United States has the largest number of immigrants in the world and those immigrants represent almost every country in the world, contributing to the rich diversity of people, cultures, cuisine, literature, art, language, academia, music, media, fashion, and customs;

Whereas the United States is more diverse than ever before in its history, with greater shares than ever before of immigrants from India, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Philippines, El Salvador, Vietnam, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, South Korea, and Guatemala, and, since 2000, an increase of more than 90 percent of Black immigrants from across the African continent, the Caribbean, Jamaica, and Haiti;

Whereas Black immigrants and their children make up roughly ⅓ of the overall Black population in the United States (21 percent);