(1) faces collateral consequences in securing a place to live; and

(2) is often barred from seeking access to public housing;

Whereas collateral consequences prevent millions of individuals in the United States from contributing fully to their families and communities;

Whereas collateral consequences can contribute to recidivism, which increases crime and victimization and decreases public safety;

Whereas collateral consequences have particularly impacted underserved communities of color and community rates of employment, housing stability, and recidivism;

Whereas the inability to find gainful employment and other collateral consequences of conviction inhibit the economic mobility of an individual with a criminal record, which can negatively impact the well-being of the children and families of the individual for generations;

Whereas the COVID–19 pandemic and economic and public health consequences of the COVD–19 pandemic have made the pursuit of gainful employment and access to community supports more daunting for individuals with a criminal record;

Whereas the bipartisan First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391; 132 Stat. 5194) was signed into law on December 21, 2018, to increase opportunities for individuals incarcerated in Federal prisons to participate in meaningful recidivism reduction programs and prepare for their second chances;

Whereas the programs authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199; 122 Stat. 657)—

(1) have provided reentry services to more than 164,000 individuals in 49 States and the District of Columbia since the date of enactment of the Act; and

(2) were reauthorized by the First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391; 132 Stat. 5194);

Whereas the anniversary of the death of Charles Colson, who used his second chance following his incarceration for a Watergate-related crime to found Prison Fellowship, the largest program in the United States that provides outreach to prisoners, former prisoners, and their families, falls on April 21; and

Whereas the designation of April as ''Second Chance Month'' may contribute to—

(1) increased public awareness about—

(A) the impact of collateral consequences; and

(B) the need for closure for individuals with a criminal record who have paid their debt; and

(2) opportunities for individuals, employers, congregations, and communities to extend second chances to those individuals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2021 as ''Second Chance Month'';

(2) honors the work of communities, governmental institutions, nonprofit organizations, congregations, employers, and individuals to remove unnecessary legal and societal barriers that prevent individuals with criminal records from becoming productive members of society; and

(3) calls upon the people of the United States to observe ''Second Chance Month'' through actions and programs that—

(A) promote awareness of those unnecessary legal and social barriers; and

(B) provide closure for individuals with a criminal record who have paid their debt.

SENATE RESOLUTION 147—RECOGNIZING THE NATIONAL DEBT AS A THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Ms. ERNST) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 147

Whereas, in September 2020, the total public debt outstanding was more than $26,000,000,000,000, resulting in a total interest expense of more than $371,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2020;

Whereas, in September 2019, the total public debt as a percentage of gross domestic product was about 100 percent;

Whereas leaders of the Congressional Budget Office and the Government Accountability Office have testified that—

(1) the growth of the public debt is unsustainable; and

(2) Congress must undertake extensive fiscal consolidation to combat that growth;

Whereas the last Federal budget surplus occurred in 2001;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2020, Federal tax receipts totaled $3,420,000,000,000, but Federal outlays totaled $6,652,000,000,000, leaving the Federal Government with a 1-year deficit of $3,132,000,000,000;

Whereas, since the last Federal budget surplus occurred in 2001, Congress—

(1) has failed to maintain a fiscally responsible budget; and

(2) has had to raise the debt ceiling repeatedly;

Whereas the Medicare Board of Trustees projects that the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund will be depleted in 2026;

Whereas the Social Security and Medicare Boards of Trustees project that the Disability Insurance and the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Funds will be depleted in 2026 and 2031, respectively;

Whereas heavy indebtedness increases the exposure of the Federal Government to interest rate risks;

Whereas the credit rating of the United States was reduced by Standard and Poor's from AAA to AA+ on August 5, 2011, and has remained at that level ever since;

Whereas, without a targeted effort to balance the Federal budget, the credit rating of the United States will continue to fall;

Whereas improvements in the business climate in populous countries, and aging populations around the world, will likely contribute to higher global interest rates;

Whereas more than $7,000,000,000,000 of Federal debt is owned by individuals not located in the United States, including more than $1,000,000,000,000 of which is owned by individuals in China;

Whereas China and the European Union are developing alternative payment systems to weaken the dominant position of the United States dollar as a reserve currency;

Whereas rapidly increasing interest rates will squeeze all policy priorities of the United States, including defense policy and foreign policy priorities;

Whereas the National Security Strategy of the United States, as of the date of adoption of this resolution, highlights the need to reduce the national debt through fiscal responsibility;

Whereas, on April 12, 2018, former Secretary of Defense James Mattis warned that ''any Nation that can't keep its fiscal house in order eventually cannot maintain its military power'';

Whereas, on March 6, 2018, Director of National Intelligence Dan Coats warned: ''Our continued plunge into debt is unsustainable and represents a dire future threat to our economy and to our national security'';

Whereas, on November 15, 2017, former Secretaries of Defense Leon Panetta, Ash Carter, and Chuck Hagel warned: ''Increase in the debt will, in the absence of a comprehensive budget that addresses both entitlements and revenues, force even deeper reductions in our national security capabilities''; and

Whereas, on September 22, 2011, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Michael Mullen warned: ''I believe the single, biggest threat to our national security is debt'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that the national debt is a threat to the national security of the United States;

(2) realizes that persistent, structural deficits are unsustainable, irresponsible, and dangerous; and

(3) commits to addressing the looming fiscal crisis faced by the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1409. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina (for himself and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1799, to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to extend the covered period for the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1410. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1868, to prevent across-the-board direct spending cuts, and for other purposes.

SA 1411. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1410 proposed by Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) to the bill H.R. 1868, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1409. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1799, to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to extend the covered period for the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. PROHIBITION ON PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM LOANS AND SECOND DRAW LOANS FOR APPLICANTS CONVICTED OF, OR WHO PLEADED GUILTY TO, ASSAULTING A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (36), by adding at the end the following:

''(W) PROHIBITION.—An applicant is not eligible to receive a covered loan if an owner of the applicant has, as of the date of the application, been convicted of or pleaded guilty to assaulting a law enforcement officer.''; and

(2) in paragraph (37), by adding at the end the following:

''(P) PROHIBITION.—An applicant is not eligible to receive a covered loan if an owner of the applicant has, as of the date of the application, been convicted of or pleaded guilty to assaulting a law enforcement officer.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to an application for a loan under paragraph (36) or (37) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)) that is submitted on or after the date of enactment of this Act.