

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 3549. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide advance tax refunds to small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

S. 3550. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to permit to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to engage in certain open market operations during unusual and exigent circumstances; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. STABENOW, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 3551. A bill to help small businesses access capital and create jobs by reauthorizing the successful State Small Business Credit Initiative; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 3552. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to provide payments to cattle producers to offset losses due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. PERDUE:

S. 3553. A bill to modify the schedule for estimated tax payments for 2020; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 3554. A bill to provide assistance to small businesses impacted by COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. PETERS):

S. 3555. A bill to expand the trade adjustment assistance for workers program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROMNEY:

S. 3556. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for deferral of loan repayment for graduates during the period of the coronavirus; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. Res. 549. A resolution designating April 2020 as "Second Chance Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 3486

At the request of Ms. WARREN, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 3486, a bill to improve State, local, and tribal public health security.

S. 3502

At the request of Mr. CRAMER, the name of the Senator from Georgia

(Mrs. LOEFFLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3502, a bill to delay the implementation date of the current expected credit losses methodology for estimating allowances for credit losses, and for other purposes.

S. 3504

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3504, a bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to extend, until not earlier than September 30, 2021, the requirement that State-issued identification must be compliant with the REAL ID Act of 2005 to be accepted by Federal agencies for certain purposes.

S. 3533

At the request of Mr. CRAMER, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) were added as cosponsors of S. 3533, a bill to authorize and establish minimum standards for electronic and remote notarizations that occur in or affect interstate commerce, to require any Federal court located in a State to recognize notarizations performed by a notary public commissioned by another State when the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce, and to require any State to recognize notarizations performed by a notary public commissioned by another State when the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce or when the notarization was performed under or relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding of the State in which the notary public was commissioned.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 549—DESIGNATING APRIL 2020 AS "SECOND CHANCE MONTH"

Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 549

Whereas every individual is endowed with human dignity and value;

Whereas redemption and second chances are values of the United States;

Whereas millions of citizens of the United States have a criminal record;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of individuals return to their communities from Federal and State prisons every year;

Whereas individuals returning from Federal and State prisons have paid their debt for committing crimes but still face significant legal and societal barriers (referred to in this preamble as "collateral consequences");

Whereas collateral consequences for an individual returning from a Federal or State prison are mandatory and take effect automatically, regardless of—

- (1) whether there is a nexus between the crime and public safety;
- (2) the seriousness of the crime;
- (3) the time that has passed since the individual committed the crime; or
- (4) the efforts of the individual to make amends or earn back the trust of the public;

Whereas, for individuals returning to their communities from Federal and State prisons, gaining meaningful employment is one of the most significant predictors of successful reentry and has been shown to reduce future criminal activity;

Whereas many individuals who have previously been incarcerated struggle to find employment because of collateral consequences, which are often not directly related to the offenses the individuals committed or any proven public safety benefit;

Whereas many States have laws that prohibit an individual with a criminal record from working in certain industries or obtaining professional licenses;

Whereas, in addition to employment, education has also been shown to be a significant predictor of successful reentry for individuals returning from Federal and State prisons;

Whereas an individual with a criminal record often has a lower level of educational attainment than the general population and has significant difficulty acquiring admission to, and funding for, educational programs;

Whereas an individual who has been convicted of certain crimes is often barred from receiving the financial aid necessary to acquire additional skills and knowledge;

Whereas an individual with a criminal record—

- (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 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 bipartisan First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-391) 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)—

- (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);

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