

applicable to certain economic injury disaster loans, and for other purposes.

S. 4172

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4172, a bill to provide emergency funding for child welfare services provided under parts B and E of title IV of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes.

S. 4174

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 4174, a bill to provide emergency appropriations to the United States Postal Service to cover losses related to the COVID-19 crisis and to direct the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service to develop a plan for ensuring the long term solvency of the Postal Service.

S. 4227

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) were added as cosponsors of S. 4227, a bill to improve access to economic injury disaster loans and emergency advances under the CARES Act, and for other purposes.

S. 4284

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4284, a bill to provide for emergency education freedom grants, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish tax credits to encourage individual and corporate taxpayers to contribute to scholarships for students through eligible scholarship-granting organizations, and for other purposes.

S. 4285

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4285, a bill to establish a pilot program through which the Institute of Museum and Library Services shall allocate funds to States for the provision of Internet-connected devices to libraries.

S. 4299

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 4299, a bill to provide grants for tourism and events support and promotion in areas affected by the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), and for other purposes.

S. 4324

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4324, a bill to facilitate the availability, development, and production of domestic resources to meet national personal protective equipment and ma-

terial needs, and ensure American leadership in advanced research and development and semiconductor manufacturing.

S. RES. 531

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 531, a resolution honoring Las Damas de Blanco, a women-led nonviolent movement in support of freedom and human rights in Cuba, and calling for the release of all political prisoners in Cuba.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 4342. A bill to establish a National Child Abuse Hotline; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to join my colleague from Arizona, Senator SINEMA, in introducing legislation to support the operation of a national child abuse hotline. Of all the major national help hotlines, the crisis line for child abuse and neglect, which is currently operated by a national nonprofit, is the only one without a federal authorization and dedicated federal funding. Our bill, the National Child Abuse Help Hotline Act of 2020, would give the Administration for Children and Families the authority to award a grant to a national nonprofit to support a hotline dedicated to the prevention and intervention of child abuse and neglect. The child abuse and neglect crisis happening across the United States has only been exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic.

On average, five children die every day from child abuse and neglect. According to the Department of Health and Human Services' Child Maltreatment Report, which was published in January 2020 and reflects 2018 figures, 678,000 children were victims of maltreatment in 2018 and a heartbreaking 1,770 children died—including three in Maine. These statistics reflect an unfortunate increase in both child fatalities and victims of maltreatment, and is the first increase for the number of victims who suffered maltreatment since 2015.

Access to prevention and intervention services nationwide has only become more critical in the face of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. The current crisis threatens to severely exacerbate child abuse and neglect, and a number of experts predict that child abuse is currently being underreported. In Maine, when schools closed their doors on March 16 and stay-at-home orders went in place, calls to Maine Child and Family Services decreased immediately, falling 32 percent in the first month. Of note, only seven percent of calls were from school personnel, which is a dramatic drop from the 22 percent of teachers and other school staff—more than any other group—who call

in typically to report abuse and neglect.

With stay-at-home orders, school closures, and high unemployment, families are experiencing financial stress, isolation, and new anxieties at the very time when children have less exposure to mandatory reporters—such as teachers, physicians, and coaches—and safe environments where one may normally escape or seek help. In April, Dr. Larry Ricci, a child abuse pediatrician at Spurwink, located in Portland, Maine, said “our sense is that not only is abuse still happening at the same rate it was happening before, in all likelihood it has increased.” Dr. Ricci pointed out that “We’ve known for many years that the abuse rate mirrors the unemployment rate.” And as Michelle Fingerman, Vice President for Childhelp, a national nonprofit and the current operator of the Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline located in Arizona, details: “There is a wide range of fallout from pandemic anxiety and school shutdowns. There is more abuse already occurring in homes where caregivers are melting down from the stress, children are trapped at home with abusers, schools and daycare are closed, and therapists and other front-line providers are now more difficult to access.”

During a time when children are not going to school, day care, or family resource centers, and, therefore, traditional resources may not be as easily accessible, the Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline is a resource that is accessible to children and families across the country. The hotline, 1-800-4-A-CHILD, saw call volume increase by 33 percent from February to May. Childhelp's text and online chat platform, which is supported by a \$1 million ACF Innovation Grant that I have advocated for as a member of the Appropriations Committee, experienced a 66 percent increase in outreach since February.

The helpline importantly serves a wide range of individuals in every single state—at-risk children, distressed parents seeking crisis intervention, and concerned individuals who suspect that child abuse may be occurring. In Maine, where one in every 71 children is a victim of abuse, the National Child Abuse Hotline assisted nearly 200 callers in fiscal year 2019. Those in need are connected—either on the phone or by text or online chat—with masters-level social workers who are there to offer confidential crisis intervention and information, literature, and referrals to emergency, social service, and support resources.

The bill we are introducing today would provide a small but meaningful federal investment to protect children across the country—authorizing \$1 million annually for the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) to award a grant to a nonprofit entity to support a 24-hour, national, toll-free telephone hotline that will provide information and assistance to victims of

child abuse or neglect, parents, caregivers, mandated reporters, and other concerned community members. This does not interfere with any state-mandated reporter hotlines and can be a resource for these individuals. In fact, the current operator has more than 80 community partners in just Maine alone.

The helpline's dedication to the prevention and intervention of child abuse and neglect is both successful and well-documented, and more federal support for this resource will improve our ability to reach children of all ages, as well as parents or caregivers in need. During a time when these supports are needed more than ever, I believe the existing infrastructure and experience of the National Child Abuse Hotline should be used. Even with just more outreach and communications, we could better support the needs of children and families during the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic and economic recovery. Action and investment now can help prevent the worst possible outcome—letting children fall through the cracks during an already traumatizing crisis.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to put the welfare of our nation's children at the forefront of our national Covid-19 response and to support the adoption of this important legislation, which will benefit children and families in the age of Covid-19, as well as after this pandemic passes.

Thank you, Mr. President.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LEE, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 4346. A bill to amend the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to repeal the sunset provision; considered and passed.

S. 4346

*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 "Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Permanent Extension Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Conspiracies among competitors to fix prices, rig bids, and allocate markets are categorically and irredeemably anticompetitive and contravene the competition policy of the United States.

(2) Cooperation incentives are important to the efforts of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice to prosecute and deter the offenses described in paragraph (1).

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, is to strengthen public and private antitrust enforcement by providing incentives for antitrust violators to cooperate fully with government prosecutors and private litigants through the repeal of the sunset provision of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 (15 U.S.C. 1 note).

#### SEC. 3. REPEAL OF SUNSET PROVISION.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 211 of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 (15 U.S.C. 1 note) is repealed.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) REVIVAL AND RESTORATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Sections 212, 213, and 214 of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 (15 U.S.C. 1 note) as in effect on June 21, 2020, and as amended by the laws described in subparagraph (B), are revived and restored.

(B) LAWS.—The laws described in this subparagraph are:

(i) Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 Extension Act (Public Law 111-30; 123 Stat. 1775).

(ii) The Act entitled "An Act to amend the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to extend the operation of such Act, and for other purposes", approved June 9, 2010 (Public Law 111-90; 124 Stat. 1275).

(2) DEFINITIONS.—Section 212 of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 (15 U.S.C. 1 note) is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (6); and

(B) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (6).

(c) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) MARKERS AND AGREEMENTS BEFORE SUNSET.—Notwithstanding the repeal under subsection (a), section 211(b) of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 (15 U.S.C. 1 note), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue to apply to any person who received a marker or entered into an antitrust leniency agreement on or before June 22, 2020.

(2) MARKERS AND AGREEMENTS AFTER SUNSET.—The repeal under subsection (a) shall apply to any person who received a marker or entered into an antitrust leniency agreement on or after June 23, 2020.

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 659—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2020 AS "SCHOOL BUS SAFETY MONTH"

Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 659

Whereas, in an average year, on every school day in the United States, approximately 500,000 public and private school buses carry more than 26,000,000 K-12 students to and from school;

Whereas school buses comprise the largest mass transportation fleet in the United States;

Whereas, in an average year, 48 percent of all K-12 students ride a school bus for each of the 180 school days in a year, and school bus operators drive school buses a total of nearly 4,680,000,000 miles;

Whereas the Child Safety Network (referred to in this preamble as the "CSN"), which is celebrating 31 years of public service in the United States, supports the CSN Safe Bus campaign, which is designed to provide the school bus industry with driver training, the latest technology, and free safety and security resources;

Whereas the designation of School Bus Safety Month will allow broadcast and digital media and social networking industries to commit to disseminating public service announcements that are produced to—

(1) provide free resources designed to safeguard children;

(2) recognize school bus operators and professionals; and

(3) encourage the driving public to engage in safer driving behavior near school buses when students board and disembark from school buses;

Whereas key leaders who deserve recognition during School Bus Safety Month and beyond have—

(1) provided security awareness training materials to more than 14,000 public and private school districts;

(2) trained more than 116,800 school bus operators; and

(3) provided more than 163,120 counterterrorism guides to individuals who are key to providing both safety and security for children in the United States; and

Whereas School Bus Safety Month offers the Senate and the people of the United States an opportunity to recognize and thank the school bus operators and the professionals focused on school bus safety and security in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate designate September 2020 as "School Bus Safety Month".

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 660—HONORING AND COMMEMORATING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN LEWIS

Mr. PERDUE (for himself, Mrs. LOEFLER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENZI, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROMNEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 660

Whereas the Senate mourns the loss of John Lewis, a titan in the struggle for civil rights and equality for all races, and commemorates his life and accomplishments;

Whereas John Lewis was born during the era of Jim Crow in a segregated community in which racism and discrimination ran rampant;

Whereas John Lewis's moral clarity and unwavering commitment to nonviolence