and warning system'') while maintaining the integrity of the public alert and warning system, including—

(1) guidance on the categories of public emergencies and appropriate circumstances that warrant an alert and warning from State, Tribal, and local governments using the public alert and warning system;

(2) the procedures for State, Tribal, and local government officials to authenticate civil emergencies and initiate, modify, and cancel alerts transmitted through the public alert and warning system, including protocols and technology capabilities for—

(A) the initiation, or prohibition on the initiation, of alerts by a single authorized or unauthorized individual;

(B) testing a State, Tribal, or local government incident management and warning tool without accidentally initiating an alert through the public alert and warning system; and

(C) steps a State, Tribal, or local government official should take to mitigate the possibility of the issuance of a false alert through the public alert and warning system;

(3) the standardization, functionality, and interoperability of incident management and warning tools used by State, Tribal, and local governments to notify the public of an emergency through the public alert and warning system;

(4) the annual training and recertification of emergency management personnel on requirements for originating and transmitting an alert through the public alert and warning system;

(5) the procedures, protocols, and guidance concerning the protective action plans that State, Tribal, and local governments should issue to the public following an alert issued under the public alert and warning system;

(6) the procedures, protocols, and guidance concerning the communications that State, Tribal, and local governments should issue to the public following a false alert issued under the public alert and warning system;

(7) a plan by which State, Tribal, and local government officials may, during an emergency, contact each other as well as Federal officials and participants in the Emergency Alert System and the Wireless Emergency Alerts System, when appropriate and necessary, by telephone, text message, or other means of communication regarding an alert that has been distributed to the public; and

(8) any other procedure the Administrator considers appropriate for maintaining the integrity of and providing for public confidence in the public alert and warning system.

(b) COORDINATION WITH NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL REPORT.—The Administrator shall ensure that the guidance developed under subsection (a) does not conflict with recommendations made for improving the public alert and warning system provided in the report submitted by the National Advisory Council under section 2(b)(7)(B) of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Modernization Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–143; 130 Stat. 332).

(c) PUBLIC CONSULTATION.—In developing the guidance under subsection (a), the Administrator shall ensure appropriate public consultation and, to the extent practicable, coordinate the development of the guidance with stakeholders of the public alert and warning system, including—

(1) appropriate personnel from Federal agencies, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Commission;

(2) representatives of State and local governments and emergency services personnel, who shall be selected from among individuals nominated by national organizations representing those governments and personnel;

(3) representatives of federally recognized Indian Tribes and national Indian organizations;

(4) communications service providers;

(5) vendors, developers, and manufacturers of systems, facilities, equipment, and capabilities for the provision of communications services;

(6) third-party service bureaus;

(7) the national organization representing the licensees and permittees of noncommercial broadcast television stations;

(8) technical experts from the broadcasting industry, including representatives of both the non-commercial and commercial radio broadcast industries and non-commercial and commercial television broadcast industries;

(9) educators from the Emergency Management Institute; and

(10) other individuals with technical expertise as the Administrator determines appropriate.

(d) INAPPLICABILITY OF FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the public consultation with stakeholders under subsection (c).

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed to amend, supplement, or abridge the authority of the Commission under the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) or in any other manner give the Administrator authority over communications service providers participating in the Emergency Alert System or the Wireless Emergency Alerts System.

SEC. 1096. FALSE ALERT REPORTING.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission, in consultation with the Administrator, shall complete a rulemaking proceeding to establish a system to receive from the Administrator or State, Tribal, or local governments reports of false alerts under the Emergency Alert System or the Wireless Emergency Alerts System for the purpose of recording such false alerts and examining their causes.

SEC. 1097. REPEATING EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGES FOR NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission, in consultation with the Administrator, shall complete a rulemaking proceeding to modify the Emergency Alert System to provide for repeating Emergency Alert System messages while an alert remains pending that is issued by—

(1) the President;

(2) the Administrator; or

(3) any other entity under specified circumstances as determined by the Commission, in consultation with the Administrator.

(b) SCOPE OF RULEMAKING.—Subsection (a)—

(1) shall apply to warnings of national security events, meaning emergencies of national significance, such as a missile threat, terror attack, or other act of war; and

(2) shall not apply to more typical warnings, such as a weather alert, AMBER Alert, or disaster alert.

SEC. 1098. INTERNET AND ONLINE STREAMING SERVICES EMERGENCY ALERT EXAMINATION.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and after providing public notice and opportunity for comment, the Commission shall complete an inquiry to examine the feasibility of updating the Emergency Alert System to enable or improve alerts to consumers provided through the internet, including through streaming services.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after completing the inquiry under subsection (a), the Commission shall submit a report on the findings and conclusions of the inquiry to—

(1) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

SA 2211. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II, add the following:

SEC. _____. STUDY ON ESTABLISHMENT OF ENERGETICS PROGRAM OFFICE.

The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering shall conduct a study to assess the feasibility and advisability of establishing a program office to coordinate energetics research and to ensure a robust and sustained energetics material enterprise.

SA 2212. Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. COTTON, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HAWLEY, and Ms. MCSALLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X, add the following:

Subtitle H—Transparency and Delivery of Medical Supplies

SEC. 1091. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Medical Supply Transparency and Delivery Act''.

SEC. 1092. EMERGENCY PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES TO ADDRESS COVID–19.

(a) EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR CRITICAL MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 3 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall appoint, detail, or temporarily assign a civilian to serve as the Executive Officer for Critical Medical Equipment and Supplies (in this section referred to as the ''Executive Officer''), who shall—

(A) direct, through the National Response Coordination Center of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the national production and distribution of critical medical equipment and supplies, including personal protective equipment, in support of the response of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (commonly known as ''COVID–19''); and

(B) report directly to the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for the duration of the appointment, detail, or temporary assignment.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall select the individual to

serve as the Executive Officer from among individuals with sufficient experience in defense and industrial acquisition and production matters, including such matters as described in section 668(a)(1)(B) of title 10, United States Code.

(3) AUTHORITIES.—The Executive Officer, acting through the National Response Coordination Center and in direct consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Commerce, shall use all available Federal acquisition authorities, including the authorities described under sections 101(b), 102, 301, 302, 303, 704, 705, 706, 708(c) and (d), and 710 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4511(b), 4512, 4531, 4532, 4533, 4554, 4555, 4556, 4558 (c) and (d), and 4560), to oversee all acquisition and logistics functions related to the response by the National Response Coordination Center to COVID–19.

(4) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Executive Officer, as the officer overseeing the acquisition and logistics functions of the response by the National Response Coordination Center to COVID–19, shall—

(A) receive all requests for equipment and supplies, including personal protective equipment, from States and Indian Tribes;

(B) make recommendations to the President on utilizing the full authorities available under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.) to increase production capacity as identified under subparagraphs (C) and (H) of subsection (c)(1);

(C) ensure that allocation of critical resources is carried out in a manner consistent with the needs identified in the reports required by subsection (c);

(D) direct, in consultation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Defense Logistics Agency, and other Federal agencies as appropriate, all distribution of critical equipment and supplies to the States and Indian Tribes, through existing commercial distributers where practical;

(E) communicate with State and local governments and Indian Tribes with respect to availability and delivery schedule of equipment and supplies;

(F) contribute to the COVID–19 strategic testing plan required by title I of division B of the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (Public Law 116–139) to ensure the Secretary of Health and Human Services includes in that plan a comprehensive plan to scale production and optimize distribution of COVID–19 tests, including molecular, antigen, and serological tests, in the United States; and

(G) establish, in direct consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the heads of any other appropriate Federal agencies, a comprehensive plan to address necessary supply chain issues in order to rapidly scale up production of a SARS–CoV–2 vaccine.

(5) TRANSPARENCY.—The Executive Officer shall make available, including on a publicly available website, information, updated not less frequently than every 3 days, including—

(A) the reports required by subsection (c);

(B) requests for equipment and supplies from State governments and Indian Tribes;

(C) standards used for data collection;

(D) modeling and any formulas used to determine allocation of equipment and supplies, and any related chain of command making final decisions on allocations;

(E) the amount and destination of equipment and supplies delivered;

(F) an explanation of why any portion of a purchase order placed under subsection (d), whether to replenish the Strategic National Stockpile or otherwise, will not be filled;

(G) the percentage amounts of procured products used to replenish the Strategic National Stockpile, targeted to COVID–19 hotspots, or going into the commercial market;

(H) metrics, formulas, and criteria used to determine hotspots or areas of critical need at the State, county, and Indian Health Service area level;

(I) production and procurement benchmarks, where practicable; and

(J) results of the outreach and stakeholder reviews required by subsection (c).

(6) ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.—The Secretary of Defense may detail members of the armed forces on active duty, or additional civilian employees of the Department of Defense, as appropriate, with relevant experience in acquisition matters, to support the Executive Officer.

(7) TERMINATION.—The office of the Executive Officer shall terminate 30 days after the Executive Officer certifies in writing to Congress that all needs of States and Indian Tribes identified in reports submitted under subsection (c) have been met and all Federal Government stockpiles have been replenished.

(b) COMMERCIAL SECTOR PARTICIPATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Executive Officer shall collect and compile data from each of the commercial distributors that is able to fulfill purchase orders authorized by this subtitle through the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Defense Logistics Agency, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and any other appropriate Federal agencies.

(2) DATA INCLUDED.—The data to be collected and compiled under paragraph (1) includes—

(A) the name and address of each delivery of supplies and equipment under a purchase order authorized by this subtitle;

(B) the number of such supplies and equipment delivered; and

(C) the date of each such delivery.

(c) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 7 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 7 days thereafter until the termination date described in subsection (a)(7), the Executive Officer, in coordination with the National Response Coordination Center of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Defense Logistics Agency, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall submit to Congress and the President, and publish in a timely manner in the Federal Register a summary of, a report including—

(A) an assessment of the needs of the States and Indian Tribes for equipment and supplies necessary to prevent, identify, mitigate, and recover from cases of COVID–19, including personal protective equipment, ventilators, testing supplies, construction supplies, and emergency food sources, for each month during the 2-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) an assessment of the quantities of equipment and supplies in the Strategic National Stockpile as of the date of the report and the projected gap between the quantities of equipment and supplies identified as needed in the assessment under subparagraph (A) and the quantities in the Stockpile;

(C) an identification of the industry sectors and manufacturers most ready to fulfill purchase orders for such equipment and supplies, including manufacturers that may be incentivized, through the exercise of authority under section 303(e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4533(e)), to modify, expand, or improve production processes to manufacture such equipment and supplies;

(D) an estimate of the funding and other measures necessary to rapidly expand manufacturing production capacity for such equipment and supplies, including—

(i) any efforts to expand, retool, or reconfigure production lines;

(ii) any efforts to establish new production lines through the purchase and installation of new equipment; or

(iii) the issuance of additional contracts, purchase orders, purchase guarantees, or other similar measures;

(E) an identification of government and privately owned stockpiles of equipment and supplies not included in the Strategic National Stockpile that could be repaired or refurbished;

(F) an identification of previously distributed critical supplies that can be redistributed based on current need;

(G) an identification of critical areas of need by county and Indian Health Service area in the United States and the metrics and criteria for their identification as critical;

(H) an inventory of the national production capacity for equipment and supplies identified as needed in the assessment under subparagraph (A); and

(I) an identification of the needs of essential employees and healthcare workers based on regular stakeholder reviews.

(2) FORM OF REPORTS.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(d) PURCHASE ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 day after receiving a report required under subsection (c), the President, using authorities provided under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.), shall—

(A) establish a fair and reasonable price for the sale of equipment and supplies identified in the reports required by subsection (c); and

(B) issue rated priority purchase orders pursuant to Department of Defense Directive 4400.1, part 101, subpart A of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations, or any other applicable acquisition authority, to procure equipment and supplies identified in the reports required by subsection (c).

(2) DISPOSITION OF UNUSED EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.—Any equipment or supplies produced pursuant to paragraph (1) using amounts from the Defense Production Act Fund and in excess of needs identified in reports required by subsection (c) shall be deposited in the Strategic National Stockpile.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF CONGRESS TO IMPOSE PRICE CONTROLS.—Paragraph (1)(A) shall be deemed to be a joint resolution authorizing the imposition of price controls for purposes of section 104(a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4514(a)).

(e) WAIVER OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements of sections 301(d)(1)(A), 302(d)(1), and subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 303(a)(6) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4531(d)(1)(A), 4532(d)(1), and 4533(a)(6)) are waived for purposes of this section until the termination date described in subsection (a)(6).

(f) FUNDING.—Amounts available in the Defense Production Act Fund under section 304 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4534) shall be available for purchases made under this section.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian Tribe'' has the meaning given the term ''Indian tribe'' in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(2) INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE AREA.—The term ''Indian Health Service area'' has the meaning given the term ''Service area'' in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1603).

(3) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(4) UNIFORMED SERVICES.—The term ''uniformed services'' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 37, United States Code.

SEC. 1093. ANNUAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report assessing the Strategic National Stockpile, including—

(1) recommendations for preparing for and responding to future pandemics;

(2) recommendations for changes to the Strategic National Stockpile, including to the management of the stockpile;

(3) in the case of the first report required to be submitted under this section—

(A) an assessment with respect to how much personal protective equipment used for the COVID–19 response was sourced within the United States and how much was sourced from the People's Republic of China and other foreign countries; and

(B) recommendations with respect to how to ensure that the United States supply chain for personal protective equipment is better equipped to respond to emergencies, including through the use of funds in the Defense Production Act Fund under section 304 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4534) to address shortages in that supply chain; and

(4) in the case of each subsequent report required to be submitted under this section—

(A) an assessment with respect to how much personal protective equipment was imported into the United States in the year preceding submission of the report and, of that equipment, how much would be used to prepare for and respond to a future pandemic; and

(B) a review of the implementation during that year of the recommendations required by paragraph (3)(B).

SEC. 1094. OVERSIGHT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Chairperson of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency shall designate any Inspector General responsible for conducting oversight of any program or operation performed in support of this subtitle to oversee the implementation of this subtitle, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with the duties, responsibilities, policies, and procedures of that Inspector General.

(b) REMOVAL.—The designation of an Inspector General under subsection (a) may be terminated only for permanent incapacity, inefficiency, neglect of duty, malfeasance, or conviction of a felony or conduct involving moral turpitude.

SA 2213. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4049, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2865. LEASE EXTENSION FOR BRYAN MULTI-SPORTS COMPLEX, WAYNE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Air Force may extend to the City of Goldsboro the existing lease of the approximately 62-acre Bryan Multi-Sports Complex located in Wayne County, North Carolina, for the purpose of operating a sports and recreation facility for the benefit of both the Air Force and the community.

(b) DURATION.—At the option of the Secretary of the Air Force, the lease entered into under this section may be extended for up to 30 additional years with a total lease period not to exceed 50 years.

(c) PAYMENTS UNDER THE LEASE.—The Secretary of the Air Force may waive the requirement under section 2667(b)(4) of title 10, United States Code, with respect to the lease entered into under this section if the Secretary determines that the lease enhances the quality of life of members of the Armed Forces.

(d) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the Sense of the Senate regarding the conditions governing the extension of the current lease for the Bryan Multi-Sports Complex that—

(1) the Senate has determined it is in the best interest of the community and the Air Force to extend the lease at no cost;

(2) the current lease allowed the Air Force to close their sports field on Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base and resulted in a savings of $15,000 per year in utilities and grounds maintenance costs;

(3) the current sports complex reduces force protection vulnerability now that the sports complex is located outside the fence line of the installation; and

(4) the facility has improved the quality of life for military families stationed at Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base by allowing members of the Armed Forces and their families to have access to world class sports facilities located adjacent to the installation and on-base privatized housing with easy access by junior enlisted members residing in the dorms.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President. I have 3 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate. the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 25, 2020, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 25, 2020, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

NATIONAL POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS MONTH

NATIONAL POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS DAY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 618.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 618) designating June 2020 as ''National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Month'' and June 27, 2020, as ''National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Day''.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 618) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of June 15, 2020, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

ANTITRUST CRIMINAL PENALTY ENHANCEMENT AND REFORM PERMANENT EXTENSION ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3377.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3377) to amend the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to repeal the sunset provision.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

There being no further debate, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 3377) was passed, as follows:

S. 3377

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''.