

119TH CONGRESS }
1st Session

SENATE

{ REPORT
119-16

PROMOTING RESILIENT SUPPLY CHAINS
ACT OF 2025

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
TRANSPORTATION

ON

S. 257



APRIL 28, 2025.—Ordered to be printed

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SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH CONGRESS

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Mr. CRUZ, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and
Transportation, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 257]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, to which was referred the bill (S. 257) to improve the resilience of critical supply chains, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of S. 257, Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act of 2025, is to clarify responsibilities for the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Analysis, including leading an inter-agency Supply Chain Resilience Working Group (Working Group) to study and assess American manufacturing and the supply chains that support critical goods, and providing strategies to mitigate supply chain shocks.

BACKGROUND AND NEEDS

While policymakers in the 2010s began raising concerns around maintaining the United States' economic competitive edge, especially through innovation in advanced manufacturing technologies, the COVID-19 pandemic laid bare that U.S. domestic manufacturing faces several challenges, including heavy reliance on fragmented global supply chains, labor shortages, high production costs, and outdated infrastructure. Congress has acknowledged this reliance represents an economic security liability for the country. Globalization and the drive to provide low-priced goods to Amer-

ican consumers contributed to offshoring beginning in the 1990s, making the United States vulnerable to disruptions from events like pandemics or geopolitical tensions.

The industry also currently struggles with skill gaps, especially in advanced technologies, and faces competition from lower-cost foreign producers. Issues like raw material shortages and regulatory burdens further complicate efforts to build resilient, flexible supply chains. In the wake of the 2020 pandemic, Congress has worked to identify appropriate ways for the Federal Government to incentivize reshoring of manufacturing back to the United States and provide better awareness of and transparency for the materials, services, and processes that impact the critical supply chains for important goods.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS

S. 257 would do the following:

- Clarify the responsibilities of the Department of Commerce’s Industry and Analysis division;
- Create a dedicated interagency working group to monitor and assess critical supply chains; and
- Require reports to identify gaps and vulnerabilities, including ways to reduce dependency on non-allied countries and to foster the relocation of manufacturing to the United States or allied nations.

The responsibilities and reporting requirements outlined in the Act would sunset after 10 years.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

S. 257 was introduced on January 27, 2025, by Senator Cantwell (for herself and Senators Blackburn and Blunt Rochester) and was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate. On February 5, 2025, the Committee met in open Executive Session and, by voice vote, ordered S. 257 reported favorably with amendments. On March 11, 2025, Senator Shaheen was added as a cosponsor.

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S. 4375, the Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act of 2024, was introduced on May 21, 2024, by Senator Cantwell (for herself and Senator Blackburn) and was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

H.R. 6571, a House companion bill, was introduced on December 4, 2023, by Representative Bucshon (for himself and Representative Blunt Rochester) and was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives. Eight cosponsors were later added. On May 15, 2024, H.R. 6571 passed the House under suspension of the rules with a recorded vote of 390–19.

ESTIMATED COSTS

In accordance with paragraph 11(a) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate and section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee provides the following cost estimate, prepared by the Congressional Budget Office:

S. 257, Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act of 2025			
As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation on February 5, 2025			
By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2025	2025-2030	2025-2035
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	*	not estimated
Increases <i>net direct spending</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2036?	No	Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply? No	
Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2036?	No	Mandate Effects	
		Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No
* = between zero and \$500,000.			

S. 257 would require the Department of Commerce to assess and prepare for disruptions to supply chains for goods that are critical to national or economic security. The bill would establish an inter-agency working group to identify actions that the federal government can take to mitigate the economic effects of incidents that cause gaps in manufacturing, warehousing, transportation, and distribution networks for those critical goods. The bill also would require the department to report annually to the Congress on the effectiveness of its efforts.

Implementing S. 257 would not impose significant new operating requirements on the Department of Commerce and other federal agencies because those agencies are already performing most of the responsibilities that would be required under the bill. CBO estimates that preparing the required assessments and reports would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2025–2030 period. Any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Aldo Prosperi. The estimate was reviewed by Christina Hawley Anthony, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director, Congressional Budget Office.

REGULATORY IMPACT STATEMENT

In accordance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee provides the following evaluation of the regulatory impact of the legislation, as reported:

Number of Persons Covered

S. 257 would establish the Supply Chain Resilience Working Group, composed of the agencies reliant on the Department of Commerce's Industry and Analysis division housed in the Department's International Trade Administration and tasked with assessing critical supply chains, including those for emerging technologies; identifying vulnerabilities; evaluating supply chain disruptions; and identifying gaps and potential supply chain shocks. It would also analyze the capacity of domestic and allied manufac-

turers and assess risks to market stability. The bill would not authorize any new regulations and therefore would not subject any individuals or businesses to new regulations.

Economic Impact

S. 257, as reported, is not expected to have a negative impact on the Nation's economy.

Privacy

S. 257 would require the Working Group to collaborate with Federal, State, local governments, and international allies to enhance supply chain resilience, reduce vulnerabilities, and create contingency plans for supply chain shocks. In addition, the bill outlines protections for voluntarily submitted critical supply chain information to the Department of Commerce, ensuring it would remain confidential and exempt from disclosure laws, except in specific circumstances, including provisions for information shared in good faith and limits on its use outside of supply chain resilience efforts.

Paperwork

S. 257 would require the Working Group to oversee the designation of critical industries, goods, and supply chains, with updates every 4 years. The report would assess the capacity of critical industries, identify threats and vulnerabilities, and propose strategies to mitigate risks, especially those related to emerging technologies. The Assistant Secretary would submit annual reports to Congress detailing the activities, data, and strategies to strengthen supply chains, assess risks, and improve the U.S. manufacturing base and international partnerships.¹

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING

In compliance with paragraph 4(b) of rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee provides that no provisions contained in the bill, as reported, meet the definition of congressionally directed spending items under the rule.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Short title; table of contents.

This section would provide that the bill may be cited as the “Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act of 2025” and would provide a table of contents.

Section 2. Additional responsibilities of Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Analysis.

This section would clarify the responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Analysis, to include—

- Promoting stability and resilience in critical supply chains and emerging technologies to strengthen U.S. national security, in consultation with the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security;
- Leading a working group and consulting with non-governmental representatives, industry, academia, and governments

¹Additional paperwork could arise from increased time required by affected parties, agencies, or individuals.

to promote resilient supply chains and prepare for and respond to disruptions in critical industries, supply chains, and emerging technologies;

- Encouraging the growth and competitiveness of U.S. production and manufacturing in emerging technologies;
- Assessing the resilience, diversity, and strength of critical supply chains and technologies, in consultation with the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security;
- Supporting the availability of critical goods from U.S. manufacturers and allied countries, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the U.S. Trade Representative;
- Assisting in preparing for and responding to supply chain shocks, including by improving flexible manufacturing capacities in the United States;
- Encouraging reduced reliance on critical goods from certain countries, in line with international agreements; and
- Encouraging the relocation of manufacturing for critical goods to the United States or allied nations to strengthen supply chain resilience.

Section 3. Critical supply chain resilience and crisis response working group.

This section would establish the Supply Chain Resilience Working Group, composed of the agencies reliant on the Department of Commerce's Industry and Analysis division housed in the Department's International Trade Administration and tasked with assessing critical supply chains, including those for emerging technologies; identifying vulnerabilities; evaluating supply chain disruptions; and identifying gaps and potential supply chain shocks. It would also analyze the capacity of domestic and allied manufacturers and assess risks to market stability.

The group would collaborate with Federal, State, local governments, and international allies to enhance supply chain resilience, reduce vulnerabilities, and create contingency plans for supply chain shocks. The Assistant Secretary would submit annual reports to Congress detailing the activities, data, and strategies to strengthen supply chains, assess risks, and improve the U.S. manufacturing base and international partnerships.

The Working Group would also oversee the designation of critical industries, goods, and supply chains, with updates every 4 years. The report would assess the capacity of critical industries, identify threats and vulnerabilities, and propose strategies to mitigate risks, especially those related to emerging technologies.

Lastly, this section would outline protections for voluntarily submitted critical supply chain information to the Department of Commerce, ensuring it would remain confidential and exempt from disclosure laws, except in specific circumstances, including provisions for information shared in good faith and limits on its use outside of supply chain resilience efforts.

Section 4. Department of Commerce capability assessment.

This section would direct the Secretary of Commerce to produce a report not later than 2 years of enactment to do the following: (1) identify the Department's relevant offices, resources, programs, and expertise related to critical supply chain resilience and manu-

facturing innovation; (2) assess the purpose, legal authority, effectiveness, efficiency, and limitations of these offices; and (3) provide recommendations for improving the Department's activities in these areas, including enhancing coordination, effectiveness, and collaboration with other agencies. The report would be submitted to Congress along with a strategy for implementing the recommendations, as appropriate and as determined by the Secretary.

Section 5. No additional funds.

This section would outline that no additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act.

Section 6. Sunset.

This section would provide that all requirements, responsibilities, and obligations terminate 10 years after the date of enactment.

Section 7. Definitions.

This section would define the terms, "agency", "ally or key international partner nation", "Assistant Secretary", "covered non-governmental representative", "critical good", "critical industry", "critical infrastructure", "critical supply chain", "critical supply chain information", "domestic enterprise", "domestic manufacturer", "emerging technology", "institution of higher education", "manufacture", "manufacturing technology", "production equipment", "program", "relevant committees of Congress", "resilient critical supply chain", "Secretary", "State", and "supply chain shock".

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee states that the bill as reported would make no change to existing law.

