

2028 and 2034 Games and aid in the execution of their legacy programs, including the promotion of youth sports in the United States. It is also worth noting that this bill would come at no cost to the Federal Government.

As you may know, the United States is one of the only countries with an Olympic committee that does not receive funding from the Federal Government. All U.S.-hosted Olympic Games must instead rely on corporate partnerships, proceeds from broadcast agreements and ticket sales, and philanthropic contributions.

Historically, Congress has authorized commemorative coins to honor the Olympic Games and Olympic athletes, including for the 1984, 1996, and 2002 Olympic Games in the United States. The 2028 games are 3 years from today, and preparations for this grand event have already been underway in the region. This legislation can help ensure the 2028 and 2034 games have the resources necessary to be world-class events and showcase all that America has to offer.

I thank Senators CURTIS, SCHIFF, and MULLIN for introducing this legislation with me in the Senate, as well as Representatives SHERMAN, LUCAS, CALVERT, KAMLAGER-DOVE, and MOORE for leading the companion in the House. I hope all our colleagues will join us in supporting this bill to ensure that Los Angeles, CA, Salt Lake City, UT, and our entire Nation are able to put on successful and memorable Olympic and Paralympic Games.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 320—DESIGNATING JULY 2025 AS “PLASTIC POLLUTION ACTION MONTH”

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 320

Whereas plastic pollution represents a global threat that will require individual and collective action, both nationally and internationally, to address;

Whereas approximately 460,000,000 tons of plastic are produced each year, a number that is projected to triple by 2050;

Whereas, in the United States—
(1) the rate of plastic waste recycling decreased in 2021 to between 4 and 6 percent; and

(2) less than 3 percent of plastic waste is recycled into a similar quality product;

Whereas a study from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development found that, in 2024, the United States—

(1) mismanaged 3 percent of plastic waste;
(2) landfilled 73 percent of plastic waste;
(3) incinerated 19 percent of plastic waste; and

(4) recycled 5 percent of plastic waste;

Whereas single-use plastics account for not less than 40 percent of the plastic produced every year;

Whereas more than 12,000,000 tons of plastic waste enter the ocean every year from land-based sources alone;

Whereas, if no action is taken, the flow of plastics into the ocean is expected to triple by 2040;

Whereas, as of the date of adoption of this resolution, studies estimate that there are approximately 171,000,000,000 pieces of plastic in the oceans of the world;

Whereas, of those 171,000,000,000 pieces of plastic in the ocean, 1 percent floats, 5 percent washes up on beaches, and 94 percent sinks to the bottom;

Whereas more than 2,000 marine species have consumed plastics;

Whereas plastics, and associated chemicals of plastics, are ingested by humans and are associated with well-established human health risks;

Whereas studies show that scientists have found microplastic particles in the blood, lungs, colons, breastmilk, livers, feces, sputum, and placentas of humans;

Whereas studies suggest that humans ingest up to 1,500,000 microplastic particles per day;

Whereas taking action to reduce plastic production and use, to collect and clean up litter, and to reuse and recycle more plastics will lead to less plastic pollution;

Whereas, every July, individuals challenge themselves to reduce their plastic footprint through “Plastics Free July”;

Whereas, during the 50-year period preceding the date of adoption of this resolution, more than 18,000,000 volunteers have joined the International Coastal Cleanup to collect more than 380,000,000 pounds of plastic and debris while simultaneously recording their findings to inform research and upstream action;

Whereas switching to reusable items instead of single-use items can prevent waste, save water, and reduce litter; and

Whereas July 2025 is an appropriate month to designate as “Plastic Pollution Action Month” to recommit to taking action, individually and as a country, to reduce plastic pollution: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 2025 as “Plastic Pollution Action Month”;

(2) recognizes the dangers to human health and the environment posed by plastic pollution; and

(3) encourages all individuals in the United States to protect, conserve, maintain, and rebuild public health and the environment by responsibly participating in activities to reduce plastic pollution in July 2025 and year-round.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 17—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT ANY PUBLIC RENDITION OF “THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER” SHOULD BE PERFORMED AS WRITTEN BY FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, IN ENGLISH

Mr. MULLIN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 17

Whereas “The Star-Spangled Banner”, written by Francis Scott Key in 1814, was designated as the national anthem of the United States by Congress in 1931;

Whereas the lyrics of “The Star-Spangled Banner”, as originally composed in English, reflect the historical and cultural significance of the resilience and unity of the United States during a time of national challenge;

Whereas the English-language text of the anthem, as written by Francis Scott Key,

serves as a unifying symbol of the heritage and patriotism of the United States;

Whereas preserving the original English lyrics in public performances honors the historical context and intent of the anthem as a representation of the values and identity of the United States; and

Whereas maintaining the integrity of the anthem’s original language fosters a shared understanding and respect for its meaning among all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That—

(1) any public rendition of “The Star-Spangled Banner” should be performed as written by Francis Scott Key, in the English language, to preserve the historical and cultural integrity of the national anthem and maintain its unifying significance for the people of the United States; and

(2) performers and organizers of public events are encouraged to honor the tradition of presenting “The Star-Spangled Banner” in its original English form, as a tribute to its historical and patriotic importance.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2852. Mr. THUNE (for Mr. MERKLEY) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 283, commemorating the 90th birthday of His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama on July 6, 2025, as “A Day of Compassion” and expressing support for the human rights and distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical identity of the Tibetan people.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2852. Mr. THUNE (for Mr. MERKLEY) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 283, commemorating the 90th birthday of His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama on July 6, 2025, as “A Day of Compassion” and expressing support for the human rights and distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical identity of the Tibetan people; as follows:

In the matter following the resolving clause, strike paragraph (3) and insert the following:

(3) affirms the Tibetan people’s internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including their right to exercise regional autonomy and to protect the distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical identity of the Tibetan people;

NOTICE OF INTENT TO OBJECT TO PROCEEDING

I, Senator JIM BANKS, intend to object proceeding to the nomination of Col. George H. Sebren Jr. to grade of Brigadier General, dated July 14, 2025.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following law clerks to the Senate Judiciary Committee be granted floor privileges until July 31, 2025: Isabella Jackson-Saitz, Dakota Willenbrock, Benjamin Bui, and Elizabeth Schluter.

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

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have a unanimous consent request that the

following law clerks in Senator CAPITO's office be granted floor privileges until July 16, 2025: Hannah Bedard and George Minning.

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

NATIONAL MANUFACTURING ADVISORY COUNCIL ACT

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 89, S. 433.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 433) to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish the National Manufacturing Advisory Council within the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment, as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be inserted is printed in italic.)

S. 433

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 "National Manufacturing Advisory Council Act".

SEC. 2. NATIONAL MANUFACTURING ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADVISORY COUNCIL.—The term "Advisory Council" means the National Manufacturing Advisory Council established under subsection (b).

(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

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

(B) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(F) the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate;

(G) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(H) the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives;

(I) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives;

(J) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(K) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(L) the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives.

(3) ECONOMICALLY DISTRESSED AREA.—The term "economically distressed area" means an area that meets 1 or more of the requirements described in section 301(a) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3161(a)).

(4) RURAL AREA.—The term "rural area" means an area located outside a metropolitan statistical area, as designated by the Office of Management and Budget.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the United States Trade Representative, and the Secretary of Education, shall establish within the Department of Commerce the National Manufacturing Advisory Council.

(c) MISSION.—The mission of the Advisory Council shall be to—

(1) provide a forum for—

(A) regular communication between the Federal Government and the manufacturing sector, including manufacturing workers, in the United States; and

(B) discussing and proposing solutions to problems relating to the manufacturing sector in the United States, including the manufacturing workforce, supply chain interruptions, and regulatory and other logistical challenges;

(2) advise the Secretary regarding policies and programs of the Federal Government that affect manufacturing, including the manufacturing workforce, in the United States; and

(3) annually produce a national strategic plan, as described in subsection (g), that provides recommendations to the Secretary and the appropriate committees of Congress regarding how to help the United States remain the preeminent destination throughout the world for investment in manufacturing, which shall be based on the execution of the duties of the Advisory Council.

(d) DUTIES.—The duties of the Advisory Council shall include the following:

(1) Meeting not less frequently than once every 180 days, in a manner to be determined by the Secretary and that is in compliance with chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, in order to provide independent advice and recommendations to the Secretary regarding issues involving manufacturing in the United States.

(2) Identifying and assessing the impact that technological developments, critical production capacity, skill availability, investment patterns, and emerging defense needs have on the manufacturing competitiveness of the United States and providing advice and recommendations to the Secretary regarding that impact.

(3) Soliciting input from the public and private sectors and academia relating to emerging trends in manufacturing, and the responsiveness of Federal programming with respect to manufacturing, and providing advice and recommendations to the Secretary for areas of increased Federal attention with respect to manufacturing.

(4) Identifying, and providing advice and recommendations to the Secretary regarding, global and domestic manufacturing trends, including on matters such as supply chain interruptions, logistical challenges, and demographic and technological changes affecting the manufacturing base in the United States.

(5) Providing advice and recommendations to the Secretary on matters relating to investment in, and support of, the manufacturing workforce in the United States, including on matters such as—

(A) worker participation in planning for the deployment of new technologies across the manufacturing sector in the United States and within workplaces in that sector;

(B) training and education priorities for the Federal Government and employers to assist workers in adapting the skills and experiences of those workers to fit the demands of the manufacturing sector in the United States in the 21st century;

(C) how the development of new technologies and processes have impacted, and will impact, the manufacturing workforce of

the United States and the economy of the United States, which shall be based on input from manufacturing workers;

(D) policies and procedures that expand access to jobs, career advancement opportunities, and management opportunities in the manufacturing sector in the United States for low-income individuals in the United States, or new entrants into that sector, in both urban and rural areas; and

(E) how to improve access to demand-driven manufacturing-related education, training, and re-training for workers, including at community and technical colleges, through other institutions of higher education, and through apprenticeships and work-based learning opportunities.

(6) Providing recommendations to the Secretary on ways to—

(A) provide—

(i) manufacturing-related worker education, training, and development; and

(ii) entrepreneurship training relating to manufacturing;

(B) connect individuals and businesses with services described in subparagraph (A) that are offered in the communities of those individuals or businesses;

(C) coordinate services relating to manufacturing employee engagement, including employee ownership and workforce training;

(D) connect manufacturers with community and technical colleges, other institutions of higher education, State or local workforce development boards established under section 101 or 107 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3111, 3122), labor organizations, and nonprofit job training providers to develop and support training and job placement services, and apprenticeship and online learning platforms, for new and incumbent manufacturing workers;

(E) integrate new technologies and processes into the manufacturing sector in the United States and address the workforce impacts of those new technologies and processes; and

(F) develop best practices for manufacturers to incorporate, or transition to, employee ownership structures.

(7) With respect to the matters described in paragraphs (1) through (6), soliciting input from—

(A) economically distressed areas;

(B) geographically diverse regions of the United States, including both urban and rural areas; and

(C) areas of the United States that have suffered mass layoffs in the manufacturing sector.

(8) Identifying Federal, State, or other regulations that may have caused, or will cause, unnecessary supply chain disruptions, impaired business operations, increased prices, or other costly burdens for consumers and the manufacturing sector in the United States and recommending to the Secretary steps to—

(A) mitigate those consequences; and

(B) foster an environment in the United States that is favorable to manufacturers, manufacturing workers, and consumers.

(9) Completing other specific tasks requested by the Secretary.

(e) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Advisory Council shall—

(A) consist of not more than 30 individuals appointed by the Secretary with a balance of backgrounds, experiences, and viewpoints; and

(B) include individuals with manufacturing experience who represent—

(i) private industry, including small and medium-sized manufacturers and any relevant standards development organizations or relevant trade associations;