

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;

(ii) academia; and

(iii) labor.

(2) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, accept recommendations from the public regarding the appointment of individuals under paragraph (1).

(3) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the Advisory Council shall be appointed by the Secretary for a term of 3 years.

(B) RENEWAL.—The Secretary may renew an appointment made under subparagraph (A) for not more than 2 additional terms.

(C) STAGGER TERMS.—The Secretary may stagger the terms of the members of the Advisory Council to ensure that the terms of those members expire during different years.

(D) VACANCIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), a member appointed to fill a vacancy on the Advisory Council occurring before the expiration of the term for which the predecessor of the newly appointed member was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term of the predecessor.

(ii) FURTHER SERVICE.—A member of the Advisory Council who is appointed for the remainder of a term of a predecessor under clause (i) may serve after the expiration of that term of the predecessor and until the date on which the Secretary has appointed a successor.

(f) TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—All functions of the United States Manufacturing Council of the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce, as in existence on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be transferred to the Advisory Council.

(2) DEEMING OF NAME.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Manufacturing Council of the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce shall be deemed a reference to the Advisory Council.

(3) EXISTING ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Any Federal advisory committee of the Department of Commerce that is operating on the day before the date of enactment of this Act under a charter filed in accordance with section 1008(c) of title 5, United States Code, for the purpose of addressing the purposes and duties described in this section shall satisfy the requirement under subsection (b) to establish the Advisory Council if, not later than 180 days after that date of enactment, the Federal advisory committee is modified, as necessary, to comply with the requirements of this section.

(g) NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Advisory Council holds the initial meeting of the Advisory Council, and annually thereafter, the Advisory Council shall submit to the Secretary and the appropriate committees of Congress—

(1) a national strategic plan for manufacturing in the United States that is based on the execution of the duties of the Advisory Council under subsection (d); and

(2) a detailed statement of the activities that the Advisory Council conducted to carry out the duties of the Advisory Council under subsection (d).

(h) DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT.—In accordance with prevailing laws and regulations, the Secretary, as the Secretary considers appropriate, shall furnish to the Advisory Council relevant information that—

(1) is in the possession of the Department of Commerce; and

(2) relates to the mission of the Advisory Council.

(i) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.

(j) SUNSET.—The Advisory Council shall terminate on September 30 of the fifth year after the year in which the Advisory Council holds the first meeting of the Advisory Council.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

## ILLEGAL RED SNAPPER AND TUNA ENFORCEMENT ACT

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 86, S. 283.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 283) to require the Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology and the Administrator of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to develop a standard methodology for identifying the country of origin of seafood to support enforcement against illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, 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.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (S. 283) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 283

*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 “Illegal Red Snapper and Tuna Enforcement Act”.

### SEC. 2. METHODOLOGY FOR IDENTIFYING THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF SEAFOOD.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

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

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

(B) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(3) KEY AGENCY LEADERSHIP.—The term “key agency leadership” means the Administrator and the Under Secretary in consultation with the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

(4) RED SNAPPER.—The term “red snapper” means the species *Lutjanus campechanus*.

(5) TUNA.—The term “tuna” means the following species of tuna:

(A) Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*).

(B) Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*).

(C) Bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*).

(6) UNDER SECRETARY.—The term “Under Secretary” means the Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(b) STANDARD METHODOLOGY FOR IDENTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Key agency leadership shall, in accordance with this section, jointly develop a standard methodology, based on chemical analysis, for identifying the country of origin of seafood to support enforcement against illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Key agency leadership shall ensure that the methodology developed under this subsection—

(A) is consistent with the needs of Federal and State law enforcement agencies in combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing;

(B) minimizes processing time;

(C) involves the use of a field kit that can be easily carried by one individual; and

(D) to the extent practicable, can be used to test prepared food, including raw preparations of seafood such as ceviche, sashimi, sushi, and poke.

(3) INITIAL SPECIES FOR IDENTIFICATION.—In developing the methodology under this subsection, key agency leadership shall conduct pilot studies on red snapper, as an example of a stationary stock, and tuna, as an example of a highly migratory stock.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that includes the following:

(1) A summary of the methodology developed under subsection (b).

(2) A plan for operationalizing the methodology developed under subsection (b).

(3) In the event that any aspect of the methodology developed under subsection (b) is impracticable, an explanation of why, whether additional research would make developing such a methodology practicable, and whether a different approach other than chemical analysis might be practicable.

### SEC. 3. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR IUU FISHING ENFORCEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized to, in coordination with the United States Coast Guard, expend funds appropriated for the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance to provide maritime technical assistance to maritime forces from other nations in efforts to combat illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing (commonly known as “IUU fishing”) and other transnational organized crime. Such technical assistance may include providing observers, shipriders, and specialized personnel to deploy with such maritime forces, in addition to remote sensing, analysis of data, and operational intelligence, as appropriate and consistent with United States law and policy.

(b) APPLICATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided under subsection (a) shall apply to the use of the United States Coast Guard members deployed to and operating aboard Department of Defense, partner nation, or international partner platforms, as well as partner nation personnel operating aboard United States military and Coast Guard assets or international partner vessels, as appropriate.

### COMMEMORATING THE 90TH BIRTHDAY OF HIS HOLINESS THE 14TH DALAI LAMA ON JULY 6, 2025, AS “A DAY OF COMPASSION”

Mr. THUNE. 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. 283.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A 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.

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

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Merkley amendment, at the desk, to the resolution be agreed to; that the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; that the preamble be agreed to; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The amendment (No. 2852) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the resolution.)

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;

The resolution (S. Res. 283), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 283

Whereas July 6, 2025, marks the 90th birthday of His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama;

Whereas the 14th Dalai Lama was born in northeastern Tibet in 1935, was enthroned as the 14th incarnation in 1940, and was called upon to assume temporal leadership of Tibet in 1950 in response to a tumultuous time as the newly established People’s Republic of China sent its military to seize control of Tibet;

Whereas the leader of the People’s Republic of China, Mao Zedong, assured the Dalai Lama that “the Tibetan people have the right of exercising national regional autonomy” under Chinese rule and conveyed to the Dalai Lama that Tibet’s distinct religious and cultural traditions would be respected, as reflected in the Seventeen Point Agreement of 1951;

Whereas the Government of the People’s Republic of China, led by the Chinese Communist Party, steadily eroded the Tibetan autonomy to which it committed in the Seventeen Point Agreement through repressive political and military actions, leading to tension, resistance, and ultimately the Dalai Lama’s exile in 1959;

Whereas, in March 1959, the Dalai Lama fled Tibet after Chinese Communist forces

began shelling Lhasa and has since been residing in India, along with tens of thousands of Tibetan refugees;

Whereas, for more than 7 decades, His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama has significantly advanced greater understanding, tolerance, harmony, and respect among the religious faiths of the world;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has led the effort to preserve the rich and distinct cultural, religious, historical, and linguistic heritage of the people of Tibet while working to safeguard other endangered cultures throughout the world;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has been gravely concerned by the degraded state of the environment of Tibet and the unchecked exploitation of the natural resources of Tibet, including fresh water, because they have implications not only for Tibetans, but also for the whole of Asia;

Whereas, beginning in 1979, the Dalai Lama has visited various parts of the United States and subsequently gained the admiration of all levels of society in the United States;

Whereas the people of the United States have consistently expressed their appreciation for the culture and religion of Tibetan Buddhists, including through their support of its preservation, and political and diplomatic support for the Dalai Lama in his capacity as a spiritual leader;

Whereas there is strong bipartisan support from successive Congresses and Administrations for the Dalai Lama’s vision for Tibet and the world and for a negotiated resolution that leads to meaningful autonomy for Tibetans that ensures they are able to freely practice their religion, culture, and language;

Whereas, on October 17, 2007, Congress awarded the Congressional Gold Medal to the Dalai Lama, finding in the Fourteenth Dalai Lama Congressional Gold Medal Act (Public Law 109–287; 120 Stat. 1231) that he is recognized around the world as “a leading figure of moral and religious authority” and is “the unrivaled spiritual and cultural leader of the Tibetan people”;

Whereas, wherever followers of Tibetan Buddhism reside, including Tibet, the United States, Bhutan, India, Mongolia, Nepal, the Russian Federation, and other countries around the world, those followers look to the Dalai Lama for religious leadership and spiritual guidance;

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights holds that “[e]veryone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,” including the freedom to change religion or belief and to practice it in private or public;

Whereas at least 159 Tibetans in Tibet are known to have self-immolated, with statements or records left by many of them calling for freedom for Tibet and the return of the Dalai Lama;

Whereas, in 1991, section 355 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102–138; 105 Stat. 713) expressed the sense of Congress that Tibet “is an occupied country under the established principles of international law” and that “Tibet’s true representatives are the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government in exile as recognized by the Tibetan people”;

Whereas, in 1961, with the support of the United States, United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1723 called for “the cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms, including their right to self-determination”;

Whereas the Government of the People’s Republic of China has interfered in the identification and installation of reincarnated