

(3) NONAPPLICABILITY OF THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Team shall not be subject to the requirements of chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “Federal Advisory Committee Act”).

SEC. 10. STUDY OF LAND IN HOT SPRINGS AND WASHAKIE COUNTIES.

(a) DEFINITION OF COUNTIES.—In this section, the term “Counties” means each of the following counties in the State:

- (1) Hot Springs County.
- (2) Washakie County.

(b) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a study to evaluate the potential for the development of new special motorized recreation areas in the Counties.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) LAND INCLUDED.—The study under paragraph (1) shall evaluate the potential for the development of new special motorized recreation areas on Federal land managed by the Bureau in the Counties except any land that is subject to a restriction on the use of motorized or mechanized vehicles under any Federal law, including this Act.

(B) PUBLIC INPUT; COLLABORATION.—In carrying out the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

- (i) offer opportunities for public input; and
 - (ii) collaborate with—
- (I) State parks, historic sites, and trails; and
- (II) the Counties.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report describing the findings of the study under paragraph (1).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 86—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2758 (XXVI) AND THE HARMFUL CONFLATION OF CHINA’S “ONE CHINA PRINCIPLE” AND THE UNITED STATES’ “ONE CHINA POLICY”

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RICKETTS, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 86

Whereas, on October 25, 1971, United Nations General Assembly passed Resolution 2758, which recognizes the Government of the People’s Republic of China (referred to in this preamble as the “PRC”) as the representative of the member state “China” in the United Nations;

Whereas the purpose of Resolution 2758 was to address the question of which government would represent the “China” seat at the United Nations, and not to address any other issues, including issues related to Taiwan’s ultimate political status;

Whereas, in recent years, the PRC has linked Resolution 2758 with its “One China Principle” and has claimed that Resolution 2758 addresses the matter of sovereignty over Taiwan;

Whereas the “One China Principle” is a policy held by the Chinese Communist Party that—

(1) the PRC is the sole sovereign nation using the name “China”; and

(2) Taiwan is an inalienable part of China;

Whereas Resolution 2758 did not endorse and is not equivalent to the “One China Principle” and countries that supported Resolution 2758 do not necessarily accept the “One China Principle”;

Whereas Resolution 2758 does not represent an international consensus regarding the PRC’s stance that Taiwan is part of China;

Whereas PRC officials misrepresent Resolution 2758 by claiming the adoption of Resolution 2758 implies acceptance of the “One China Principle” and the PRC’s claims to Taiwan;

Whereas the PRC misleadingly claims that countries with a “one China policy” have accepted and abide by the PRC’s “One China Principle”;

Whereas Deputy Secretary of State Kurt Campbell said, in a 2024 hearing before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, that Resolution 2758 “is a tool [that China uses] to make the argument that somehow Taiwan’s status is illegitimate”, and reiterated United States commitments to Taiwan;

Whereas the “one China policy” of the United States acknowledges the PRC’s “One China Principle”, but affirms that—

- (1) the United States does not take a position on Taiwan’s status; and
- (2) this issue should be resolved peacefully by the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait;

Whereas, in 1982, during the administration of President Ronald Reagan, the United States conveyed Six Assurances to Taiwan’s President Chiang Ching-kuo, including that the United States had not changed its position regarding sovereignty over Taiwan, and each subsequent United States presidential administration has reaffirmed these Six Assurances;

Whereas Taiwan has established representative offices in more than 60 countries and at the European Union and the World Trade Organization, which disproves the PRC’s claim of a unified United Nations position or international consensus on Taiwan’s status;

Whereas the PRC has weaponized Resolution 2758 and the “One China Principle” to isolate Taiwan and to prevent its meaningful participation at the United Nations, United Nations-affiliated agencies, and other international fora, including at the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and Interpol;

Whereas the PRC has bolstered its claims and engaged in revisionist history by successfully altering historic United Nations documents to changes references to “Taiwan” to “Taiwan, Province of China”;

Whereas, in 2005, the Secretary of the World Health Organization signed a memorandum of understanding with the PRC Ministry of Health regarding how the World Health Organization would engage with Taiwan, which included a requirement that communication with Taiwan go through the PRC;

Whereas United Nations General Secretary Ban Ki-moon cited Resolution 2758 when refusing Taiwan’s accession to the United Nations in 2007, based on the incorrect assertion that Resolution 2758 supports China’s claim that Taiwan is part of China;

Whereas the United Nations has used Resolution 2758 as a justification for requiring Taiwan citizens, including those with official invitations to attend United Nations events, journalists, and representatives of non-governmental organizations, to obtain PRC-issued Taiwan Compatriot Permits in addition to their passport or a PRC passport to gain entry to United Nations facilities;

Whereas Secretary of State Antony Blinken released a statement in 2021, which criticized the United Nations’ exclusion of

Taiwan civil society members and emphasized that denying entry to such individuals undermines the work of the United Nations;

Whereas, in 2022, Robert O’Brien, former United States National Security Advisor, stated that—

(1) the PRC manipulates Resolution 2758 to make false claims regarding Taiwan’s status in order “to undermine the international order and the international system”; and

(2) Resolution 2758 “relates solely to the occupancy of the China seat at the United Nations and nothing more”;

Whereas, after the Inter-Parliamentary Alliance on China passed a model resolution clarifying the contents of Resolution 2758 in 2024, the Australian Senate, the Dutch House of Representatives, the United Kingdom House of Commons, the Canadian House of Commons, and the European Parliament have all approved resolutions opposing the PRC’s distortion of Resolution 2758 and efforts by the PRC to block Taiwan’s meaningful participation in international organizations;

Whereas, in August 2023, the Central American Parliament (also known as “PARLACEN”) expelled Taiwan, after more than 20 years as a permanent observer, from holding such status at its sessions and falsely claimed that Resolution 2758 deemed Taiwan a “province of mainland China, which disqualifies it from participating as an independent country”;

Whereas, in October 2024, South Africa’s Department of International Relations and Cooperation echoed PRC propaganda by inaccurately citing Resolution 2758 as justification to direct Taiwan’s representative office to relocate outside of the capital, Pretoria;

Whereas the PRC cites Resolution 2758 as a justification to coerce, intimidate, or punish sovereign nations for engagement and partnership with Taiwan; and

Whereas, since 2016, the PRC has successfully induced or pressured 10 nations: São Tomé and Príncipe, Panama, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Burkina Faso, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Nauru, to cut diplomatic ties with Taiwan; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms that the longstanding “one China policy” of the United States does not affirmatively recognize the People’s Republic of China’s claim to control over Taiwan and its outlying islands, but rather “acknowledges” this position, reaffirms the interest of the United States in a peaceful resolution of cross-strait issues, “has not agreed to take any position regarding sovereignty over Taiwan”, and “will not exert pressure on Taiwan to enter into negotiations with the PRC”;

(2) reaffirms that the “one China policy” of the United States and the similar policies of its partners are not equivalent to the “One China Principle” of the Chinese Communist Party;

(3) emphasizes that United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758 is not equivalent to, and does not endorse, the PRC’s “One China Principle”;

(4) emphasizes further that Resolution 2758 does not take a position on Taiwan’s ultimate political status, as explicitly recognized by PRC leaders at the time, and does not represent a United Nations consensus on Taiwan’s status;

(5) opposes China’s use of the “One China Principle” to coerce the United States, Taiwan, and other countries to accept its claims over Taiwan;

(6) supports Taiwan’s diplomatic allies in continuing official relationships with Taiwan, and other nations across the world in strengthening their partnerships with Taiwan;

(7) reaffirms support for Taiwan's membership in international organizations for which statehood is not a requirement for membership and encourages meaningful participation for Taiwan in organizations in which its membership is not possible;

(8) recognizes that Taiwan is a reliable and indispensable partner on issues ranging from global health to advanced manufacturing, and its resources and expertise are assets from which the international community should fully benefit;

(9) supports ensuring that Taiwan passport holders are able to access United Nations grounds and should not be required to provide PRC-issued identification;

(10) encourages the United States Government to work with partners on joint efforts to counter China's false narratives about Resolution 2758; and

(11) supports the efforts of other countries to differentiate between their policies and the "One China Principle" to counter China's propaganda about international views of Taiwan.

SENATE RESOLUTION 87—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 2025 AS "AMERICAN HEART MONTH"

Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. CRAPO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 87

Whereas cardiovascular disease (referred to in this preamble as "CVD") affects men, women, and children of every age and race in the United States;

Whereas CVD continues to be the leading cause of death in the United States, claiming the lives of over 940,000 individuals in the United States in 2022;

Whereas heart disease and stroke claimed more lives in 2021 in the United States than all forms of cancer and chronic lower respiratory disease combined;

Whereas, from 2019 to 2020, deaths from heart disease increased by 4.8 percent, the largest increase in heart disease deaths since 2012;

Whereas individuals in the United States have made significant progress in reducing the death rate for CVD, but this progress has been more modest with respect to the death rate for CVD among certain racial and ethnic minority populations;

Whereas CVD results in tremendous health care costs and lost productivity, and, if not addressed, the United States alone will spend over \$1,000,000,000,000 by 2035 on costs relating to CVD;

Whereas, between 2019 and 2020, heart disease accounted for \$252,000,000,000 in health care expenditures and lost productivity in the United States;

Whereas, in 2021, sudden cardiac arrest accounted for over 20,000 deaths in the United States;

Whereas approximately every 40 seconds an individual in the United States will have a heart attack;

Whereas, in 2021, stroke accounted for approximately 1 in every 21 deaths in the United States;

Whereas CVDs are the leading causes of maternal death among women in the United States, accounting for more than ¼ of pregnancy-related deaths between 2017 and 2019;

Whereas congenital heart defects are—

- (1) the most common types of birth defects in the United States; and

- (2) the leading cause of death for infants with birth defects;

Whereas extensive clinical and statistical studies have identified major and contrib-

uting factors that increase the risk of CVD, including—

- (1) high blood pressure;
- (2) high blood cholesterol;
- (3) poor diet;
- (4) tobacco use and exposure to nicotine;
- (5) physical inactivity;
- (6) insufficient or poor-quality sleep;
- (7) obesity; and
- (8) diabetes mellitus;

Whereas an individual can greatly reduce the risk of CVD through lifestyle modification coupled with medical treatment when necessary;

Whereas greater awareness and early detection of risk factors for CVD can improve and save the lives of thousands of individuals in the United States each year;

Whereas under section 101(1) of title 36, United States Code, the President is requested to issue an annual proclamation designating February as American Heart Month;

Whereas the American Heart Association and many other organizations celebrate National Wear Red Day during February by "going red" to increase awareness about CVD as the leading cause of death for women; and

Whereas, every year since 1964, the President has issued a proclamation designating the month of February as "American Heart Month"; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) designates February 2025 as "American Heart Month";

- (2) supports the goals and ideals of American Heart Month;

- (3) recognizes and reaffirms the commitment of the United States to fighting cardiovascular disease (referred to in this resolution as "CVD") by—

- (A) promoting awareness about the causes, risks, and prevention of CVD;

- (B) supporting research on CVD; and

- (C) taking other steps to improve health outcomes associated with CVD and reduce associated long-term disability and mortality;

- (4) commends the efforts of States, territories, and possessions of the United States, localities, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States who support American Heart Month; and

- (5) encourages every individual in the United States to learn about their risk for CVD.

SENATE RESOLUTION 88—DESIGNATING MARCH 7, 2025, AS "NATIONAL SPEECH AND DEBATE EDUCATION DAY"

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. WARNOCK, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 88

Whereas it is essential for youth to learn and practice the art of communicating with and without technology;

Whereas speech and debate education offers students myriad forms of public speaking through which students may develop talent and exercise unique voice and character;

Whereas speech and debate education gives students the 21st century skills of commu-

nication, critical thinking, creativity, and collaboration;

Whereas critical analysis and effective communication allow important ideas, texts, and philosophies the opportunity to flourish;

Whereas personal, professional, and civic interactions are enhanced by the ability of the participants in those interactions to listen, concur, question, and dissent with reason and compassion;

Whereas students who participate in speech and debate have chosen a challenging activity that requires regular practice, dedication, and hard work;

Whereas teachers and coaches of speech and debate devote in-school, afterschool, and weekend hours to equip students with life-changing skills and opportunities;

Whereas National Speech and Debate Education Day emphasizes the lifelong impact of providing people of the United States with the confidence and preparation to both discern and share views;

Whereas National Speech and Debate Education Day acknowledges that most achievements, celebrations, commemorations, and pivotal moments in modern history begin, end, or are crystallized with public address;

Whereas National Speech and Debate Education Day recognizes that learning to research, construct, and present an argument is integral to personal advocacy, social movements, and the making of public policy;

Whereas the National Speech & Debate Association, in conjunction with national and local partners, honors and celebrates the importance of speech and debate through National Speech and Debate Education Day; and

Whereas National Speech and Debate Education Day emphasizes the importance of speech and debate education and the integration of speech and debate education across grade levels and disciplines: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) designates March 7, 2025, as "National Speech and Debate Education Day";

- (2) strongly affirms the purposes of National Speech and Debate Education Day; and

- (3) encourages educational institutions, businesses, community and civic associations, and all people of the United States to celebrate and promote National Speech and Debate Education Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 89—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF FEBRUARY 15 THROUGH FEBRUARY 22, 2025, AS "NATIONAL FFA WEEK", RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF THE NATIONAL FFA ORGANIZATION IN DEVELOPING THE NEXT GENERATION OF LEADERS WHO WILL CHANGE THE WORLD, AND CELEBRATING THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA AND THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA FEDERAL CHARTER

Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DAINES, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. KING, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. KELLY, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms.