

AMENDMENT NO. 3097

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3097 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 3111

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3111 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 3119

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3119 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3944, a bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3126

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3126 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3944, a bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3148

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3148 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3944, a bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3156

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3156 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 3190

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from

Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3190 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3944, a bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3192

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3192 intended to be proposed to S. 2296, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 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.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. SHEEHY):

S. 2566. A bill to amend the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 to authorize States to approve certain organizations to acquire, hold, and manage conservation easements under the Forest Legacy Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the bipartisan Forest Legacy Management Flexibility Act, which would give States the option to designate accredited nonprofit land trusts to hold conservation easements purchased with Federal funding from the U.S. Forest Service's Forest Legacy Program.

As my colleagues may know, the Forest Legacy Program is a conservation program administered by the U.S. Forest Service, in partnership with State agencies, that encourages the protection of privately owned forestlands through conservation easements or land purchases.

Protection of private forests through FLP maintains a multitude of public benefits, including opportunities to hunt, fish, and camp; clean and abundant drinking water; habitats for fish and wildlife; and timber, fuel wood, and other forest products. Since its creation in 1990, FLP has conserved over 3 million acres of forestland and expanded across the country to 53 States and territories.

Current law requires that Federal or State governments hold conservation easements purchased under the Forest Legacy Program. This bill would amend this existing law to ensure that States have the option to designate accredited nonprofit land trusts to hold conservation easements purchased with Federal funding from the U.S. Forest Service's Forest Legacy Program.

I would like to thank Senator SHEEHY for working with me on this crucial piece of legislation. I also want

to extend my appreciation to Representatives GARAMENDI and CALVERT for leading the House version of this bill.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MORAN, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 2608. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to improve the conservation reserve program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2608

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 "CRP Improvement and Flexibility Act of 2025".

SEC. 2. CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) STATE ACRES FOR WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT CONTINUOUS ENROLLMENT.—Section 1231(d)(6)(A)(i) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3831(d)(6)(A)(i)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (II), by striking "and" at the end; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(IV) land that will be enrolled under the State acres for wildlife enhancement practice established by the Secretary; and".

(b) EMERGENCY HAYING DURING THE PRIMARY NESTING SEASON; CONDITIONS ON HAYING AND GRAZING.—Section 1233(b) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3833(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B)(i)—

(A) by redesignating subclauses (I) through (VI) as subclauses (II) through (VII), respectively;

(B) by inserting before subclause (II) (as so redesignated) the following:

"(I) emergency haying in response to a localized or regional drought, flooding, wildfire, or other emergency, on all practices, during the final 2 weeks of, and outside of, the primary nesting season, on not more than 50 percent of contract acres, as identified in the site-specific plan, when—

"(aa) the county is designated as D2 (severe drought) or greater according to the United States Drought Monitor;

"(bb) there is at least a 40 percent loss in forage production in the county; or

"(cc) the Secretary, in coordination with the State technical committee, determines that the program can assist in the response to a natural disaster event without permanent damage to the established cover;"

(C) in subclause (II) (as so redesignated), in the matter preceding item (aa), by striking "emergency haying, emergency grazing, or other emergency use" and inserting "emergency grazing or other emergency use"; and

(D) in subclause (III) (as so redesignated), by striking "payments" and inserting "the conditions described in item (aa), (bb), or (cc) of subclause (I) are met or payments"; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(B)—

(A) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(B) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

"(ii) DAMAGE TO COVER FOR WILDLIFE POPULATIONS.—Haying or grazing described in paragraph (1) shall not be permitted on land subject to a contract under the conservation

reserve program, or under a particular practice, if haying or grazing during the final 2 weeks of the primary nesting season under that practice, as applicable, would cause long-term damage to vegetative cover for wildlife populations supported by the applicable practice on that land.”.

(c) COST SHARING PAYMENTS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF GRAZING INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) COST SHARING PAYMENTS; OTHER FEDERAL COST SHARE ASSISTANCE.—Section 1234(b) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3834(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “establishing water” and inserting the following: “establishing—
“(A) water”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A) (as so designated), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) grazing infrastructure, including interior cross fencing, perimeter fencing, and water infrastructure (such as rural water connections, water wells, pipelines, and water tanks), under each contract, for all practices, if grazing is included in the conservation plan and addresses a resource concern.”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “land” and inserting “activities required by the contract entered into under this subchapter”.

(2) REENROLLMENT OF LAND WITH GRAZING INFRASTRUCTURE.—Section 1231(h) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3831(h)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) LAND WITH GRAZING INFRASTRUCTURE.—On the expiration of a contract entered into under this subchapter that covers land that includes grazing infrastructure established with cost sharing assistance under section 1234(b)(1)(B)—

“(A) the Secretary shall consider that land to be planted for purposes of subsection (b)(1)(B); and

“(B) that land shall be eligible for reenrollment in the conservation reserve, subject to the requirements of this subchapter.”.

(d) MID-CONTRACT MANAGEMENT FOR ACTIVITIES NOT RELATING TO HAYING OR GRAZING.—

(1) DEFINITION OF MANAGEMENT.—Section 1232(a)(5) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3832(a)(5)) is amended by inserting “(as defined in section 1231A(a))” after “management”.

(2) MANAGEMENT PAYMENTS.—Section 1234(b)(2) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3834(b)(2)) is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) MANAGEMENT PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall make cost sharing payments to an owner or operator under this subchapter for any management activity described in section 1232(a)(5), except for those management activities relating to haying or grazing.”.

(e) PAYMENT LIMITATION FOR RENTAL PAYMENTS.—Section 1234(g)(1) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3834(g)(1)) is amended by striking “\$50,000” and inserting “\$125,000”.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 2620. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to approval of abbreviated new drug applications; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2620

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 “Reforming Evergreening and Manipulation that Extends Drug Years Act” or the “REMEDY Act”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO ANDA APPROVAL PROVISIONS.

Section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2) by adding at the end the following: “With respect to a drug approved on or after the date of enactment of the Reforming Evergreening and Manipulation that Extends Drug Years Act, when a holder of an approved application first files information under this paragraph with respect to one or more patents described in subsection (b)(1)(A)(viii), the holder shall select one such patent with respect to which the owner or licensee may be eligible for the thirty-month period under paragraph (3)(C) or subsection (j)(5)(B)(iii), as applicable; for purposes of paragraphs (3)(C) and (3)(E)(ii) and subsections (j)(5)(B)(iii) and (j)(5)(F)(ii), such patent shall be referred to as the ‘covered patent’. The selection of such covered patent may not be changed or amended.”;

(2) in subsection (c)(3)(C)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(i) by striking “an action is brought for infringement” and all that follows through the period at the end of the first sentence and inserting “with respect to a drug approved under this subsection before the date of enactment of the Reforming Evergreening and Manipulation that Extends Drug Years Act, an action is brought for infringement of any patent that is the subject of the certification and for which information was submitted to the Secretary under paragraph (2) before the date on which the application (excluding an amendment or supplement to the application) was submitted, or, with respect to a drug approved under this subsection on or after the date of enactment of the Reforming Evergreening and Manipulation that Extends Drug Years Act, an action is brought for infringement of the covered patent (as described in paragraph (2)) that is the subject of the certification and for which information was submitted to the Secretary under paragraph (2) before the date on which the application (excluding an amendment or supplement to the application) was submitted.”; and

(ii) by striking “an action is brought before” and inserting “an action with respect to a patent or a covered patent, as applicable, is brought before”; and

(B) in clause (i), by striking “decides that the patent” and inserting “decides that the patent or the covered patent, as applicable”;

(3) in the second sentence of subsection (c)(3)(E)(ii), by inserting “with respect to any patent for which the requirements are met for the thirty-month period described in subparagraph (C)” after “action for patent infringement”;

(4) in subsection (j)(5)(B)(iii)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I)—

(i) by striking “an action is brought for infringement” and all that follows through the period at the end of the first sentence and inserting “with respect to a drug approved under subsection (c) before the date of enactment of the Reforming Evergreening and Manipulation that Extends Drug Years Act, an action is brought for infringement of any patent that is the subject of the certification and for which information was submitted to

the Secretary under subsection (c)(2) before the date on which the application (excluding an amendment or supplement to the application), which the Secretary later determines to be substantially complete, was submitted, or, with respect to a drug approved under subsection (c) on or after the date of enactment of the Reforming Evergreening and Manipulation that Extends Drug Years Act, an action is brought for infringement of the covered patent (as described in subsection (c)(2)) that is the subject of the certification and for which information was submitted to the Secretary under subsection (c)(2) before the date on which the application (excluding an amendment or supplement to the application), which the Secretary later determines to be substantially complete, was submitted.”; and

(ii) by striking “an action is brought before” and inserting “an action with respect to a patent or a covered patent, as applicable, is brought before”; and

(B) in subclause (I), by striking “decides that the patent” and inserting “decides that the patent or covered patent, as applicable,”; and

(5) in the second sentence of subsection (j)(5)(F)(ii), by inserting “with respect to any patent for which the requirements are met for the thirty-month period described in subparagraph (B)(iii),” after “action for patent infringement”.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. WARNOCK):

S. 2629. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for specific taxpayer notice when information is sought from third parties; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2629

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 “Taxpayer Notification and Privacy Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. SPECIFICITY OF THIRD-PARTY CONTACT NOTICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 7602(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (A),

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C),

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

“(B) in any case in which the information sought to be obtained from such other persons could reasonably be provided by the taxpayer, identifies each specific item of information intended to be sought from such persons, and,” and

(4) by amending subparagraph (C), as redesignated by paragraph (2), to read as follows:

“(C) except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, provides the taxpayer with reasonable opportunity and a period of not less than 45 days (or more, if the taxpayer requests additional time and shows reasonable cause) to respond, including by providing the information described in subparagraph (B), before contact is made with such other persons.”.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Section 7602(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively, and by moving such clauses 2 ems to the right,

(2) by striking “EXCEPTIONS.—This subsection” and inserting “EXCEPTIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—This subsection”, and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(B) EXCEPTION FOR INFORMATION SPECIFICITY.—If the Secretary determines that the information sought from a person other than the taxpayer is necessary notwithstanding whether the taxpayer could independently provide such information, subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) shall not apply.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to notices provided under section 7602(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 after the date that is 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 2635. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to increase flexibility for emergency relief projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the Transportation Emergency Relief Extension Act, which I introduced today.

When disasters strike, entire communities are left to pick up the pieces. Families lose their homes, businesses are destroyed, and essential infrastructure is severely damaged. In the wake of natural disasters like the California wildfires in January or the severe flooding that devastated Texas just a month ago, many States turn to the Federal Highway Administration's Emergency Relief Program to rebuild highways, roads, and bridges.

This program is essential, but as it currently stands, its regulations include rigid deadlines that do not reflect realities on the ground. Under current law, the Department of Transportation can claw this money back if the state has not initiated the funded projects by the end of the second fiscal year following the disaster.

While this requirement was designed to encourage prompt action, in practice it often punishes States for circumstances beyond their control, even when they strive to initiate their projects in a timely manner.

These include ongoing supply chain disruptions that have driven up the cost of materials and caused long lead times for equipment and lengthy regulatory steps such as environmental reviews and other permitting challenges. The delays caused by these hurdles are not due to the lack of effort by States; they are simply the reality of rebuilding critical, large-scale infrastructure.

While States can request 1-year extensions of these funds, those extensions are not guaranteed. Additionally, the lengthy DOT review process adds another layer of uncertainty that complicates States' efforts to plan and execute long-term recovery projects.

The bipartisan, bicameral Transportation Emergency Relief Extension Act

would give States additional time to use the emergency relief funds they have been allocated, ensuring they do not lose out on critical funding because of factors they cannot control.

This extension is not about delaying progress: it is about giving States the flexibility they need to complete these projects responsibly, efficiently, and without the looming threat of losing Federal support just as they get underway.

When a community is struck by disaster, recovery is long and challenging. This commonsense legislation will help the Federal Government strengthen our role as a partner in that recovery. I want to thank Senator CORNYN for co-leading this bill with me, and I hope our colleagues will join us to ensure that all our communities have the support they need to rebuild strong, resilient infrastructure when they need it most.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. KING):

S. 2637. A bill to provide for the standardization, consolidation, and publication of data relating to public outdoor recreational use of Federal waterways among Federal land and water management agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2637

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 “Modernizing Access to our Public Waters Act of 2025” or the “MAPWaters Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) FEDERAL FISHING RESTRICTION.—The term “Federal fishing restriction” means a defined area in which all or certain fishing activities are temporarily or permanently prohibited or restricted by a Federal land or water management agency.

(2) FEDERAL LAND OR WATER MANAGEMENT AGENCY.—The term “Federal land or water management agency” means—

- (A) the Bureau of Reclamation;
- (B) the National Park Service;
- (C) the Bureau of Land Management;
- (D) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and
- (E) the Forest Service.

(3) FEDERAL WATERWAY.—The term “Federal waterway” means waters managed by 1 or more of the relevant Secretaries.

(4) FEDERAL WATERWAY RESTRICTION.—The term “Federal waterway restriction” means a restriction on the access or use of a Federal waterway applied under applicable law by 1 or more of the Secretaries.

(5) SECRETARIES.—The term “Secretaries” means—

- (A) the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service; and
- (B) the Secretary of the Interior.

(6) STATE.—The term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and each territory of the United States.

SEC. 3. INTERAGENCY DATA STANDARDIZATION.

Not later than 30 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries, in coordination with the Federal Geographic Data Committee established by section 753(a) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (43 U.S.C. 2802(a)), shall jointly develop and adopt interagency standards to ensure compatibility and interoperability among applicable Federal databases with respect to the collection and dissemination of geospatial data relating to public outdoor recreational access of Federal waterways and Federal fishing restrictions.

SEC. 4. DATA CONSOLIDATION AND PUBLICATION.

(a) FEDERAL WATERWAY RESTRICTIONS.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, each of the Secretaries, to the maximum extent practicable, shall digitize and make publicly available online, as applicable, geographic information system data that includes, with respect to Federal waterway restrictions—

(1) status information with respect to the conditions under which Federal waterways are open or closed to entry or watercraft, including watercraft inspection, decontamination requirements, low-elevation aircraft, or diving;

(2) the dates on which Federal waterways are seasonally closed to entry or watercraft;

(3) the areas of Federal waterways with restrictions on motorized propulsion, horsepower, or fuel type;

(4) the areas of Federal waterways with anchoring restrictions, no wake zones, exclusion zones, danger areas, or vessel speed restrictions;

(5) Federal waterway restrictions on the direction of travel, including upstream or downstream travel; and

(6) the uses, including by watercraft, that are restricted on each area of a Federal waterway, including the permissibility of—

- (A) canoes and other paddlecraft;
- (B) rafts and driftboats;
- (C) motorboats;
- (D) personal watercraft;
- (E) airboats;
- (F) amphibious aircraft;
- (G) hovercraft;
- (H) oversnow vehicles and other motorized vehicles on frozen bodies of water;
- (I) oceangoing ships;
- (J) swimming; and
- (K) other applicable recreational activities, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretaries.

(b) FEDERAL WATERWAY ACCESS AND NAVIGATION INFORMATION.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, each of the Secretaries, to the maximum extent practicable, shall digitize and make publicly available online, as applicable, geographic information system data that includes, with respect to Federal waterway access and navigation information—

(1)(A) the location of boat ramps, portages, and fishing access sites under the authority of the Federal land or water management agency; and

(B) the identification of the dates on which the facilities and sites identified under subparagraph (A) are open or closed, as applicable; and

(2) bathymetric information and depth charts, as feasible.

(c) FEDERAL FISHING RESTRICTIONS.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, each of the Secretaries, to the maximum extent practicable, shall digitize and make publicly available online geographic information system data that describes, with respect to Federal fishing restrictions—

(1) the location and geographic boundaries of Federal fishing restrictions on recreational and commercial fishing, including—

- (A) full or partial closures;
- (B) no-take zones; and
- (C) Federal fishing restrictions within or surrounding marine protected areas;
- (2) Federal fishing restrictions on the use of specific types of equipment or bait; and
- (3) Federal requirements with respect to catch and release.

(d) **PUBLIC COMMENT.**—The Secretaries shall develop a process to allow members of the public to submit questions or comments regarding the information described in subsections (a) and (b).

(e) **UPDATES.**—The Secretaries, to the maximum extent practicable, shall update—

(1) the data described in subsections (a) and (b) not less frequently than 2 times per year; and

(2) the data described in subsection (c) in real time as changes go into effect.

(f) **EXCLUSION.**—This section shall not apply to irrigation canals and flowage easements.

(g) **DISCLOSURE.**—Any geographic information system data made publicly available under this section shall not disclose information regarding the nature, location, character, or ownership of historic, paleontological, or archaeological resources, consistent with applicable law.

SEC. 5. COOPERATION AND COORDINATION.

(a) **COMMUNITY PARTNERS AND THIRD-PARTY PROVIDERS.**—For purposes of carrying out this Act, the Secretaries may—

(1) coordinate and partner with non-Federal agencies and private sector and non-profit partners, including—

- (A) State natural resource agencies;
- (B) Tribal natural resource agencies;
- (C) technology companies;
- (D) geospatial data companies; and
- (E) experts in data science, analytics, and operations research; and

(2) enter into an agreement with a third party to carry out any provision of this Act.

(b) **UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.**—The Secretaries may work with the Director of the United States Geological Survey to collect, aggregate, digitize, standardize, and publish data on behalf of the Secretaries to meet the requirements of this Act.

(c) **REQUIREMENT.**—With respect to data developed and distributed under this Act, the Secretaries shall—

(1) develop the data in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and Tribal laws (including regulations); and

(2) include a notice that any geospatial data are subject to applicable Federal, State, and Tribal laws (including regulations).

(d) **EXISTING EFFORTS.**—To the extent practicable, the Secretary concerned shall use or incorporate existing applicable data, maps, and resources in carrying out this Act, including data, maps, and resources developed and published under—

(1) the Modernizing Access to Our Public Land Act (16 U.S.C. 6851 et seq.);

(2) section 103 of division DD of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (43 U.S.C. 776); or

(3) other applicable law.

SEC. 6. REPORTS.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter through March 30, 2034, the Secretaries shall submit a report that describes the progress made by the Secretaries with respect to meeting the requirements of this Act to—

(1) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives;

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

(3) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives;

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

(5) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

SEC. 7. EFFECT.

Nothing in this Act—

(1) modifies or alters the definition of the term “navigable waters” under Federal law;

(2) affects the jurisdiction or authority of State or Federal agencies to regulate navigable waters;

(3) modifies or alters the authority or jurisdiction of Federal or State agencies to manage fisheries; or

(4) authorizes or is intended to result in a change in the accessibility of waters open to hunting, fishing, or other forms of outdoor recreation as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 350—RECOGNIZING WIDESPREAD DECADES-LONG HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN ERITREA, INCLUDING INDEFINITE IMPRISONMENT, INHUMAN PRISON CONDITIONS, AND THE ABSENCE OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF THE ERITREAN PEOPLE

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 350

Whereas, in 1993, Eritrea held a United Nations-supervised referendum in which 99.8 percent of voters supported independence from Ethiopia, leading to international recognition of Eritrea as a sovereign state;

Whereas pro-independence politician Isaias Afwerki was chosen by the National Assembly as the country’s first post-independence President, and he has remained in that position since 2013, even though Eritrea has never held a national election;

Whereas, in the years immediately following independence, the Provisional Government of Eritrea convened a Constitutional Commission to draft a new constitution, a process which—

(1) included input from economic and social groups, civil society, and diaspora communities; and

(2) sought to enshrine democratic rights and freedoms for the people of Eritrea;

Whereas, when the Constitution of Eritrea was unanimously approved and ratified in 1997, it included key freedoms, rights to participate “in any position of leadership in the country” and “conditions necessary for developing a democratic political culture”, the “right to vote”, the “guarantee” to actively participate in “all political life”, and the right to a “fair, speedy, and public” trial and “due process” of law;

Whereas, despite ratification, the Constitution was never formally implemented, and since independence, Eritrea has yet to hold a national election, remaining a one-party state ruled by President Isaias Afwerki without a functioning legislature, independent judiciary, or free press;

Whereas President Afwerki exercises de facto control over legislative functions, including the National Assembly, which has not met since 2002;

Whereas, since independence, President Afwerki’s government has maintained a highly repressive grip on society through the use of arbitrary detention, mass surveillance, and control of all religious and civic organizations;

Whereas, in 2001, the Government of Eritrea shut down all independent press and arrested a group of high-ranking former political leaders who called for democratic reforms, known as the “G-15”;

Whereas the 2016 United Nations Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in Eritrea concluded that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Government of Eritrea had committed “crimes against humanity” in a “widespread and systematic manner” against its own population, including imprisonment, enslavement, enforced disappearance, persecution, and torture;

Whereas the 2019 UNHCR Global Trends Report ranked Eritrea among the top 10 countries of origin for refugees, with more than 500,000 displaced in part due to political repression and systemic human rights abuses;

Whereas the 2024 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Eritrea mandated by the United Nations Human Rights Council found the human rights situation in Eritrea remains dire, with no signs of institutional or policy reform, as citizens are subjected to indefinite national service, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, transnational repression, and a deeply entrenched culture of fear;

Whereas Eritrea’s extensive prison system includes secret and unofficial detention centers where detainees are held indefinitely and often without notification of charges or access to legal representation;

Whereas prisoners in Eritrea are routinely subject to inhumane and life-threatening conditions, including—

(1) overcrowded and unsanitary conditions, including in underground bunkers or shipping containers;

(2) extreme temperatures; and

(3) denial of adequate food, water, and medical care;

Whereas Eritrea has consistently refused to cooperate with the United Nations Special Rapporteur or allow access for the United Nations Special Rapporteur to conduct oversight on the country’s human rights conditions;

Whereas religious persecution remains widespread in Eritrea, with members of faiths not recognized by the government routinely imprisoned and subjected to torture and other cruel, inhumane, and degrading treatment for practicing their beliefs;

Whereas Eritrea’s national service program was initially mandated to last 18 months, but has become indefinite and compulsory in practice for a significant portion of the population, trapping thousands of youths into years of effectively state-sponsored forced labor;

Whereas the 2024 and 2025 Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index ranked Eritrea last out of 180 countries, describing Eritrea as an “information desert” where no independent media outlets exist and journalists face indefinite detention without trial; and

Whereas Eritrea remains diplomatically isolated as a result of its entrenched autocracy and refusal to engage in human rights reforms—an isolation that comes at a great cost to the Eritrean people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the Government of Eritrea’s systemic human rights violations and