

(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

abuses, which include arbitrary and indefinite detention, religious persecution, and torture;

(2) calls on the Government of Eritrea to—  
(A) release all unjustly and arbitrarily detained political prisoners;

(B) provide for the human rights and fundamental freedoms called for in its Constitution;

(C) provide an opportunity for the Eritrean people to democratically choose their leaders; and

(D) allow the United Nations Special Rapporteur to access the country;

(3) stands with the Eritrean people in their aspiration for democratic governance, dignity, and freedom; and

(4) welcomes the prospect of stronger ties with Eritrea as the country takes meaningful steps to open its political system and advance human rights and fundamental freedoms.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 351—REQUESTING INFORMATION ON THE KINGDOM OF ESWATINI'S HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES PURSUANT TO SECTION 502B(C) OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961**

Mr. KAINÉ submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 351

*Resolved,*

**SECTION 1. REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON ESWATINI'S HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES.**

(a) **STATEMENT REQUESTED.**—The Senate requests that the Secretary of State, not later than 30 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution, submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(c)), a statement regarding the Kingdom of Eswatini's human rights practices that has been prepared in collaboration with the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor and the Office of the Legal Adviser at the Department of State.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The statement submitted pursuant to subsection (a) should include—

(1) all available credible information concerning alleged violations of internationally recognized human rights by the Government of Eswatini, including—

(A) arbitrary and unlawful arrest, detention, imprisonment, torture and cruel or inhumane treatment, including of people who are not citizens of Eswatini but have been removed to Eswatini by the United States Government;

(B) violations of due process rights, including a description of any opportunity provided to people who are not citizens of Eswatini but have been removed to Eswatini by the United States Government to demonstrate that they have been wrongfully arrested, detained, or imprisoned;

(C) enforced disappearances and arbitrary or unlawful killings, including extrajudicial killings, including of people who are not citizens of Eswatini but have been removed to Eswatini by the United States Government;

(D) trafficking in persons, including forced or slave labor, including of people who are not citizens of Eswatini but have been removed to Eswatini by the United States Government; and

(E) treatment of and legal rights and status provided by the Government of Eswatini to people in Eswatini who are not citizens of Eswatini but have been removed to Eswatini by the United States Government;

(2) a description of the steps the United States Government has taken—

(A) to promote respect for and observance of human rights as part of the Government of Eswatini's activities;

(B) to discourage any practices that are inimical to internationally recognized human rights;

(C) to publicly or privately call attention to, and disassociate the United States and any security assistance provided for the Government of Eswatini from, any practices described in subparagraph (B); and

(D) to assess, prior to removal, how the Government of Eswatini would treat people who are not citizens of Eswatini but have been removed to Eswatini by the United States Government, including—

(i) conducting individualized assessments of such individuals to determine whether the Government of Eswatini may send that person to their country of origin or last residence, and if so, whether the Government of Eswatini would provide them with meaningful opportunity before their removal to show that they may be persecuted, tortured, or otherwise harmed; and

(ii) ensuring that the Government of Eswatini would provide such individuals with legal immigration status, should they wish to remain in Eswatini, and would be treated humanely; and

(3) other information, including—

(A) an assessment from the Secretary of State of the likelihood that United States security assistance (as defined in section 502B(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(d))) provided to Eswatini could be used in support of activities by government officials related to the rendition, trafficking, detention, or imprisonment of people who are not citizens of Eswatini but have been removed to Eswatini by the United States Government;

(B) any analysis conducted by the United States Government of the conditions to be faced in Eswatini by people who are not citizens of Eswatini but have been removed to Eswatini by the United States Government, prior to the rendition, removal, trafficking, detention, or imprisonment of such individuals to Eswatini;

(C) an assessment from the Secretary of State of the conditions in any detention centers or prisons in Eswatini that may hold people who are not citizens of Eswatini but have been removed to Eswatini by the United States Government, including an assessment of allegations of torture and other gross violations of human rights;

(D) a description of any actions that the United States Government is taking to ensure that the Government of Eswatini returns people who are not citizens of Eswatini but have been removed to Eswatini by the United States Government, in compliance with United States court orders regarding their return to the United States;

(E) a description of any actions that the United States Government is taking to address the risk of detention, torture, or forced disappearances of people who are not citizens of Eswatini but have been removed to Eswatini by the United States Government, or efforts to facilitate the detention, torture, or forced disappearances of such people;

(F) a description of any actions the United States Government is taking to protect people who are not citizens of Eswatini but are within the United States' jurisdiction or effective control from unlawful rendering, trafficking, or other means of removal to Eswatini;

(G) all information regarding any agreement or financial transaction between the United States Government and the Government of Eswatini related to the rendition, removal, trafficking, detention, or imprison-

ment of individuals who are not citizens of Eswatini but have been removed to Eswatini by the United States Government;

(H) all information regarding any individuals sent to Eswatini by the United States Government in 2025;

(I) a description of any actions that the United States Government is taking to facilitate the release or return of people who are not citizens of Eswatini but have been wrongfully removed to Eswatini by the United States Government;

(J) all information regarding any assurances the United States Government sought or received regarding the treatment of people who are not citizens of Eswatini but have been removed to Eswatini by the United States Government, prior to the rendition, removal, or trafficking of such individuals to Eswatini;

(K) all information regarding assurances the United States Government sought or received regarding the further rendition, trafficking, removal, or transfer of people who are not citizens of Eswatini, but have been removed to Eswatini by the United States Government to countries that are not Eswatini, including the human rights conditions for such individuals in those countries; and

(L) a summary of all meetings in 2025 between Government of Eswatini officials and Washington-based officials of the United States Government.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 352—REQUESTING INFORMATION ON THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN'S HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES PURSUANT TO SECTION 502B(C) OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961**

Mr. KAINÉ submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 352

*Resolved,*

**SECTION 1. REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH SUDAN'S HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES.**

(a) **STATEMENT REQUESTED.**—The Senate requests that the Secretary of State, not later than 30 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution, submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(c)), a statement regarding South Sudan's human rights practices that has been prepared in collaboration with the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor and the Office of the Legal Adviser at the Department of State.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The statement submitted pursuant to subsection (a) should include—

(1) all available credible information concerning alleged violations of internationally recognized human rights by the Government of South Sudan, including—

(A) arbitrary and unlawful arrest, detention, imprisonment, torture and cruel or inhumane treatment, including of people who are not citizens of South Sudan but have been removed to South Sudan by the United States Government;

(B) violations of due process rights, including a description of any opportunity provided to people who are not citizens of South Sudan but have been removed to South Sudan by the United States Government to demonstrate that they have been wrongfully arrested, detained, or imprisoned;