

S. RES. 107

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 107, a resolution recognizing the expiration of the Equal Rights Amendment proposed by Congress in March 1972, and observing that Congress has no authority to modify a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment after the amendment has been submitted to the States or after the amendment has expired.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 1294. A bill to provide for payment rates for durable medical equipment under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. THUNE. Madam 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. 1294

*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 "Competitive Bidding Relief Act of 2023".

#### SEC. 2. PAYMENT RATES FOR DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT UNDER THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

(a) AREAS OTHER THAN RURAL AND NON-CONTIGUOUS AREAS.—The Secretary shall implement section 414.210(g)(9)(v) of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), to apply the transition rule described in the first sentence of such section to all applicable items and services furnished in areas other than rural or non-contiguous areas (as such terms are defined for purposes of such section) through December 31, 2024.

(b) ALL AREAS.—The Secretary shall not implement section 414.210(g)(9)(vi) of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation) until January 1, 2025.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may implement the provisions of this section by program instruction or otherwise.

By Mr. REED:

S. 1307. A bill to ensure that students in schools have a right to read, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. REED. Madam President, literacy opens the door for lifelong opportunity and economic success. But in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, we have a lot of work to do to help kids catch up. The National Assessment of Education Progress results show the terrible toll the pandemic has taken on students' literacy skills. Reading scores for 9-year-olds dropped by five points, the steepest decline since 1990. We need urgent action to ensure that all children have the means

and the right to read. That is why I am pleased to join Congressman RAÚL GRIJALVA in introducing the Right to Read Act.

The Right to Read Act will require States and school districts to have policies protecting the right to read, which includes access to evidence-based reading instruction, access to effective school libraries, access to developmentally and linguistically appropriate materials, reading materials at home, family literacy support, and the freedom to choose reading materials.

The Right to Read Act will ensure that low-income, minority children, English learners, and students with disabilities are not disproportionately enrolled in schools that lack effective school libraries. This is a matter of equity. Data show that school libraries make a big difference in giving kids the skills and inspiration to become proficient and enthusiastic readers. Students who utilize school libraries have 73 percent higher literacy rates than students who do not, and the positive impact of effective school libraries is highest for marginalized groups, including students experiencing poverty, students of color, and students with disabilities. But not every student has access to library services. The U.S. Department of Education reports that 2.5 million students are enrolled in districts where there are no school libraries. An estimated 1 out of 10 schools in America does not have a school library, and 30 percent higher of U.S. public schools do not have full-time librarians. Students experiencing the highest levels of poverty are 30 percent more likely to attend a school without a school library.

While school libraries are most effective when they offer resources that resonate, engage, and empower students and that align with their First Amendment rights, a recent PEN America report found that 182 school districts across 37 States are facing bans on books that disproportionately limit access to titles with LGBTQ+ characters and characters of color. Last month, the American Library Association reported a record number of attempted book bans in 2022, nearly doubling the 2021 total.

The Right to Read Act will address the disparities in access to school library resources. It supports the development of effective school libraries, including the recruitment, retention, and professional development of State-certified school librarians. It will also increase the Federal investment in literacy by reauthorizing comprehensive literacy State development grants at \$500 million and the Innovative Approaches to Literacy Program at \$100 million, targeting critical literacy resources in high-need communities. Importantly, the bill protects access to quality reading materials and provides the resources needed to create a foundation for learning and student success.

In developing this legislation, Congressman GRIJALVA and I worked close-

ly with the library community, including the American Library Association and the American Association of School Librarians. We are also pleased to have the support of the American Federation of Teachers, the National Education Association, the National Council of Teachers of English, and PEN America. These are the experts in helping kids become lifelong readers and learners. I appreciate their insight and assistance on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this legislation to ensure that all students have a right to read.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 1310. A bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam 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. 1310

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "America's Red Rock Wilderness Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definitions.
- Sec. 3. Findings.
- Sec. 4. Purposes.

#### TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

- Sec. 101. Great Basin Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 102. Grand Staircase-Escalante Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 103. Moab-La Sal Canyons Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 104. Henry Mountains Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 105. Glen Canyon Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 106. San Juan Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 107. Canyonlands Basin Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 108. San Rafael Swell Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 109. Book Cliffs-Greater Dinosaur Wilderness Areas.

#### TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

- Sec. 201. General provisions.
- Sec. 202. Administration.
- Sec. 203. State school trust land within wilderness areas.
- Sec. 204. Water.
- Sec. 205. Roads.
- Sec. 206. Livestock.
- Sec. 207. Fish and wildlife.
- Sec. 208. Protection of Tribal rights.
- Sec. 209. Management of newly acquired land.
- Sec. 210. Withdrawal.

**SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) **STATE.**—The term “State” means the State of Utah.

**SEC. 3. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that—

(1) the land designated as wilderness by this Act is one of the largest remaining expanses of unprotected, wild public land in the continental United States;

(2) the designation of wilderness by this Act would—

(A) increase landscape connectivity in the Colorado Plateau; and

(B) help to mitigate the impacts of climate change by—

(i) providing critical refugia;

(ii) reducing surface disturbances that exacerbate the impacts of climate change;

(iii) reducing greenhouse gas emissions related to the extraction and use of fossil fuels; and

(iv) contributing to the goal of protecting 30 percent of global land and waters by 2030;

(3) the land designated as wilderness by this Act is—

(A) a living cultural landscape;

(B) a place of refuge for wild nature; and

(C) an important part of Indigenous and non-Indigenous community values;

(4) Indian Tribes have been present on the land designated as wilderness by this Act since time immemorial, using the plant, animal, landform, and spiritual values for sustenance and cultural, medicinal, and ceremonial activities, purposes for which Indigenous people continue to use the land; and

(5) the designation of wilderness by this Act—

(A) is vital to the continuation and revitalization of Indigenous cultures; and

(B) serves to protect places of Indigenous use and sanctuary.

**SEC. 4. PURPOSES.**

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States;

(2) to protect the cultural, ecological, and scenic values of land designated as wilderness by this Act for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of present and future generations of people in the United States; and

(3) to protect the ability of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people to use the land designated as wilderness by this Act for traditional activities, including hunting, fishing, hiking, horsepacking, camping, and spirituality as people have used the land for generations.

**TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS****SEC. 101. GREAT BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

(1) the Great Basin region of western Utah is comprised of starkly beautiful mountain ranges that rise as islands from the desert floor;

(2) the Wah Wah Mountains in the Great Basin region are arid and austere, with massive cliff faces and leathery slopes speckled with piñon and juniper;

(3) the Pilot Range and Stansbury Mountains in the Great Basin region are high enough to draw moisture from passing clouds and support ecosystems found nowhere else on earth;

(4) from bristlecone pine, the world’s oldest living organism, to newly flowered mountain meadows, mountains of the Great Basin region are islands of nature that—

(A) support remarkable biological diversity; and

(B) provide opportunities to experience the colossal silence of the Great Basin; and

(5) the Great Basin region of western Utah should be protected and managed to ensure the preservation of the natural conditions of the region.

(b) **DESIGNATION.**—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Bald Eagle Mountain (approximately 9,000 acres).

(2) Barn Hills (approximately 21,000 acres).

(3) Big Hollow (approximately 4,100 acres).

(4) Black Hills (approximately 8,750 acres).

(5) Broken Ridge (approximately 9,250 acres).

(6) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 15,750 acres).

(7) Burbank Hills (approximately 17,000 acres).

(8) Burbank Pass (approximately 30,000 acres).

(9) Chalk Knolls (approximately 16,500 acres).

(10) Cobb Peak (approximately 8,500 acres).

(11) Conger Mountain (approximately 21,750 acres).

(12) Crater Bench (approximately 35,000 acres).

(13) Crater Island East (approximately 53,000 acres).

(14) Crater Island West (approximately 30,000 acres).

(15) Cricket Mountain (approximately 16,500 acres).

(16) Crook Creek (approximately 20,000 acres).

(17) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately 127,000 acres).

(18) Disappointment Hills (approximately 24,000 acres).

(19) Drum Mountains (approximately 14,500 acres).

(20) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,500 acres).

(21) Fish Springs Range (approximately 65,000 acres).

(22) Granite Mountain (approximately 19,250 acres).

(23) Granite Peak (approximately 19,500 acres).

(24) Grassy Mountains North (approximately 8,500 acres).

(25) Grassy Mountains South (approximately 16,500 acres).

(26) Hamlin (approximately 13,750 acres).

(27) Headlight Mountain (approximately 6,000 acres).

(28) Howell Peak (approximately 28,750 acres).

(29) Indian Peaks (approximately 15,750 acres).

(30) Jackson Wash (approximately 18,500 acres).

(31) Juniper (approximately 17,500 acres).

(32) Keg Mountains East (approximately 19,500 acres).

(33) Keg Mountains West (approximately 19,250 acres).

(34) Kern Mountains (approximately 15,000 acres).

(35) King Top (approximately 111,500 acres).

(36) Ledger Canyon (approximately 8,900 acres).

(37) Lion Peak (approximately 27,500 acres).

(38) Little Drum Mountains North (approximately 14,000 acres).

(39) Little Drum Mountains South (approximately 10,000 acres).

(40) Mahogany Peak (approximately 750 acres).

(41) Middle Burbank Hills (approximately 6,750 acres).

(42) Middle Mountains (approximately 39,750 acres).

(43) Mount Escalante (approximately 17,500 acres).

(44) Mountain Home Range North (approximately 21,500 acres).

(45) Mountain Home Range South (approximately 32,750 acres).

(46) Needle Mountains (approximately 12,000 acres).

(47) Newfoundland Mountains (approximately 24,500 acres).

(48) North Peaks (approximately 9,400 acres).

(49) North Stansbury Mountains (approximately 20,500 acres).

(50) Notch Peak (approximately 72,000 acres).

(51) Notch View (approximately 8,000 acres).

(52) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,500 acres).

(53) Oquirrh Mountains (approximately 8,900 acres).

(54) Orr Ridge (approximately 11,000 acres).

(55) Painted Rock (approximately 26,500 acres).

(56) Paradise Mountain (approximately 40,000 acres).

(57) Pilot Mountains Central (approximately 8,000 acres).

(58) Pilot Peak (approximately 30,250 acres).

(59) Red Canyon (approximately 15,500 acres).

(60) Red Tops (approximately 28,000 acres).

(61) San Francisco Mountains (approximately 39,750 acres).

(62) Silver Island Mountains (approximately 37,500 acres).

(63) Snake Valley (approximately 66,250 acres).

(64) Spring Creek Canyon (approximately 5,250 acres).

(65) Stansbury Island (approximately 10,000 acres).

(66) Steamboat Mountain (approximately 40,250 acres).

(67) Swasey Peak (approximately 91,000 acres).

(68) The Toad (approximately 11,250 acres).

(69) Thomas Range (approximately 41,000 acres).

(70) Tule Valley (approximately 102,000 acres).

(71) Tule Valley South (approximately 19,000 acres).

(72) Tunnel Springs (approximately 23,000 acres).

(73) Wah Wah Mountains Central (approximately 61,000 acres).

(74) Wah Wah Mountains North (approximately 93,500 acres).

(75) Wah Wah Mountains South (approximately 18,000 acres).

(76) White Rock Range (approximately 5,000 acres).

(77) Wild Horse Pass (approximately 35,750 acres).

**SEC. 102. GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE WILDERNESS AREAS.**

(a) **GRAND STAIRCASE AREA.**—

(1) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

(A) the area known as the Grand Staircase rises more than 6,000 feet in a series of great cliffs and plateaus from the depths of the Grand Canyon to the forested rim of Bryce Canyon;

(B) the Grand Staircase—

(i) spans 6 major life zones, from the lower Sonoran Desert to the alpine forest; and

(ii) encompasses geologic formations that display 3,000,000,000 years of Earth’s history;

(C) land managed by the Secretary forms a vital natural corridor connecting the deserts and forests of the surrounding landscape, which includes Grand Canyon National Park and Bryce Canyon National Park;

(D) each of the areas described in paragraph (2) (other than East of Bryce, Moquith Mountain, Bunting Point, Canaan Mountain, Orderville Canyon, Parunuweap Canyon, Vermillion Cliffs, and the majority of Upper Kanab Creek) is located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, as established in 1996; and

(E) the Grand Staircase in Utah should be protected and managed as a wilderness area.

(2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) Bryce Boot (approximately 2,800 acres).

(B) Bryce View (approximately 4,500 acres).

(C) Bunting Point (approximately 11,500 acres).

(D) Canaan Mountain (approximately 15,250 acres).

(E) East of Bryce (approximately 850 acres).

(F) Glass Eye Canyon (approximately 25,500 acres).

(G) Ladder Canyon (approximately 14,500 acres).

(H) Moquith Mountain (approximately 15,750 acres).

(I) Nephi Point (approximately 14,750 acres).

(J) Orderville Canyon (approximately 8,000 acres).

(K) Paria-Hackberry (approximately 196,000 acres).

(L) Paria Wilderness Expansion (approximately 4,000 acres).

(M) Parunuweap Canyon (approximately 44,500 acres).

(N) Pine Hollow (approximately 11,000 acres).

(O) Timber Mountain (approximately 52,750 acres).

(P) Upper Kanab Creek (approximately 51,000 acres).

(Q) Vermillion Cliffs (approximately 25,000 acres).

(R) Willis Creek (approximately 22,000 acres).

(b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the Kaiparowits Plateau east of the Paria River is one of the most rugged and isolated wilderness regions in the United States;

(B) the Kaiparowits Plateau, a windswept land of harsh beauty, contains distant vistas and a remarkable variety of plant and animal species;

(C) ancient forests, an abundance of big game animals, and 22 species of raptors thrive undisturbed on the grassland mesa tops of the Kaiparowits Plateau;

(D) each of the areas described in paragraph (2) (other than Heaps Canyon, Little Valley, and Wide Hollow) is located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, as established in 1996; and

(E) the Kaiparowits Plateau should be protected and managed as a wilderness area.

(2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) Andalex Not (approximately 18,000 acres).

(B) Box Canyon (approximately 3,000 acres).

(C) Burning Hills (approximately 81,500 acres).

(D) Canaan Peak Slopes (approximately 2,500 acres).

(E) Carcass Canyon (approximately 84,750 acres).

(F) Fiftymile Bench (approximately 12,750 acres).

(G) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately 207,000 acres).

(H) Heaps Canyon (approximately 4,000 acres).

(I) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately 32,000 acres).

(J) Kodachrome Headlands (approximately 9,750 acres).

(K) Little Valley Canyon (approximately 4,100 acres).

(L) Mud Spring Canyon (approximately 65,750 acres).

(M) Nipple Bench (approximately 31,750 acres).

(N) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approximately 266,500 acres).

(O) Rock Cove (approximately 17,000 acres).

(P) The Blues (approximately 22,000 acres).

(Q) The Cockscomb (approximately 11,750 acres).

(R) Warm Creek (approximately 24,000 acres).

(S) Wide Hollow (approximately 7,700 acres).

(c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) glens and coves carved in massive sandstone cliffs, spring-watered hanging gardens, and the silence of ancient ruins are examples of the unique features that entice hikers, campers, and sightseers from around the world to the Escalante Canyons;

(B) the Escalante Canyons link the spruce fir forests of the 11,000-foot Aquarius Plateau with the winding slickrock canyons that flow into Glen Canyon;

(C) the Escalante Canyons, one of Utah's most popular natural areas, contains critical habitat for deer, elk, and wild bighorn sheep that also enhances the scenic integrity of the area;

(D) each of the areas described in paragraph (2) is located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, as established in 1996; and

(E) the Escalante Canyons should be protected and managed as a wilderness area.

(2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) Colt Mesa (approximately 28,250 acres).

(B) Death Hollow (approximately 49,750 acres).

(C) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately 7,600 acres).

(D) Lampstand (approximately 11,500 acres).

(E) Muley Twist Flank (approximately 3,750 acres).

(F) North Escalante Canyons (approximately 182,000 acres).

(G) Pioneer Mesa (approximately 11,000 acres).

(H) Scorpion (approximately 61,250 acres).

(I) Sooner Bench (approximately 500 acres).

(J) Steep Creek (approximately 35,750 acres).

(K) Studhorse Peaks (approximately 24,000 acres).

**SEC. 103. MOAB-LA SAL CANYONS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the canyons surrounding the La Sal Mountains and the town of Moab offer a variety of extraordinary landscapes;

(2) outstanding examples of natural formations and landscapes in the Moab-La Sal Canyons area include the huge sandstone fins of Behind the Rocks, the mysterious Fisher Towers, and the whitewater rapids of Westwater Canyon; and

(3) the Moab-La Sal Canyons should be protected and managed as a wilderness area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated

as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Arches National Park Adjacent (approximately 8,900 acres).

(2) Beaver Creek (approximately 45,000 acres).

(3) Behind the Rocks (approximately 19,500 acres).

(4) Big Triangle (approximately 21,500 acres).

(5) Coyote Wash (approximately 27,000 acres).

(6) Dome Plateau (approximately 36,750 acres).

(7) Fisher Towers (approximately 19,000 acres).

(8) Goldbar Canyon (approximately 9,500 acres).

(9) Granite Creek (approximately 5,000 acres).

(10) Hunter Canyon (approximately 5,500 acres).

(11) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 28,500 acres).

(12) Mill Creek (approximately 17,250 acres).

(13) Morning Glory (approximately 11,000 acres).

(14) Porcupine Rim (approximately 10,500 acres).

(15) Renegade Point (approximately 6,250 acres).

(16) Westwater Canyon (approximately 39,000 acres).

(17) Yellow Bird (approximately 4,600 acres).

**SEC. 104. HENRY MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Henry Mountain Range, the last mountain range to be discovered and named by early explorers in the contiguous United States, still retains a wild and undiscovered quality;

(2) fluted badlands that surround the flanks of 11,000-foot Mounts Ellen and Pennell contain areas of critical habitat for mule deer and for the largest herd of free-roaming buffalo in the United States;

(3) despite their relative accessibility, the Henry Mountain Range remains one of the wildest, least-known ranges in the United States; and

(4) the Henry Mountain Range should be protected and managed to ensure the preservation of the range as a wilderness area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Bull Mountain (approximately 16,000 acres).

(2) Bullfrog Creek (approximately 42,000 acres).

(3) Dogwater Creek (approximately 4,900 acres).

(4) Fremont Gorge (approximately 22,000 acres).

(5) Long Canyon (approximately 16,500 acres).

(6) Mount Ellen-Blue Hills (approximately 14,750 acres).

(7) Mount Hillers (approximately 20,250 acres).

(8) Mount Pennell (approximately 155,500 acres).

(9) Notom Bench (approximately 6,250 acres).

(10) Ragged Mountain (approximately 29,250 acres).

**SEC. 105. GLEN CANYON WILDERNESS AREAS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the side canyons of Glen Canyon, including the Dirty Devil River and the Red, White and Blue Canyons, contain some of the most remote and outstanding landscapes in southern Utah;

(2) the Dirty Devil River, once the fortress hideout of outlaw Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch, has sculpted a maze of slickrock canyons through an imposing landscape of monoliths and inaccessible mesas;

(3) the Red and Blue Canyons contain colorful Chinle/Moenkopi badlands found nowhere else in the region;

(4) Dark Canyon, Fort Knocker, Tuwa Canyon, Upper Red Canyon, White Canyon, and a portion of Red Rock Plateau are located within the Bears Ears National Monument, as established in 2016; and

(5) the canyons of Glen Canyon in the State should be protected and managed as wilderness areas.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Cane Spring Desert (approximately 18,250 acres).

(2) Copper Point (approximately 4,400 acres).

(3) Dark Canyon (approximately 139,000 acres).

(4) Dirty Devil (approximately 245,000 acres).

(5) Fiddler Butte (approximately 93,000 acres).

(6) Flat Tops (approximately 29,750 acres).

(7) Fort Knocker (approximately 12,500 acres).

(8) Little Rockies (approximately 64,000 acres).

(9) Pleasant Creek Bench (approximately 1,000 acres).

(10) Red Rock Plateau (approximately 185,500 acres).

(11) The Needle (approximately 10,750 acres).

(12) Tuwa Canyon (approximately 9,750 acres).

(13) Upper Red Canyon (approximately 25,000 acres).

(14) White Canyon (approximately 78,000 acres).

#### SEC. 106. SAN JUAN WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) more than 1,000 years ago, Indigenous culture flourished in the slickrock canyons and on the piñon-covered mesas of southeastern Utah;

(2) evidence of the presence of Indigenous people pervades the Cedar Mesa area of the San Juan area where cliff dwellings, rock art, and ceremonial kivas are found in sandstone overhangs and isolated benchlands;

(3) the Cedar Mesa area is in need of protection from the vandalism and theft of its unique cultural resources;

(4) the Cedar Mesa wilderness areas should be created to protect both the archaeological heritage and the extraordinary wilderness, scenic, and ecological values of the United States;

(5) each of the areas described in subsection (b) (other than Cross Canyon, Monument Canyon, Tin Cup Mesa, and most of Nokai Dome and San Juan River) are located within the Bears Ears National Monument, as established in 2016; and

(6) the San Juan area should be protected and managed as a wilderness area to ensure the preservation of the unique and valuable resources of that area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Allen Canyon (approximately 6,500 acres).

(2) Arch Canyon (approximately 30,500 acres).

(3) Comb Ridge (approximately 16,000 acres).

(4) Cross Canyon (approximately 2,400 acres).

(5) Fish and Owl Creek Canyons (approximately 74,000 acres).

(6) Grand Gulch (approximately 161,250 acres).

(7) Hammond Canyon (approximately 4,700 acres).

(8) Lime Creek (approximately 5,500 acres).

(9) Monument Canyon (approximately 18,000 acres).

(10) Nokai Dome (approximately 94,250 acres).

(11) Road Canyon (approximately 64,000 acres).

(12) San Juan River (approximately 14,750 acres).

(13) The Tabernacle (approximately 7,300 acres).

(14) Tin Cup Mesa (approximately 26,000 acres).

(15) Valley of the Gods (approximately 14,500 acres).

#### SEC. 107. CANYONLANDS BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Canyonlands National Park safeguards only a small portion of the extraordinary red-hued, cliff-walled canyonland region of the Colorado Plateau;

(2) areas near Canyonlands National Park contain canyons with rushing perennial streams, natural arches, bridges, and towers;

(3) the gorges of the Green and Colorado Rivers lie on adjacent land managed by the Secretary;

(4) popular overlooks in Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse Point State Park have views directly into adjacent areas, including Lockhart Basin and Indian Creek;

(5) each of the areas described in subsection (b) (other than Dead Horse Cliffs, Horsethief Point, Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness Expansion, San Rafael River, Sweetwater Reef, and a portion of Gooseneck) are located within the Bears Ears National Monument, as established in 2016; and

(6) designation of those areas as wilderness would ensure the protection of this erosional masterpiece of nature and of the rich pockets of wildlife found within its expanded boundaries.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Bridger Jack Mesa (approximately 33,500 acres).

(2) Butler Wash (approximately 27,000 acres).

(3) Dead Horse Cliffs (approximately 5,300 acres).

(4) Demon's Playground (approximately 3,600 acres).

(5) Gooseneck (approximately 9,400 acres).

(6) Hatch Point/Lockhart Basin/Harts Point (approximately 150,500 acres).

(7) Horsethief Point (approximately 15,500 acres).

(8) Indian Creek (approximately 28,500 acres).

(9) Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness Expansion (approximately 157,500 acres).

(10) San Rafael River (approximately 103,000 acres).

(11) Shay Mountain (approximately 15,500 acres).

(12) Sweetwater Reef (approximately 69,250 acres).

#### SEC. 108. SAN RAFAEL SWELL WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the San Rafael Swell towers above the desert like a castle, ringed by 1,000-foot ramparts of Navajo Sandstone;

(2) the highlands of the San Rafael Swell have been fractured by uplift and rendered

hollow by erosion over countless millennia, leaving a tremendous basin punctuated by mesas, buttes, and canyons and traversed by sediment-laden desert streams;

(3) the mountains within these areas are among Utah's most valuable habitat for desert bighorn sheep; and

(4) the San Rafael Swell area should be protected and managed to ensure its preservation as a wilderness area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Capitol Reef National Park Adjacent (approximately 9,000 acres).

(2) Cedar Mountain (approximately 14,750 acres).

(3) Devils Canyon Wilderness Expansion (approximately 14,000 acres).

(4) Eagle Canyon (approximately 38,500 acres).

(5) Factory Butte (approximately 22,250 acres).

(6) Honda Country Wilderness Expansion (approximately 2,500 acres).

(7) Jones Bench (approximately 3,400 acres).

(8) Limestone Cliffs (approximately 25,500 acres).

(9) Lost Spring Wash (approximately 36,500 acres).

(10) Mexican Mountain Wilderness Expansion (approximately 24,750 acres).

(11) Molen Reef (approximately 32,500 acres).

(12) Muddy Creek Wilderness Expansion (approximately 80,750 acres).

(13) Mussentuchit Badlands (approximately 25,000 acres).

(14) Price River-Humburg (approximately 122,250 acres).

(15) Red Desert (approximately 30,750 acres).

(16) Rock Canyon (approximately 17,750 acres).

(17) San Rafael Knob (approximately 15,000 acres).

(18) San Rafael Reef Wilderness Expansion (approximately 53,500 acres).

(19) Sids Mountain Wilderness Expansion (approximately 36,750 acres).

(20) Upper Muddy Creek (approximately 18,500 acres).

(21) Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness Expansion (approximately 56,000 acres).

#### SEC. 109. BOOK CLIFFS-GREATER DINOSAUR WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Book Cliffs-Greater Dinosaur Wilderness Areas offer—

(A) unique big game hunting opportunities in verdant high-plateau forests; and

(B) the opportunity for float trips of several days duration down the Green River in Desolation Canyon;

(2) the long rampart of the Book Cliffs bounds the area on the south, while the uplands, plateaus, rivers, and canyons of the Greater Dinosaur area provide connectivity with Dinosaur National Monument and the northernmost extent of the Colorado Plateau;

(3) bears, bighorn sheep, cougars, elk, and mule deer flourish in the backcountry of the Book Cliffs; and

(4) the Book Cliffs-Greater Dinosaur Wilderness Areas should be protected and managed to ensure the protection of the areas as wilderness.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Bad Land Cliffs (approximately 11,500 acres).

- (2) Beach Draw (approximately 900 acres).
- (3) Bourdette Draw (approximately 15,750 acres).
- (4) Bull Canyon (approximately 3,100 acres).
- (5) Dead Horse Pass (approximately 8,400 acres).
- (6) Desbrough Canyon (approximately 14,000 acres).
- (7) Desolation Canyon Wilderness Expansion (approximately 295,000 acres).
- (8) Diamond Breaks (approximately 8,600 acres).
- (9) Diamond Canyon (approximately 168,000 acres).
- (10) Diamond Mountain (approximately 28,000 acres).
- (11) Goslin Mountain (approximately 3,800 acres).
- (12) Hideout Canyon (approximately 12,750 acres).
- (13) Lower Flaming Gorge (approximately 21,000 acres).
- (14) Mexico Point (approximately 14,750 acres).
- (15) Moonshine Draw (approximately 10,750 acres).
- (16) Mountain Home (approximately 8,000 acres).
- (17) O-Wi-Yu-Kuts (approximately 14,500 acres).
- (18) Red Creek Badlands (approximately 4,600 acres).
- (19) Split Mountain Benches (approximately 2,800 acres).
- (20) Stone Bridge Draw (approximately 3,600 acres).
- (21) Stuntz Draw (approximately 2,000 acres).
- (22) Survey Point (approximately 8,700 acres).
- (23) Turtle Canyon Wilderness Expansion (approximately 9,600 acres).
- (24) Vivas Cake Hill (approximately 275 acres).
- (25) Wild Mountain (approximately 700 acres).

## TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

### SEC. 201. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

- (a) NAMES OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—Each wilderness area named in title I shall—
  - (1) consist of the quantity of land referenced with respect to that named area, as generally depicted on the map entitled “America’s Red Rock Wilderness Act, 118th Congress”; and
  - (2) be known by the name given to it in title I.

#### (b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by this Act with—

(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

- (2) FORCE OF LAW.—A map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

- (3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

### SEC. 202. ADMINISTRATION.

Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, each wilderness area designated under this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with—

- (1) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

- (2) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

### SEC. 203. STATE SCHOOL TRUST LAND WITHIN WILDERNESS AREAS.

- (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), if State-owned land is included in an area designated by this Act as a wilderness area, the Secretary shall offer to exchange land owned by the United States in the State of approximately equal value in accordance with section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)) and section 5(a) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)).

- (b) MINERAL INTERESTS.—The Secretary shall not transfer any mineral interests under subsection (a) unless the State transfers to the Secretary any mineral interests in land designated by this Act as a wilderness area.

### SEC. 204. WATER.

- (a) RESERVATION.—

- (1) WATER FOR WILDERNESS AREAS.—

- (A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each wilderness area designated by this Act, Congress reserves a quantity of water determined by the Secretary to be sufficient for the wilderness area.

- (B) PRIORITY DATE.—The priority date of a right reserved under subparagraph (A) shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

- (2) PROTECTION OF RIGHTS.—The Secretary and other officers and employees of the United States shall take any steps necessary to protect the rights reserved by paragraph (1)(A), including the filing of a claim for the quantification of the rights in any present or future appropriate stream adjudication in the courts of the State—

- (A) in which the United States is or may be joined; and

- (B) that is conducted in accordance with section 208 of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 560, chapter 651).

- (b) PRIOR RIGHTS NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this Act relinquishes or reduces any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

- (c) ADMINISTRATION.—

- (1) SPECIFICATION OF RIGHTS.—The Federal water rights reserved by this Act are specific to the wilderness areas designated by this Act.

- (2) NO PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED.—Nothing in this Act related to reserved Federal water rights—

- (A) shall establish a precedent with regard to any future designation of water rights; or

- (B) shall affect the interpretation of any other Act or any designation made under any other Act.

### SEC. 205. ROADS.

- (a) SETBACKS.—

- (1) MEASUREMENT IN GENERAL.—A setback under this section shall be measured from the center line of the road.

- (2) WILDERNESS ON 1 SIDE OF ROADS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), a setback for a road with wilderness on only 1 side shall be set at—

- (A) 300 feet from a paved Federal or State highway;

- (B) 100 feet from any other paved road or high standard dirt or gravel road; and

- (C) 30 feet from any other road.

- (3) WILDERNESS ON BOTH SIDES OF ROADS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), a setback for a road with wilderness on both sides (including cherry-stems or roads separating 2 wilderness units) shall be set at—

- (A) 200 feet from a paved Federal or State highway;

- (B) 40 feet from any other paved road or high standard dirt or gravel road; and

- (C) 10 feet from any other roads.

- (b) SETBACK EXCEPTIONS.—

- (1) WELL-DEFINED TOPOGRAPHICAL BARRIERS.—If, between the road and the boundary of a setback area described in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a), there is a well-defined cliff edge, stream bank, or other topographical barrier, the Secretary shall use the barrier as the wilderness boundary.

- (2) FENCES.—If, between the road and the boundary of a setback area specified in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a), there is a fence running parallel to a road, the Secretary shall use the fence as the wilderness boundary if, in the opinion of the Secretary, doing so would result in a more manageable boundary.

- (3) DEVIATIONS FROM SETBACK AREAS.—

- (A) EXCLUSION OF DISTURBANCES FROM WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES.—In cases where there is an existing livestock development, dispersed camping area, borrow pit, or similar disturbance within 100 feet of a road that forms part of a wilderness boundary, the Secretary may delineate the boundary so as to exclude the disturbance from the wilderness area.

- (B) LIMITATION ON EXCLUSION OF DISTURBANCES.—The Secretary shall make a boundary adjustment under subparagraph (A) only if the Secretary determines that doing so is consistent with wilderness management goals.

- (C) DEVIATIONS RESTRICTED TO MINIMUM NECESSARY.—Any deviation under this paragraph from the setbacks required under in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) shall be the minimum necessary to exclude the disturbance.

- (c) DELINEATION WITHIN SETBACK AREA.—The Secretary may delineate a wilderness boundary at a location within a setback under paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) if, as determined by the Secretary, the delineation would enhance wilderness management goals.

### SEC. 206. LIVESTOCK.

Within the wilderness areas designated under title I, the grazing of livestock authorized on the date of enactment of this Act shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations and procedures as the Secretary considers necessary, as long as the regulations and procedures are consistent with—

- (1) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

- (2) section 101(f) of the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-628; 104 Stat. 4469).

### SEC. 207. FISH AND WILDLIFE.

Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land located in the State.

### SEC. 208. PROTECTION OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.

Nothing in this Act affects or modifies—

- (1) any right of any federally recognized Indian Tribe; or

- (2) any obligation of the United States to any federally recognized Indian Tribe.

### SEC. 209. MANAGEMENT OF NEWLY ACQUIRED LAND.

Any land within the boundaries of a wilderness area designated under this Act that is acquired by the Federal Government shall—

- (1) become part of the wilderness area in which the land is located; and

- (2) be managed in accordance with this Act and other laws applicable to wilderness areas.

### SEC. 210. WITHDRAWAL.

Subject to valid rights existing on the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal land referred to in title I is withdrawn from all forms of—

- (1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under public law;

(2) location, entry, and patent under mining law; and

(3) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 1327. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to require that a consumer authorize the release of certain information; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REED. Madam President, I am joined by Senator VAN HOLLEN in introducing the Consumer Credit Control Act, which gives consumers greater control over when and how their consumer reports are shared by consumer reporting agencies.

Our current consumer reporting system is backwards. Consumer reporting agencies collect massive amounts of personal information on consumers, often without their knowledge, in order to compile consumer reports. These reports are then shared with financial institutions and others, often without consent.

Following Equifax's failure several years ago to secure valuable personally identifiable information it collected on approximately 147 million Americans, it remains clear that this system needs to change. Indeed, the National Consumer Law Center's Chi Chi Wu stated in testimony before the House Financial Services Committee that the Equifax breach "means half of the US population and nearly three-quarters of the consumers with active credit reports are now at risk of identity theft due to one of the worst—if not the worst—breaches of consumer data in American history. These Americans are at risk of having false new credit accounts, phony tax returns, and even spurious medical bills incurred in their good names." To make matters worse, the risks of identity fraud may only increase with time. As Ed Mierzwinski, U.S. PIRG's Federal Consumer Program Director, explains "unlike credit card numbers, your Social Security Number and Date of Birth don't change and may even grow more valuable over time, like gold in a bank vault. Much worse, they are the keys to 'new account identity theft.'"

The Consumer Credit Control Act aims to address these concerns and fix the current upside down system. Our legislation, at no cost to the consumer, seeks to give Americans greater control over when and how their consumer reports are released when applying for new credit, a loan, or insurance. It also requires consumer reporting agencies to verify a consumer's identity and secure the consumer's permission before releasing consumer reports in instances that are particularly susceptible to identity theft and fraud. Additionally, our legislation requires every consumer reporting agency to take appropriate steps to prevent unauthorized access to the consumer reports and personal information they maintain.

These changes are intended to make it tougher for criminals to open new

fraudulent credit or insurance accounts in other people's names. They will also dramatically cut down on so-called "trigger leads," where the credit reporting bureaus sell the fact that a consumer is shopping for a mortgage to other lenders. That causes prospective homebuyers to get inundated with hundreds of calls offering alternative mortgages. The credit bureaus say that these "trigger leads" help consumers by making sure they have access to the most attractive financing, but in reality they are a nuisance and add unnecessary stress to the already stressful process of buying a home.

I urge our colleagues to cosponsor the Consumer Credit Control Act, and I thank Senator VAN HOLLEN, the National Consumer Law Center, on behalf of its low-income clients, U.S. PIRG, the Center for Digital Democracy, Consumer Action, the Consumer Federation of America, Consumer Reports, the National Association of Consumer Advocates, and Public Citizen for their support.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 174—CONDEMNING THE HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF ESWATINI AND THE BRUTAL KILLING OF ESWATINI ACTIVIST THULANI MASEKO ON JANUARY 21, 2023

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

S. RES. 174

Whereas Eswatini, one of the world's last absolute monarchies, is ruled by King Mswati III, who has been in power for more than 36 years, and exercises ultimate authority over all branches of the national government and effectively controls local and national governance through his influence over traditional chiefs and the selection of House of Assembly candidates and control over the national electoral system;

Whereas human rights and democracy advocates in Eswatini have faced repression and persecution, including arbitrary arrests, detention, and torture, and have faced on political gatherings and restrictions on their civil liberties, including with respect to expression, assembly, and freedom of the press;

Whereas the Government of the Kingdom of Eswatini has used laws such as the Suppression of Terrorism Act of 2008, and the Sedition and Subversive Activities Act of 1938, to suppress free speech and stifle criticism of the monarch;

Whereas, from June to October 2021, the country witnessed nationwide demonstrations against security sector abuses, with protests evolving into demands for democratic reforms;

Whereas King Mswati III's government employed excessive force and arbitrary arrests and detention, as well as internet shutdowns, to repress pro-democracy protests and related advocacy activities, restrict the activities of human rights advocates, and impose blanket bans on protests demanding democracy and respect for internationally-recognized human rights;

Whereas official sources note security forces in Eswatini responded with violence against protestors, reportedly killing more than 46 people, injuring more than 245, and detaining or arresting hundreds of others, although the international community suggests the true death toll is higher;

Whereas the Government of the Kingdom of Eswatini detained two members of parliament on spurious charges for more than 18 months under the Suppression of Terrorism Act, and charged them with terrorism and murder for allegedly encouraging pro-democracy protests and calling for a democratically elected prime minister and other reforms;

Whereas regional human rights organizations continue to receive reports of lawyers and judges being harassed, threatened, and intimidated for their actual, alleged, or suspected support of the ongoing pro-democracy movement, in contravention of their constitutional rights;

Whereas, following a visit to Eswatini by Southern African Development Community (SADC) delegates in November 2021, King Mswati III agreed to provide for a national dialogue to address the civil unrest structured in the format of a sibaya, a royally-convened and -controlled traditional civic consultative forum, but since then has ignored widespread demands of the pleas of citizens, opposition politicians, civil society, and the regional and international community for a genuine consultative forum inclusive of diverse political views, while continuing the government's crackdown on dissenting voices;

Whereas, in October 2021, United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres called on the Eswatini authorities to ensure that the people of Eswatini are able to exercise their civil and political rights peacefully;

Whereas reports indicate that the Government of the Kingdom of Eswatini has contracted with international security companies to train government security forces to respond to violence in the country, resulting in increased intimidation against dissenting voices;

Whereas Thulani Maseko, a prominent human rights lawyer, Chairman of the Multi-Stakeholder Forum, an organization comprised of various civil society groups calling for constitutional reforms in Eswatini, and a champion of social justice, routinely criticized King Mswati III for undermining judicial independence and called for a more democratic legal system in Eswatini;

Whereas, in 2014, Thulani Maseko and fellow human rights advocate Bheki Makhubu were charged and sentenced to two years in prison for writing and publishing an article that criticized the country's Chief Justice and drew attention to the lack of independence of Eswatini's judicial system;

Whereas, on June 30, 2015, Thulani Maseko and Bheki Makhubu were acquitted and released after Eswatini's supreme court found that they had been wrongly convicted;

Whereas Thulani Maseko made an immense contribution to the advancement of justice and human rights in Eswatini and, more broadly, throughout southern Africa, including through fact-finding missions, including to Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Malawi, where he reported on the deterioration of civic space;

Whereas, on January 21, 2023, Thulani Maseko was shot and killed by an unknown gunman at his home in Luyengo, Mbabane, in front of his wife and children;

Whereas the assassination of Thulani Maseko occurred amid a rise in Swazi government intimidation of King Mswati III's critics, many of whom have called for political reforms in Eswatini, and an overall escalation of violence in the country, including