AMENDMENT NO. 139

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 139 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 7, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

AMENDMENT NO. 140

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 140 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 7, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

AMENDMENT NO. 146

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 146 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 7, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

AMENDMENT NO. 147

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 147 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 7, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

AMENDMENT NO. 148

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 148 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 7, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

AMENDMENT NO. 228

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 228 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 7, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

AMENDMENT NO. 303

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 303 intended to be proposed to S. Con. Res. 7, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

AMENDMENT NO. 659

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 659 proposed to S. Con. Res. 7, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

AMENDMENT NO. 1207

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. KIM), the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1207 proposed to S. Con. Res. 7, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

AMENDMENT NO. 1223

At the request of Mr. SCHIFF, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1223 proposed to S. Con. Res. 7, an original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

S. 652. A bill to provide for the regulation of certain communications regarding prescription drugs; 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. 652

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 ''Protecting Patients from Deceptive Drug Ads Act''.

SEC. 2. REGULATION OF CERTAIN COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

(a) REGULATION OF COMMUNICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h)(1) In the case of a social media influencer or health care provider who makes false or misleading communications regarding a drug approved under section 505 or licensed under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act, and subject to section 503(b), or compounded in accordance with section 503A or 503B, shall be liable to the United States for a civil penalty in an amount described in paragraph (g)(1), in accordance with a process similar to the process described in paragraph (g)(2).

''(2) For purposes of this paragraph—

''(A) the term 'false or misleading communications'—

''(i) means advertisements or promotional communications on a social media platform from which there is a financial benefit to the person engaging in such communications regarding such drug—

''(I)(aa) that are made knowingly or recklessly; and

''(bb) contain a false or inaccurate statement or material omission of fact regarding a drug described in subparagraph (1); or

''(II) fail to include information in brief summary relating to side effects, contraindications, and effectiveness of the drug in the same manner and to the same extent as such information is required in prescription drug advertisements pursuant to section 502(n); and

''(ii) does not include—

''(I) statements that take place in the course of bona fide patient care or medical research that are made by professionals engaged in such patient care or medical research; or

''(II) statements that describe the person's own experience, opinion, or value judgment; and

''(B) the term 'social media influencer' means a private individual who has perceived credibility or popularity and who expresses their opinions, beliefs, findings, recommendations, or experience on social media platforms to an audience, including in a manner conveying trust or expertise on a topic, for the purpose to promoting or advertising certain information or products or inducing behavior by the audience.''.

(2) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall issue guidance on how the Secretary will administer paragraph (h) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333), as added by paragraph (1), including with respect to the factors that will

be considered in determining whether a communication is false or misleading communication, as defined in such paragraph (h), including—

(A) the various types of statements or omission of facts regarding a prescription drug that would constitute false or misleading, such as statements or omissions related to safety, efficacy, approved or unapproved uses, directions for use from the label approved by the Food and Drug Administration, scientific information, or other similar attributes;

(B) whether the inclusion of the information in brief summary described in paragraph (h)(2)(A)(i)(III) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333), as added by paragraph (1), alone is sufficient in each circumstance to avoid such a determination;

(C) actions taken by the social media influencer, health care provider, or other person to demonstrate compliance with such paragraph (h); and

(D) characteristics specific to various social media platforms, and the speed of dissemination of the content on such platform.

(3) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TELEHEALTH PROVIDERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 502(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 352(n)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''For purposes of this paragraph, 'manufacturer, packer, or distributor' includes a person who issues or causes to be issued an advertisement or other descriptive printed matter with respect to a specific drug subject to section 503(b)(1) or compounded in accordance with section 503A or 503B, and who directly or indirectly offers to bring together a potential patient and a prescriber or dispenser through use of electronic information and telecommunication technologies to engage in prescribing or dispensing of any drug subject to section 503(b)(1). Nothing in this paragraph shall apply to a private communication between a practitioner licensed by law to prescribe or dispense a prescription drug (or an individual under the direct supervision of such a practitioner) and an individual patient or their representative.''.

(B) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall update the regulations promulgated to carry out section 502(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 352(n)) in accordance with the amendments made by subparagraph (A).

(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection, including the amendments made by this subsection, precludes a drug manufacturer from taking any corrective action to mitigate the potential for patient harm from false or misleading communications described in paragraph (h)(2)(A) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 353), as added by paragraph (1).

(5) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraphs (1) and (3) shall take effect 180 days after the date on which the regulations described in paragraph (3)(B) are finalized.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any payment described in paragraph (2) with respect to the promotion of, or communications regarding, a covered drug shall be treated as a payment from an applicable manufacturer to a covered recipient for purposes of section 1128G of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7h), and shall be reported to the Secretary of Health and Human Services by the drug manufacturer or health care provider making the payment and made publicly available by the Secretary in accordance with such section 1128G.

(2) PAYMENTS DESCRIBED.—A payment described in this paragraph is—

(A) a payment by a drug manufacturer to a health care provider, including a telehealth company or other similar entity, or social media influencer; or

(B) a payment by a health care provider, including a telehealth provider or other similar entity, to a social media influencer.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

(A) the terms ''applicable manufacturer'' and ''covered recipient'' have the meanings given such terms in section 1128G(e) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7h); and

(B) the term ''covered drug'' means any drug, including a biological product (as defined in section 351(i) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262(i))), for which payment is available under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) or a State plan under title XIX or XXI of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.) (or a waiver of such a plan).

(c) MARKET SURVEILLANCE OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG ADVERTISING OR PROMOTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct market surveillance activities regarding any promotion of prescription drugs on social media platforms. The activities under this section may include—

(A) activities, carried out directly or by contract, relating to—

(i) aggregating and analysis of public communications (which may involve the use of artificial intelligence applications), including to establish any relationship between a manufacturer of a prescription drug and individuals engaging in communications about such drug;

(ii) analytical tools to review submissions of promotional communications;

(iii) engagement with representatives of social media platforms on strategies and opportunities to address false or misleading promotion of prescription drugs, including through methods of technology or functionality to identify and assess false or misleading communications; and

(iv) developing and disseminating public facing communications and educational materials and programs for prescription drug manufacturers, social media platforms, and the public, which may include communications and educational materials and programs regarding the Bad Ad program of the Food and Drug Administration;

(B) hiring additional staff for the Office of Prescription Drug Promotion of the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research and the Advertising and Promotional Labeling Branch of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research for the review of advertising or promotion of prescription drugs on digital platforms, such as social media, and such other purposes as the Secretary determines appropriate; and

(C) establishing a task force, jointly with the Federal Trade Commission, to coordinate and enhance communication between the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration related to monitoring of, and compliance activities relating to, prescription drug advertising or promotion.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to affect the authority of the Secretary to carry out activities described in such paragraph pursuant to other provisions of law.

(3) FDA NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.—The Secretary may establish a process for providing information to the holder of an approved application of a prescription drug under section 505 of this Act or section 351 of the Public Health Service Act for the purpose of notifying such holder of instances of communications by health care providers or social media influencers that fail to include information in brief summary relating to side effects, contraindications, and effectiveness of the drug in the same manner and to the same extent as such information is required in prescription drug advertisements pursuant to section 502(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 352(n)).

(4) REPORTING.—The Secretary shall—

(A) not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this subsection;

(B) not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress, and make publicly available, a report on the activities carried out under this subsection; and

(C) make publicly available on the website of the Food and Drug Administration notice of all enforcement actions taken under paragraph (h) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333), as added by subsection (a).

(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this subsection, there are authorized to be appropriated $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029.

(d) SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCER.—In this section, the term ''social media influencer'' has the meaning given such term in paragraph (h) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333), as added by subsection (a).

(e) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this Act or of any amendment made by this Act, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of the provisions of this Act and of the amendments made by this Act and the remainder of the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), and the application of any such provision or amendment to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances, shall not be affected.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. LEE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. HAGERTY):

S. 680. A bill to prohibit funding for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change until China is no longer defined as a developing country; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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. 680

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 ''Ending China's Unfair Advantage Act of 2025''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) MONTREAL PROTOCOL.—The term ''Montreal Protocol'' means the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal September 16, 1987.

(3) UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE.—The term ''United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change'' means the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992.

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEPLETE THE OZONE LAYER UNTIL CHINA IS NO LONGER DEFINED AS A DEVELOPING COUNTRY.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal funds may be obligated or expended to implement the Montreal Protocol, including its protocols and amendments, or any fund established under the Protocol, until the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Parties to the Montreal Protocol have amended their Decision I/12E, ''Clarification of terms and definitions: developing countries,'' made at the First Meeting of the Parties to remove the People's Republic of China.

SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE UNTIL CHINA IS INCLUDED AMONG THE COUNTRIES LISTED IN ANNEX I OF THE CONVENTION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal funds may be obligated or expended to fund the operations and meetings of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including it protocols or agreements, or any fund established under the Convention or its agreements, until the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Parties to the Framework Convention have included the People's Republic of China in Annex I of the Convention.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 681. A bill to redesignate land within certain wilderness study areas in the State of Wyoming, 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. 681

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 ''Wyoming Public Lands Initiative Act of 2025''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) BUREAU.—The term ''Bureau'' means the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) RANGE IMPROVEMENT.—The term ''range improvement'' has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1902).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Wyoming.

(5) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term ''wilderness area'' means a wilderness area designated by section 3.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS.

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

(1) ENCAMPMENT RIVER CANYON WILDERNESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Certain Federal land administered by the Bureau in the State, comprising approximately 4,523.84 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Encampment River Wilderness'' and dated December 5, 2023, which shall be known as the ''Encampment River Canyon Wilderness''.

(B) EXCLUDED LAND.—The following land is not included in the Encampment River Canyon Wilderness:

(i) Any land in the NW¼NW¼NW¼ sec. 24, T. 14 N., R. 84 W.

(ii) Any land within 100 feet of the centerline of—

(I) County Road 353; or

(II) Water Valley Road.

(2) PROSPECT MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Certain Federal land administered by the Bureau in the State, comprising approximately 1,099.76 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Prospect Mountain Wilderness'' and dated December 8, 2023, which shall be known as the ''Prospect Mountain Wilderness''.

(B) EXCLUDED LAND.—Any land within 100 feet of the centerline of Prospect Road is not included in the Prospect Mountain Wilderness.

(3) UPPER SWEETWATER CANYON WILDERNESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Certain Federal land administered by the Bureau in the State, comprising approximately 2,877.35 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Upper Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness'' and dated December 6, 2023, which shall be known as the ''Upper Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness''.

(B) BOUNDARY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the boundary of the Upper Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness shall conform to the boundary of the Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area.

(ii) EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The eastern boundary of the Upper Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness shall be 100 feet from the western edge of the north-south road bisecting the Upper Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness and the Lower Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness, known as ''Strawberry Creek Road''.

(iii) EXCLUSION OF EXISTING ROADS.—Any established legal route with authorized motorized use in existence on the date of enactment of this Act that enters the Upper Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness in T. 28 N., R. 98 W., sec. 4, or the Lower Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness in T. 29 N., R. 97 W., sec. 33, is not included in the Upper Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness.

(4) LOWER SWEETWATER CANYON WILDERNESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Certain Federal land administered by the Bureau in the State, comprising approximately 5,665.19 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Lower Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness'' and dated December 5, 2023, which shall be known as the ''Lower Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness''.

(B) BOUNDARY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the boundary of the Lower Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness shall conform to the boundary of the Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area.

(ii) WESTERN BOUNDARY.—The western boundary of the Lower Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness shall be 100 feet from the eastern edge of the north-south road bisecting the Upper Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness and the Lower Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness, known as ''Strawberry Creek Road''.

(iii) EXCLUSION OF EXISTING ROADS.—Any established legal route with authorized motorized use in existence on the date of enactment of this Act that enters the Upper Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness in T. 29 N., R. 98 W., sec. 4, or the Lower Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness in T. 29 N., R. 97 W., sec. 33, is not included in the Lower Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness.

(5) BOBCAT DRAW WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land administered by the Bureau in the State, comprising approximately 6,246.84 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Bobcat Draw Wilderness'' and dated December 8, 2023, which shall be known as the ''Bobcat Draw Wilderness''.

SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall administer the wilderness areas in accordance with this section and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(1) any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.

(b) FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out any activities in a wilderness area as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, or disease in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)).

(2) COORDINATION.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall coordinate with—

(A) the Wyoming Forestry Division; and

(B) the applicable county in the State in which the wilderness area is located.

(3) FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a fire management plan for the wilderness areas—

(A) to ensure the timely and efficient control of fires, diseases, and insects in the wilderness areas, in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)); and

(B) to provide, to the maximum extent practicable, adequate protection from forest fires, disease outbreaks, and insect infestations to any Federal, State, or private land adjacent to the wilderness areas.

(c) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in a wilderness area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with—

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of House Report 101–405, accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress, for land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

(d) BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section establishes a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a wilderness area.

(2) OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES OR USES.—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use can be seen or heard from within a wilderness area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

SEC. 5. RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), any portion of a wilderness study area described in subsection (b) that is not designated as a wilderness area by section 3 has been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The wilderness study areas referred to in subsections (a) and (c) are the following:

(1) The Encampment River Canyon Wilderness Study Area.
(2) The Prospect Mountain Wilderness Study Area.
(3) The Bennett Mountains Wilderness Study Area.
(4) The Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area.
(5) The Lankin Dome Wilderness Study Area.
(6) The Split Rock Wilderness Study Area.
(7) The Savage Peak Wilderness Study Area.
(8) The Miller Springs Wilderness Study Area.
(9) The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area.
(10) The Copper Mountain Wilderness Study Area.
(11) The Whiskey Mountain Wilderness Study Area.
(12) The Fortification Creek Wilderness Study Area.
(13) The Gardner Mountain Wilderness Study Area.
(14) The North Fork Wilderness Study Area.
(15) The portion of the Bobcat Draw Wilderness Study Area located in Washakie County, Wyoming.
(16) The Cedar Mountain Wilderness Study Area.
(17) The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area.

(c) RELEASE.—Any portion of a wilderness study area described in subsection (b) that is not designated as a wilderness area by section 3 is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)).

(d) MANAGEMENT OF RELEASED LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the portions of the wilderness study areas released under subsection (c) in accordance with—

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

(B) applicable land management plans;

(C) applicable management provisions under paragraph (2); and

(D) any other applicable law.

(2) SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS.—

(A) BENNETT MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—The Secretary shall manage the portion of the Bennett Mountains Wilderness Study Area released under subsection (c) in accordance with section 8(a).

(B) DUBOIS BADLANDS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—

(i) DIVISION.—The Secretary shall divide the land within the Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area by authorizing the installation of a fence or the repair or relocation of an existing fence in T. 41 N., R. 106 W., sec. 5, that—

(I) follows existing infrastructure and natural barriers;

(II) begins at an intersection with North Mountain View Road in the NE¼NW¼ sec. 5, T. 41 N., R. 106 W.;

(III) from the point described in subclause (II), proceeds southeast to a point near the midpoint of the NE¼ sec. 5, T. 41 N., R. 106 W.; and

(IV) from the point described in subclause (III), proceeds southwest to a point in the SW¼NE¼ sec. 5, T. 41 N., R. 106 W., that intersects with the boundary of the Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area.

(ii) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the portion of the Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area released under subsection (c) in accordance with—

(I) paragraph (1); and

(II) sections 6 and 7.

(C) COPPER MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the portion of the Copper Mountain Wilderness Study Area released under subsection (c) in accordance with paragraph (1).

(ii) MINERAL LEASING.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may lease oil and gas resources within the land released from the Copper Mountain Wilderness Study Area under subsection (c) if—

(aa) the lease may only be accessed by directional drilling from a lease that is outside of the land released from the Copper Mountain Wilderness Study Area; and

(bb) the lease prohibits, without exception or waiver, surface occupancy and surface disturbance on the land released from the Copper Mountain Wilderness Study Area for any activities, including activities relating to exploration, development, or production.

(II) UNDERGROUND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—The Secretary may grant underground rights-of-way for any mineral lease entered into under subclause (I).

(III) PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN LEASES.—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall not issue a new lease for a wind or solar project, an overhead transmission line, or a communication tower on the land released from the Copper Mountain Wilderness Study Area under subsection (c).

(IV) AUTHORITY TO EXCHANGE LAND.—In carrying out any land exchange involving any of the land released from the Copper Mountain Wilderness Study Area under subsection (c), the Secretary shall ensure that the exchange does not result in a net loss of Federal land.

(D) WHISKEY MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—The Secretary shall manage the portion of the Whiskey Mountain Wilderness Study Area released under subsection (c) in accordance with—

(i) paragraph (1); and

(ii) the Whiskey Mountain Cooperative Agreement between the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, the Forest Service, and the Bureau, including any amendment to that agreement relating to the management of bighorn sheep.

(E) BOBCAT DRAW WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—

(i) TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a travel management plan for the land released from the Bobcat Draw Wilderness Study Area under subsection (c).

(II) REQUIREMENTS.—The travel management plan under subclause (I) shall—

(aa) identify all existing roads and trails on the land released from the Bobcat Draw Wilderness Study Area under subsection (c);

(bb) designate each road or trail available for—

(AA) motorized or mechanized recreation; or

(BB) agriculture practices;

(cc) prohibit the construction of any new road or trail for motorized or mechanized recreation use; and

(dd) permit the continued use of nonmotorized trails.

(ii) WITHDRAWAL.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subclause (II), subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the land released from the Bobcat Draw Wilderness Study Area under subsection (c) is withdrawn from—

(aa) all forms of appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;

(bb) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(cc) disposition under laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

(II) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may lease oil and gas resources within the land released from the Bobcat Draw Wilderness Study Area under subsection (c) if—

(aa) the lease may only be accessed by directional drilling from a lease that is outside of the land released from the Bobcat Draw Wilderness Study Area; and

(bb) the lease prohibits, without exception or waiver, surface occupancy and surface disturbance on the land released from the Bobcat Draw Wilderness Study Area for any activities, including activities related to exploration, development, or production.

SEC. 6. ESTABLISHMENT OF DUBOIS BADLANDS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Dubois Badlands National Conservation Area (referred to in this section as the ''Conservation Area''), comprising approximately 4,446.46 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Badlands National Conservation Area'' and dated November 15, 2023.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Conservation Area is to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the ecological, wildlife, recreational, scenic, cultural, historical, and natural resources of the Area.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall manage the Conservation Area—

(1) in a manner that only allows uses of the Conservation Area that the Secretary determines would further the purpose of the Conservation Area described in subsection (b); and

(2) in accordance with—

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

(B) this section; and

(C) any other applicable law.

(d) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The use of motorized vehicles in the Conservation Area shall be permitted only on existing roads, trails, and areas designated by the Secretary for use by such vehicles as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The Secretary may allow the use of motorized vehicles in the Conservation Area as needed for administrative purposes and emergency response.

(e) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the Conservation Area shall be administered in accordance with the laws generally applicable to land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

(f) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the land within the boundaries of the Conservation Area is withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

SEC. 7. ESTABLISHMENT OF DUBOIS MOTORIZED RECREATION AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Dubois Motorized Recreation Area (referred to in this section as the ''Recreation Area''), comprising approximately 367.72 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Dubois Motorized Recreation Area'' and dated November 15, 2023.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) BOUNDARY FENCE.—The Secretary shall authorize the construction of a fence along the western boundary of the Recreation Area on any Federal land that—

(A) is managed by the Bureau; and

(B) is west of North Mountain View Road.

(2) TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—As soon as practicable after the date of completion of the fence described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall establish a travel management plan for the Recreation Area that efficiently coordinates the use of motorized off-road vehicles in the Recreation Area.

SEC. 8. ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) BENNET MOUNTAINS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Bennett Mountains Special Management Area (referred to in this subsection as the ''Special Management Area''), comprising approximately 6,165.05 acres of Federal land in the State administered by the Bureau, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Bennet Mountains Special Management Area'' and dated November 15, 2023.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Special Management Area shall be administered by the Secretary.

(3) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Special Management Area is to enhance the natural, historic, scenic, and recreational, values of the area.

(4) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Special Management Area—

(i) in furtherance of the purpose described in paragraph (3); and

(ii) in accordance with—

(I) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the Bureau;

(II) this subsection; and

(III) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(B) ROADS; MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(i) ROADS.—The construction of new permanent roads in the Special Management Area shall not be allowed.

(ii) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as needed for administrative purposes, emergency response, fire management, forest health and restoration, weed and pest control, habitat management, livestock management, and range improvement, the use of motorized and mechanized vehicles in the Special Management Area shall be allowed only on existing roads and trails designated for the use of motorized or mechanized vehicles.

(iii) TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a travel management plan for the Special Management Area.

(C) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the Special Management Area shall be administered in accordance with the laws generally applicable to land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

(D) TIMBER HARVESTING.—Commercial timber harvesting shall not be allowed in the Special Management Area.

(5) WITHDRAWAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and subparagraph (B), the Special Management Area is withdrawn from—

(i) all forms of appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) disposition under laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may lease oil and gas resources within the boundaries of the Special Management Area if—

(i) the lease may only be accessed by directional drilling from a lease that is outside of the Special Management Area; and

(ii) the lease prohibits, without exception or waiver, surface occupancy and surface disturbance within the Special Management Area for any activities, including activities related to exploration, development, or production.

(b) BLACK CAT SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Black Cat Special Management Area (referred to in this subsection as the ''Special Management Area''), comprising approximately 1,178 acres of Federal land in Carbon County, Wyoming, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Black Cat Special Management Area'' and dated November 13, 2023.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Special Management Area shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Special Management Area is to enhance the natural, historic, scenic, and recreational values of the area.

(4) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall manage the Special Management Area—

(i) in furtherance of the purpose described in paragraph (3); and

(ii) in accordance with—

(I) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to National Forest System land;

(II) this subsection; and

(III) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(B) ROADS; MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(i) ROADS.—The construction of new permanent roads in the Special Management Area shall not be allowed.

(ii) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as needed for administrative purposes, emergency response, fire management, forest health and restoration, weed and pest control, habitat management, livestock management, and range improvement, the use of motorized and mechanized vehicles in the Special Management Area shall be allowed only on existing roads and trails designated for the use of motorized or mechanized vehicles.

(iii) TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish a travel management plan for the Special Management Area.

(C) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the Special Management Area shall be administered in accordance with the laws generally applicable to grazing on National Forest System land.

(D) TIMBER HARVESTING.—Commercial timber harvesting shall not be allowed in the Special Management Area.

(5) WITHDRAWAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and subparagraph (B), the Special Management Area is withdrawn from—

(i) all forms of appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) disposition under laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, lease oil and gas resources within the boundaries of the Special Management Area if—

(i) the lease may only be accessed by directional drilling from a lease that is outside of the Special Management Area; and

(ii) the lease prohibits, without exception or waiver, surface occupancy and surface disturbance within the Special Management Area for any activities, including activities related to exploration, development, or production.

(c) SWEETWATER ROCKS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Sweetwater Rocks Special Management Area (referred to in this subsection as the ''Special Management Area''), comprising approximately 34,347.79 acres of Federal land in Fremont and Natrona Counties, Wyoming, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Sweetwater Rocks Special Management Area'' and dated November 15, 2023.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Special Management Area shall be administered by the Secretary.

(3) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Special Management Area is to enhance the natural, historic, scenic, and recreational, values of the area.

(4) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Special Management Area—

(i) in furtherance of the purpose described in paragraph (3); and

(ii) in accordance with—

(I) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the Bureau;

(II) this subsection; and

(III) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(B) ROADS; MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(i) ROADS.—The construction of new permanent roads in the Special Management Area shall not be allowed.

(ii) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as needed for administrative purposes, emergency response, fire management, forest health and restoration, weed and pest control, habitat management, livestock management, and range improvement, the use of motorized and mechanized vehicles in the Special Management Area shall be allowed only on existing roads and trails designated for the use of motorized or mechanized vehicles.

(iii) TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a travel management plan for the Special Management Area.

(C) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the Special Management Area shall be administered in accordance with the laws generally applicable to the Bureau.

(D) PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN OVERHEAD TOWERS.—No new overhead transmission or communications tower shall be constructed in the Special Management Area.

(E) LAND EXCHANGES.—The Secretary may propose to, and carry out with, an individual or entity owning land in the vicinity of the Special Management Area any land exchange that—

(i) increases access to the Special Management Area; and

(ii) does not result in a net loss of Federal land.

(F) UNDERGROUND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—Notwithstanding paragraph (5), the Secretary may expand any underground right-of-way in the Special Management Area that exists as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) WITHDRAWAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and subparagraph (B), the Special Management Area is withdrawn from—

(i) all forms of appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) disposition under laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may lease oil and gas resources within the boundaries of the Special Management Area if—

(i) the lease may only be accessed by directional drilling from a lease that is outside of the Special Management Area; and

(ii) the lease prohibits, without exception or waiver, surface occupancy and surface disturbance within the Special Management Area for any activities, including activities related to exploration, development, or production.

(C) WIND AND SOLAR ENERGY WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the land within the boundaries of the Special Management Area is withdrawn from right-of-way leasing and disposition under laws relating to wind or solar energy.

(d) FORTIFICATION CREEK SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA; FRAKER MOUNTAIN SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA; NORTH FORK SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—

(1) DEFINITION OF SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—In this subsection, the term ''Special Management Area'' means a special management area established by paragraph (2).

(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.—Subject to valid existing rights there are established the following:

(A) The Fortification Creek Special Management Area, comprising approximately 12,520.69 acres of Federal land administered in the State by the Bureau, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Fortification Creek Management Area'' and dated November 15, 2023.

(B) The Fraker Mountain Special Management Area, comprising approximately 6,248.28 acres of Federal land administered in the State by the Bureau, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Fraker Mountain Management Area'' and dated November 15, 2023.

(C) The North Fork Special Management Area, comprising approximately 10,026.15 acres of Federal land administered in the State by the Bureau, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed North Fork Management Area'' and dated November 15, 2023.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Special Management Areas shall be administered by the Secretary.

(4) PURPOSE.—The purpose of a Special Management Area is to enhance the natural, historic, scenic, recreational, wildlife habitat, forest health, watershed protection, and ecological and cultural values of the area.

(5) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage each Special Management Area—

(i) in furtherance of the purpose described in paragraph (4); and

(ii) in accordance with—

(I) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the Bureau;

(II) this subsection; and

(III) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(B) ROADS; MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(i) ROADS.—The construction of new permanent roads in a Special Management Area shall not be allowed.

(ii) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as needed for administrative purposes, emergency response, fire management, forest health and restoration, weed and pest control, habitat management, livestock management, and range improvement, the use of motorized and mechanized vehicles in a Special Management Area shall be allowed only on existing roads and trails designated for the use of motorized or mechanized vehicles.

(iii) TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a travel management plan for each Special Management Area.

(C) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in a Special Management Area shall be administered in accordance with the laws generally applicable to land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

(D) PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN INFRASTRUCTURE.—The development, construction, or installation of infrastructure for recreational use shall not be allowed in—

(i) the Fraker Mountain Special Management Area; or

(ii) the North Fork Special Management Area.

(6) WITHDRAWAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and subparagraph (B), the Special Management Areas are withdrawn from—

(i) all forms of appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) disposition under laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may lease oil and gas resources within the boundaries of a Special Management Area if—

(i) the lease may only be accessed by directional drilling from a lease that is outside of the Special Management Area; and

(ii) the lease prohibits, without exception or waiver, surface occupancy and surface disturbance within the Special Management Area for any activities, including activities related to exploration, development, or production.

(e) CEDAR MOUNTAIN SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Cedar Mountain Special Management Area (referred to in this subsection as the ''Special Management Area''), comprising approximately 20,745.73 acres of Federal land in the State administered by the Bureau, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Cedar Mountain Special Management Area'' and dated November 15, 2023.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Special Management Area shall be administered by the Secretary.

(3) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Special Management Area is to enhance the natural, historic, scenic, recreational, ecological, wildlife, and livestock production values of the area.

(4) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Special Management Area—

(i) in furtherance of the purpose described in paragraph (3); and

(ii) in accordance with—

(I) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the Bureau;

(II) this subsection; and

(III) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(B) ROADS; MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(i) ROADS.—The construction of new permanent roads in the Special Management Area shall not be allowed.

(ii) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as needed for administrative purposes, emergency response, fire management, forest health and restoration, weed and pest control, habitat management, livestock management, and range improvement, the use of motorized and mechanized vehicles in the Special Management Area shall be allowed only on existing roads and trails designated for the use of motorized or mechanized vehicles.

(iii) TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a travel management plan for the Special Management Area.

(C) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the Special Management Area shall be administered in accordance with the laws generally applicable to land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

(5) WITHDRAWAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Special Management Area is withdrawn from—

(i) all forms of appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) disposition under laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may lease oil and gas resources within the boundaries of the Special Management Area if—

(i) the lease may only be accessed by directional drilling from a lease that is outside of the Special Management Area; and

(ii) the lease prohibits, without exception or waiver, surface occupancy and surface disturbance within the Special Management Area for any activities, including activities related to exploration, development, or production.

SEC. 9. LANDER SLOPE AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN AND RED CANYON AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN.

(a) DEFINITION OF COUNTY.—In this section, the term ''County'' means Fremont County, Wyoming.

(b) LANDER SLOPE AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN AND RED CANYON AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN.—

(1) TRANSFERS.—The Secretary shall pursue transfers in which land managed by the Bureau in the County is exchanged for land owned by the State that is within the boundaries of—

(A) the Lander Slope Area of Critical Environmental Concern; or

(B) the Red Canyon Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—A transfer under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) comply with all requirements of law, including any required analysis; and

(B) be subject to appropriation.

(c) STUDY.—

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

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The study under paragraph (1) shall evaluate—

(A) the potential for the development of special motorized recreation areas on all land managed by the Bureau in the County except—

(i) any land in T. 40 N., R. 94 W., secs. 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, and the N½ sec. 34; and

(ii) any land that is subject to a restriction on the use of off-road vehicles under any Federal law, including this Act;

(B) the suitability of the land evaluated under subparagraph (A) for off-road vehicles, including rock crawlers; and

(C) the parking, staging, and camping necessary to accommodate special motorized recreation.

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

(d) FREMONT COUNTY IMPLEMENTATION TEAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a team, to be known as the ''Fremont County Implementation Team'' (referred to in this subsection as the ''Team'') to advise and assist the Secretary with respect to the implementation of the management requirements described in this section that are applicable to land in the County.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Team shall consist of—

(A) the Secretary (or a designee of the Secretary); and

(B) 1 or more individuals appointed by the Board of County Commissioners of the County.

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

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

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

(1) Hot Springs County.

(2) Washakie County.

(b) STUDY.—

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

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

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

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

(i) offer opportunities for public input; and

(ii) collaborate with—

(I) State parks, historic sites, and trails; and

(II) the Counties.

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

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

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

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

S. RES. 86

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Taiwan is an inalienable part of China;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) the United States does not take a position on Taiwan's status; and

(2) this issue should be resolved peacefully by the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Whereas Secretary of State Antony Blinken released a statement in 2021, which criticized the United Nations' exclusion of Taiwan civil society members and emphasized that denying entry to such individuals undermines the work of the United Nations;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Resolved, That the Senate—

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

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

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

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

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

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