and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), acting as appropriate in consultation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, the Committee, and other agencies, should consider carrying out the following:

(1) Five-year plan.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Secretary should consider the establishment of a plan that, for the five fiscal years following the date of the enactment of this Act, provides for the activities to be carried out during such fiscal years toward achieving the goals under paragraphs (2) through (4). The plan should, as appropriate, provide for the coordination of programs and activities regarding Lyme disease and other tick-borne disorders that are conducted or supported by the Federal Government.

(2) First goal: Diagnostic test.—The goal described in this paragraph is to develop a diagnostic test for Lyme disease and other tick-borne disorders for use in clinical testing.

(3) Second goal: Surveillance and reporting of Lyme disease and other tick-borne disorders.—The goal described in this paragraph is to accurately determine the prevalence of Lyme disease and other tick-borne disorders in the United States.

(4) Third goal: Prevention of Lyme disease and other tick-borne disorders.—The goal described in this paragraph is to develop the capabilities at the Department of Health and Human Services to design and implement improved strategies for the prevention and control of Lyme disease and other tick-borne diseases. Such diseases may include Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, babesiosis, other bacterial, viral and rickettsial diseases such as tularemia, tick-borne encephalitis, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, and bartonellosis.

The bill (S. 969), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

AMENDING THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4013.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this matter be printed in the Record, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered. The bill (H.R. 4013) was read the third time and passed.

AMENDING THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4014.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4014) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the development of products for rare diseases.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements thereto be printed in the Record, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered. The bill (H.R. 4014) was read the third time and passed.

TO ESTABLISH WILDERNESS AREAS, PROMOTE CONSERVATION, IMPROVE PUBLIC LAND, AND PROVIDE FOR HIGH QUALITY DEVELOPMENT IN CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 5200.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5200) to establish wilderness areas, promote conservation, improve public land, and provide for high quality development in Clark County, Nevada, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, today I rise to comment on the Clark County Conservation of Public Lands and Natural Resources Act of 2002, which is important to southern Nevada and a priority for the Nevada delegation. This broad-based compromise legislation is also important for America. The many provisions in this legislation reflect the many challenges faced by southern Nevada. I would like to highlight some of

The bill (H.R. 5200) was read the third time and passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Senate Amendments to the House Amendments to the Senate amendments to the House amendments to H.R. 2674, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2003.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 2674.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
the ways in which the Clark County Conservation PLAN will enhance the quality of life and economic opportunities for Nevadans at the same time we protect southern Nevada's environment for the benefit of future generations.

When Congress passed the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act in 1998, we made the decision that it was in the public interest to transition away from private land exchanges and competitively auction those parcels of land deemed by the BLM as suitable for disposal. This decision has proven quite effective and fair and has been the future of privatization in Nevada and the West. However, at the time the law was enacted, Congress did contemplate that a limited number of ongoing land exchanges should be completed because of their benefit to the public. The Red Rock Canyon-Howard Hughes exchange is one such exchange. This land exchange has been contemplated for a number of years and enjoys unusually broad support ranging from the County to the environmental community. The time when this exchange should have reached completion through the administrative process has long since passed and a legislative resolution is now in order.

Nevada has nearly 100 wilderness study areas on federal land across the state, which remain de facto wilderness until Congress acts. These areas, which are primarily owned by the Bureau of Land Management, are managed to protect their unique character and lands under current law. Those of us who wrote this bill hold different views regarding wilderness. But in developing the wilderness component of this bill, Senator ENSIGN, Congressman GIBBONS and I made good faith compromises that protect all interested parties as we designated 18 wilderness totaling about 450,000 acres and released 220,000 acres of wilderness study areas to other uses. We believe that this solid compromise represents a critical step toward addressing the outstanding wilderness issues in the state of Nevada.

The Clark County Conservation PLAN Act modifies the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act and expands the so-called Las Vegas Valley disposal boundary. This expansion will make an additional 23,000 acres of BLM land available for auction and development.

One of the most important infrastructure projects facing southern Nevada is siting a new international airport. The County’s preferred site is in a dry lake bed between Jean and Primm, Nevada south of the Las Vegas Valley in the intermittent Tule Creek Wash. This site is suitable and could serve as a major transportation ad-}


torid near the California border. Congress made federal land at that site available for use as an airport, pending environmental reviews. The Clark County Conservation PLAN Act implements that law in two important ways. First, our bill conveys federal land adjacent to the proposed airport to the Clark County Airport Authority so that it can promote compatible development within the area impacted by the noise of the airport. Second, our bill directs the Bureau of Land Man-
work done by federal employees who work for the public land management agencies. In the development of this bill, however, such oversight would be inexcusable because Bob Abbey, Mark Morse, Laurie Seldinmayr, Don Siebert, Robert T. D., Demetrius Purble-Williams and Jeremy Noble, Bill Dickinson, Dick Birger, and many others provided valuable insights and assistance without which this bill would not have been possible. John Lopez of Senator Enson's staff and my staff met with hundreds of Nevadans to ensure that this bill is a Nevada bill that is good for America. Among these individuals, Clint Bentley, John Wallin, Jeremy Garncarz, Blake Monk, John and Hermi Hiatl, Larry Johnson, Roger Scholl, Elise McAllister, Terry Crawforth, John Moran, Jr., Kevin Mack, Chuck Musser, Jane Feldman, Doug Hunt, Pam Wilcox, Kelly Jensen, Cal Baird, George Reyling, Toni Worley, Mike Carey, as well as representatives of the many municipalities in Clark County played particularly important roles. Countless others provided constructive suggestions and support that led to this point.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 5200) was read the third time and passed.

AUTHORIZING THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY TO WORK WITH MAJOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 736, H.R. 2733.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be reported by title.

The legislative clerk reads as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2733) to authorize the National Institute of Standards and Technology to work with major manufacturing industries in Clark County, in the State of Nevada, to develop standards and a model for electronic enterprise integration.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2733) was read the third time and passed.

AMENDING THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the HELP Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 998 and the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk reads as follows:

A bill (S. 998) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 with respect to the qualification of foreign schools.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, Senators Enson, Allard, and Allen have a substitute amendment at the desk. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered and agreed to and that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; the bill, as amended, be read three times, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 4855) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To provide a complete substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. FOREIGN SCHOOL ELIGIBILITY.

(a) In general.—Section 102(a)(2)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(a)(2)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

"(A) In general.—For the purpose of qualifying as an institution under paragraph (1)(C), the Secretary shall establish criteria by regulation for the approval of institutions outside the United States and for the determination that such institutions are comparable to an institution of higher education as defined in section 101 (except that a graduate medical school, or a veterinary school, located outside the United States shall not be required to meet the requirements of section 101(a)(4)). Such criteria shall include a requirement that a student attending such school outside the United States is ineligible for loans made, insured, or guaranteed under part B of title IV unless—

"(i) in the case of a graduate medical school located outside the United States—

"(aa) at least 60 percent of those enrolled in, and at least 60 percent of the graduates of, the graduate medical school outside the United States were not persons described in section 1481; and in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part B of title IV; and

"(bb) at least 60 percent of the individuals who were students or graduates of the graduate medical school outside the United States or Canada (both nations of the United States and others) taking the examinations administered by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates received a passing score in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part B of title IV; and

"(ii) the institution has a clinical training program that was approved by a State as of January 1, 1992; or

"(iii) in the case of a veterinary school located outside the United States that does not meet the requirements of section..."