

care of family members with disabilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1880

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1880, a bill to repeal the health care law's job-killing health insurance tax.

S. 2050

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2050, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain provisions of the Creating Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, and for other purposes.

S. 2065

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2065, a bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to modify the discretionary spending limits to take into account savings resulting from the reduction in the number of Federal employees and extending the pay freeze for Federal employees.

S. 2085

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2085, a bill to strengthen employee cost savings suggestions programs within the Federal Government.

S. 2165

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2165, a bill to enhance strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, and for other purposes.

S. 2205

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2205, a bill to prohibit funding to negotiate a United Nations Arms Trade Treaty that restricts the Second Amendment rights of United States citizens.

S. 2239

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Florida, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of S. 2239, a bill to direct the head of each agency to treat relevant military training as sufficient to satisfy training or certification requirements for Federal licenses.

S. 2320

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2320, a bill to direct the American Battle Monuments Commission to provide for the ongoing maintenance of Clark Veterans Cemetery in the Republic of the Philippines, and for other purposes.

S. 3049

At the request of Mr. BEGICH, the name of the Senator from Connecticut

(Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3049, a bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to expand the definition of homeless veteran for purposes of benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

S. 3202

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3202, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that deceased veterans with no known next of kin can receive a dignified burial, and for other purposes.

S. 3204

At the request of Mr. JOHANNIS, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) were added as cosponsors of S. 3204, a bill to address fee disclosure requirements under the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, and for other purposes.

S. 3237

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3237, a bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission to Accelerate the End of Breast Cancer.

S. 3274

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3274, a bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, to produce a report on enhancing the competitiveness of the United States in attracting foreign direct investment, and for other purposes.

S. 3320

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3320, a bill to authorize the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to waive the 30-day waiting period for flood insurance policies purchased for private properties affected by wildfire on Federal lands.

S. 3340

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3340, a bill to improve and enhance the programs and activities of the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs regarding suicide prevention and resilience and behavioral health disorders for members of the Armed Forces and veterans, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 48

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 48, a concurrent resolution recognizing 375 years of service of the National Guard and affirming congressional support for a permanent Operational Reserve as a component of the Armed Forces.

S. RES. 490

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 490, a resolution designating the week of September 16, 2012, as "Mitochondrial Disease Awareness Week", reaffirming the importance of an enhanced and coordinated research effort on mitochondrial diseases, and commending the National Institutes of Health for its efforts to improve the understanding of mitochondrial diseases.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 3344. A bill to increase immunization rates; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am pleased to be joined by Senators DURBIN, TIM JOHNSON, WHITEHOUSE, and BLUMENTHAL in the introduction of the Immunization Improvements Act. This legislation builds on my longstanding work, including several provisions I authored in the Affordable Care Act, to improve vaccination rates and population-based immunity.

Our introduction of this legislation is particularly timely given a recent report cited in yesterday's Wall Street Journal revealing the number of deaths globally as a result of the H1N1 flu pandemic in 2009 and 2010. The analysis found that the number of deaths from H1N1 to be 15 times the original reports, up from 18,500 to 280,000 cases. In the United States, the estimates are more than triple the original cases, from 8,500 to nearly 30,000.

Two provisions of the legislation we are introducing today are based on efforts underway in Rhode Island to improve vaccination rates against seasonal influenza and pneumonia. Specifically, it would authorize a five-state demonstration project that allows the state to purchase certain vaccines and distribute them free of charge to physicians for administration in seniors, who are at the highest risk of death from these preventable diseases. In addition to increasing vaccination rates, this model has limited the cost and administrative burden for providers and reduced the cost of vaccines to the Federal government.

The legislation would also require hospitals and long-term care facilities to report on influenza vaccination rates of health care workers with direct patient contact, the population most likely to spread the flu to ill patients that may be too weak to fight it. In Rhode Island, simply requiring health care facilities to report on health care worker influenza vaccinations has resulted in improved rates.

The Immunization Improvements Act would also update the allowable vaccine administration fees to providers

who vaccinate uninsured and underinsured children, as well as include a recommendation made by both the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission and the Government Accountability Office to shift vaccine coverage in Medicare from Part D to Part B.

While there are many diseases and conditions that we have yet to prevent, there are those for which we already have vaccines. We must do more to ensure that these vaccines are available and accessed to protect the health of Americans.

This legislation has been endorsed by Every Child By Two, the Immunization Action Coalition, Partnership for Prevention, the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, the National Association of County and City Health Officials, and Trust for America's Health. I look forward to working with my colleagues to see these provisions enacted.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. KERRY):

S. 3345. A bill to provide for research and education to improve screening, detection and diagnosis of prostate cancer; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I rise to introduce the Prostate Cancer Detection Research and Education Act. This important legislation addresses the urgent need for the development of new technologies to detect and diagnose prostate cancer, and for the education of our fathers, brothers, and sons about the dangers of this deadly disease.

Prostate cancer is the second most common cancer in men, and is the second leading cause of cancer related deaths in men, with 240,000 new cases and 28,000 prostate cancer related deaths predicted in 2012.

Unfortunately, current screening techniques for prostate cancer result in some false-negative reassurances and false-positive alarms. In addition, the prostate is one of the last organs in a human body where biopsies are performed blindly, which can miss cancer even when multiple samples are taken.

Prostate Cancer Detection Research and Education Act brings together a Advisory Council of experts to evaluate the current science and outline a path forward to the ultimate goal—developing a reliable test or tests that can detect prostate cancer and diagnose how severe the cancer is.

The Prostate Cancer Detection Research and Education Act will mirror the investment the Federal government made in advanced imaging technologies, which led to life-saving breakthroughs in detection, diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer. This bill directs the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, HHS, to use the plan developed by the Advisory Council to coordinate and intensify federal research to develop and validate an accurate test for prostate cancer.

The Prostate Cancer Detection Research and Education Act would also create a national campaign conducted through HHS to increase awareness about the need for prostate cancer screening, and the development of better screening techniques. Since African American men are 56 percent more likely to develop prostate cancer compared with Caucasian men and nearly 2.5 times as likely to die from the disease, this campaign will work with the Offices of Minority Health at HHS and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to ensure that this effort will reach the men most at risk from this disease.

Government investment in coordinating research and education could be key to diagnosing prostate cancer earlier and more accurately. We need to strengthen our efforts to bring the tools doctors use to fight this disease into the 21st century. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this effort, and cosponsoring this legislation.

By Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. HELLER):

S. 3346. A bill to provide for certain land conveyances in the State of Nevada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, today I rise with my colleague Senator HELLER to introduce the Las Vegas Valley Public Lands and Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument Act of 2012. This legislation will designate the Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument in southern Nevada, expand the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, set aside lands for the expansion of Nevada institutions of higher education, and make thousands of acres available for private development and job creation in the Las Vegas valley.

I am proud to lead the introduction of this important bill, which has been years in the making. The hallmark component of this legislation is the establishment of the Tule Springs Fossil Bed National Monument. The proposed monument is supported by the cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas, Clark County, the Governor of Nevada, the State of Nevada's Division of State Parks, the National Parks Conservation Association, Protectors of Tule Springs, and thousands of Nevadans.

By designating the Tule Springs area a national monument managed by the National Park Service, we will conserve, protect and enhance this unique and nationally important resource. Nevadans, tourists, scientists, and school children will visit the monument to enjoy its scientific, educational, scenic and recreational values for decades to come.

The proposed monument is located in the northern part of the Las Vegas Valley, bounded by the Desert National Wildlife Refuge, the Red Rock National Conservation Area, and the Spring Mountain National Recreation Area.

The Tule Springs area is recognized as having the largest assemblage of Ice Age fossils in the Southwest.

Over 400 paleontological sites have been discovered, providing a record of human activity dating back 11,000 years ago. Scientists have uncovered fossils of the giant Columbian mammoth, ground sloths the size of small cars, the American lion, and camelops. These great prehistoric mammals called North Las Vegas home for thousands of years.

Efforts to protect the paleontological treasures contained within the Las Vegas Wash began early last century. In 1933, the first fossil expedition in Tule Springs unearthed prehistoric bones that became known as "Tule the Baby Mammoth." In 1962, scientists conducted the famous "big dig," employing radiocarbon dating for the first time in the United States, which in turn dated Ice Age fossils from 23,800 to 28,000 years old. Despite this significant concentration of important fossil resources in the proposed monument, only a fraction of the area has been studied. Many more prehistoric treasures will be found in the decades to come.

The proposed Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument is the product of many years of work. Recognizing the threats to the area from off-road vehicles, vandalism, and dumping, a coalition of environmentalists, tribes, academics, and retired Park Service employees formed in the mid-2000s to seek federal protection for Tule Springs.

The Protectors of Tule Springs collected over 10,000 signatures, and local and national conservation groups launched a campaign to garner public support for adding the site to the National Parks System. In 2010, a Park Service reconnaissance report commissioned at the request of members of the Nevada congressional delegation found the site suitable for inclusion in the Park System.

The monument will also benefit the local economy. Proponents of the monument estimate that it will generate tens of millions of dollars for the regional economy within the early years of operation, bringing tourists and researchers from around the world to visit this one-of-a-kind place to explore fascinating natural history.

The stakeholder agreement to establish the proposed monument includes making a modest amount of public lands available for private development in the Las Vegas Valley, and the designation of two 640 acre job creation zones for the cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas for master planned commercial development.

Furthermore, the legislation makes land available for the future expansion of campuses within the Nevada System of Higher Education, while increasing the size of the Red Rock National Conservation Area. It conveys land to Clark County for flood control for the

future Ivanpah Valley Airport, it expands the Metro Police Training Facility by 80 acres to enhance public safety and the facility's security, and allows the U.S. Forest Service to remedy mistaken trespass situations in the Spring Mountains area. Finally, it conveys 1,200 acres to Clark County to establish an off-highway vehicle recreation park, and designates public lands surrounding the park as an off-highway vehicle recreation area to help keep riders off of sensitive lands and habitat.

The Las Vegas Valley Lands and Fossil Beds National Monument Act is an ambitious piece of legislation, built on years of stakeholder input. It provides for balanced development and job creation within the Las Vegas Valley, while protecting vital natural and scientific resources that should be made more accessible for the public's enjoyment and education.

By making long-term and forward-looking improvements to public land management and stewardship in the Las Vegas Valley, I believe we have crafted a bill that will serve the best interests of Nevadans.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to move this important legislation through the legislative process.

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

S. 3346

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 “Las Vegas Valley Public Land and Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument Act of 2012”.

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

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument.
- Sec. 3. Transfer of land to Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.
- Sec. 4. Conveyance of Bureau of Land Management land to North Las Vegas.
- Sec. 5. Conveyance of Bureau of Land Management land to Las Vegas.
- Sec. 6. Expansion of conveyance to Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.
- Sec. 7. Spring Mountains National Recreation Area withdrawal.
- Sec. 8. Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 amendments.
- Sec. 9. Conveyance of land to the Nevada System of Higher Education.
- Sec. 10. Land conveyance for Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport.
- Sec. 11. Sunrise Mountain Instant Study Area release.
- Sec. 12. Nellis Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area.

SEC. 2. TULE SPRINGS FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT.

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

(1) since 1933, the Upper Las Vegas Wash has been valued by scientists because of the significant paleontological fossils demonstrative of the Pleistocene Ice Age that are located in the area;

(2) in 2004, during the preparation of the Las Vegas Valley Disposal Boundary Final Environmental Impact Statement, the Bureau of Land Management identified sensitive biological, cultural, and paleontological resources determined to be worthy of more evaluation with respect to the protective status of the resources;

(3) the Upper Las Vegas Wash contains thousands of Pleistocene mammal fossils of national importance, including Columbian mammoth, ground sloth, American lion, camels, and horse fossils;

(4) in addition to Joshua trees and several species of cacti, the Las Vegas buckwheat, Merriam's bearpoppy, Las Vegas bearpoppy, and the halfring milkvetch are 4 unique and imperiled plants that are supported in the harsh desert environment of Tule Springs;

(5) the area provides important habitat for threatened desert tortoise, endemic poppy bees, kit foxes, burrowing owls, phainopepla, and a variety of reptiles;

(6) in 2010, a National Park Service reconnaissance survey of the area determined that the area likely contains the longest continuous section of Pleistocene strata in the desert southwest, which span multiple important global climate cooling and warming episodes;

(7) the Upper Las Vegas Wash is significant to the culture and history of the native and indigenous people of the area, including the Southern Paiute Tribe;

(8) despite the findings of the studies and recommendations for further assessment of the resources for appropriate methods of protection—

(A) the area remains inadequately protected; and

(B) many irreplaceable fossil specimens in the area have been lost to vandalism or theft; and

(9) designation of the Upper Las Vegas Wash site as a National Monument would protect the unique fossil resources of the area for present and future generations while allowing for public education and continued scientific research opportunities.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COUNCIL.**—The term “Council” means the Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument Advisory Council established by subsection (f)(1).

(2) **COUNTY.**—The term “County” means Clark County, Nevada.

(3) **LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**—The term “local government” means the City of Las Vegas, City of North Las Vegas, or the County.

(4) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The term “management plan” means the management plan for the Monument developed under subsection (d)(3).

(5) **MAP.**—The term “Map” means the map entitled “North Las Vegas Valley Overview” and dated June 26, 2012.

(6) **MONUMENT.**—The term “Monument” means the Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument established by subsection (c)(1).

(7) **PUBLIC LAND.**—The term “public land” has the meaning given the term “public lands” in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702).

(8) **QUALIFIED ELECTRIC UTILITY.**—The term “qualified electric utility” means any public or private utility determined by the Secretary to be technically and financially capable of developing the transmission line.

(9) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(10) **STATE.**—The term “State” means the State of Nevada.

(c) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In order to conserve, protect, interpret, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the unique and nationally important paleontological,

scientific, educational, and recreational resources and values of the land described in this subsection, there is established in the State the Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument.

(2) **BOUNDARIES.**—The Monument shall consist of approximately 22,650 acres of public land in the County within the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(3) **MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare an official map and legal description of the boundaries of the Monument.

(B) **LEGAL EFFECT.**—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical errors in the legal description or the map.

(C) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.**—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service.

(4) **MINOR BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.**—The Secretary may make minor boundary adjustments to the Monument to include additional public land adjacent to the Monument, if, after the date of enactment of this Act—

(A) additional paleontological resources are discovered on the adjacent public land; and

(B) a Federal agency, State agency, and local government requests that the adjacent public land be included in the Monument to promote the consistent management of resources.

(5) **ACQUISITION OF LAND.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may acquire land or interests in land within or adjacent to the boundaries of the Monument by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from another Federal agency.

(B) **LIMITATION.**—Land or interests in land that are owned by the State or a political subdivision of the State may be acquired under subparagraph (A) only by donation or exchange.

(6) **WITHDRAWALS.**—Subject to valid existing rights and subsection (e), any land within the Monument or any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States for inclusion in the Monument after the date of enactment of this Act is withdrawn from—

(A) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

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

(C) operation of the mineral leasing laws, geothermal leasing laws, and minerals materials laws.

(7) **EFFECT ON OVERFLIGHTS.**—Nothing in this Act or the management plan developed for the Monument restricts or precludes—

(A) overflights (including low-level military and law enforcement overflights) over land in the Monument, including military, law enforcement, commercial, and general aviation overflights that can be seen or heard in the Monument; or

(B) the designation or creation of new units of special use airspace or the establishment of military flight training routes over the Monument.

(d) **ADMINISTRATION.**—

(1) **TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.**—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 22,650 acres of public land depicted on the Map as “Tule Springs Fossil Bed National Monument” is transferred from

the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to the Director of the National Park Service.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall—

(A) allow only such uses of the Monument that—

(i) are consistent with this section; and

(ii) the Secretary determines would further the purposes of the Monument; and

(B) manage the Monument—

(i) in a manner that conserves, protects, interprets, and enhances the resources and values of the Monument; and

(ii) in accordance with—

(I) this section;

(II) the provisions of laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System (including the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.)); and

(III) any other applicable laws.

(3) BUFFER ZONES.—The establishment of the Monument shall not—

(A) lead to the creation of express or implied protective perimeters or buffer zones around or over the Monument;

(B) preclude disposal of public land adjacent to the boundaries of the Monument, if the disposal is consistent with other applicable law;

(C) preclude an activity on, or use of, private land adjacent to the boundaries of the Monument, if the activity or use is consistent with other applicable law; or

(D) directly or indirectly subject an activity on, or use of, private land, to additional regulation, if the activity or use is consistent with other applicable law.

(4) AIR AND WATER QUALITY.—Nothing in this Act alters the standards governing air or water quality outside the boundary of the Monument.

(5) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan that provides for the long-term protection and management of the Monument.

(B) COMPONENTS.—The management plan—

(i) shall, consistent with this section and the purposes of the Monument—

(I) describe the resources at the Monument that are to be protected;

(II) describe the appropriate uses and management of the Monument;

(III) allow for continued scientific research at the Monument; and

(IV) include a travel management plan that may include existing public transit; and

(ii) may—

(I) incorporate any appropriate decisions contained in an existing management or activity plan for the land designated as the Monument under subsection (c)(1); and

(II) use information developed in any study of land within, or adjacent to, the boundary of the Monument that was conducted before the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) PUBLIC PROCESS.—In preparing the management plan, the Secretary shall—

(i) consult with, and take into account the comments and recommendations of, the Council;

(ii) provide an opportunity for public involvement in the preparation and review of the management plan, including holding public meetings; and

(iii) consider public comments received as part of the public review and comment process of the management plan.

(6) INTERPRETATION, EDUCATION, AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for public interpretation of, and education and scientific research on, the paleontological resources of the Monument, with priority given to exhibiting and curating the resources.

(B) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, and appropriate public and private entities to carry out subparagraph (A).

(e) RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSMISSION FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On receipt of a complete application from a qualified electric utility, the Secretary, in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), shall issue to the qualified electric utility a 400-foot right-of-way for the construction and maintenance of high-voltage transmission facilities depicted on the Map as “Renewable Energy Transmission Corridor”.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The high-voltage transmission facilities shall—

(i) be used—

(I) primarily, to the maximum extent practicable, for renewable energy resources; and

(II) to meet reliability standards set by the North American Reliability Electric Corporation, the Western Electricity Coordinating Council, or the public utilities regulator of the State; and

(ii) employ best management practices identified as part of the compliance of the Secretary with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) to limit impacts on the Monument, including impacts to the viewshed.

(B) CAPACITY.—The Secretary shall consult with the qualified electric utility that is issued the right-of-way under paragraph (1) and the public utilities regulator of the State to seek to maximize the capacity of the high-voltage transmission facilities.

(3) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The issuance of a notice to proceed on the construction of the high-voltage transmission facilities within the right-of-way under paragraph (1) shall be subject to terms and conditions that the Secretary (in consultation with the qualified electric utility), as part of the compliance of the Secretary with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), determines appropriate to protect and conserve the resources for which the Monument is managed.

(4) EXPIRATION OF RIGHT-OF-WAY.—The right-of-way issued under paragraph (1) shall expire on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act if construction of the high-voltage transmission facilities described in paragraph (1) has not been initiated by that date, unless the Secretary determines that it is in the public interest to continue the right-of-way.

(f) TULE SPRINGS FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To provide guidance for the management of the Monument, there is established the Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument Advisory Council.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) COMPOSITION.—The Council shall consist of 13 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, of whom—

(i) 1 member shall be a member of, or be nominated by, the County Commission;

(ii) 1 member shall be a member of, or be nominated by, the city council of Las Vegas, Nevada;

(iii) 1 member shall be a member of, or be nominated by, the city council of North Las Vegas, Nevada;

(iv) 1 member shall be a member of, or be nominated by, the tribal council of the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe;

(v) 1 member shall be a representative of the conservation community in southern Nevada;

(vi) 1 member shall be a representative of, or be nominated by, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management;

(vii) 1 member shall be a representative of, or be nominated by, the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(viii) 1 member shall be a representative of, or be nominated by, the Director of the National Park Service;

(ix) 1 member shall be a representative of Nellis Air Force Base;

(x) 1 member shall be nominated by the State;

(xi) 1 member shall reside in the County and have a background that reflects the purposes for which the Monument was established; and

(xii) 2 members shall reside in the County, both of whom shall have experience in the field of paleontology, obtained through higher education, experience, or both.

(B) INITIAL APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall appoint the initial members of the Council in accordance with subparagraph (A).

(3) DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.—The Council shall advise the Secretary with respect to—

(A) the preparation and implementation of the management plan; and

(B) other issues related to the management of the Monument (including budgetary matters).

(4) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Council shall receive no compensation for serving on the Council.

(5) CHAIRPERSON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Council shall elect a Chairperson from among the members of the Council.

(B) LIMITATION.—The Chairperson shall not be a member of a Federal or State agency.

(C) TERM.—The term of the Chairperson shall be 3 years.

(6) TERM OF MEMBERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term of a member of the Council shall be 3 years.

(B) SUCCESSORS.—Notwithstanding the expiration of a 3-year term of a member of the Council, a member may continue to serve on the Council until—

(i) the member is reappointed by the Secretary; or

(ii) a successor is appointed.

(7) VACANCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A vacancy on the Council shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(B) APPOINTMENT FOR REMAINDER OF TERM.—A member appointed to fill a vacancy on the Council—

(i) shall serve for the remainder of the term for which the predecessor was appointed; and

(ii) may be nominated for a subsequent term.

(8) TERMINATION.—Unless an extension is jointly recommended by the Director of the National Park Service and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, the Council shall terminate on the date that is 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 3. TRANSFER OF LAND TO RED ROCK CANYON NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term “Conservation Area” means the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area established by the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area Establishment Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 460ccc et seq.).

(2) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “North Las Vegas Valley Overview” and dated June 26, 2012.

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

(b) TRANSFER OF LAND TO CONSERVATION AREA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights, and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), the Secretary shall add to, and administer as part of, the Conservation Area, in accordance with the laws (including regulations) applicable to the Conservation Area, the land described in paragraph (2).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) consists of approximately 1,530 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management described on the map as “Additions to Red Rock NCA”.

(3) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the land is acquired, the Secretary shall update the management plan for the Conservation Area to reflect the management requirements of the acquired land.

(4) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall finalize the legal description of the parcel to be conveyed under this section.

(B) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any minor error in—

- (i) the map; or
- (ii) the legal description.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 4. CONVEYANCE OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND TO NORTH LAS VEGAS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “North Las Vegas Valley Overview” and dated June 26, 2012.

(2) NORTH LAS VEGAS.—The term “North Las Vegas” means the city of North Las Vegas, Nevada.

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

(b) CONVEYANCE.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights, and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), the Secretary shall convey to North Las Vegas, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in subsection (c).

(c) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subsection (b) consists of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management described on the map as the “North Las Vegas Job Creation Zone”.

(d) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall finalize the legal description of the parcel to be conveyed under this section.

(2) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any minor error in—

- (A) the map; or
- (B) the legal description.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(e) USE OF LAND FOR NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—North Las Vegas may sell, lease, or otherwise convey any portion of the land described in subsection (c) for nonresidential development.

(2) METHOD OF SALE.—The sale, lease, or conveyance of land under paragraph (1) shall be carried out—

- (A) through a competitive bidding process; and
- (B) for not less than fair market value.

(3) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—The gross proceeds from the sale, lease, or conveyance of land under paragraph (1) shall be distributed in accordance with section 4(e) of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2345; 116 Stat. 2007; 117 Stat. 1317; 118 Stat. 2414; 120 Stat. 3045).

(f) USE OF LAND FOR RECREATION OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—North Las Vegas may retain a portion of the land described in subsection (c) for public recreation or other public purposes consistent with the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.) by providing written notice of the election to the Secretary.

(2) REVOCATION.—If North Las Vegas retains land for public recreation or other public purposes under paragraph (1), North Las Vegas may—

- (A) revoke that election; and
- (B) sell, lease, or convey the land in accordance with subsection (e).

(g) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The Secretary shall require North Las Vegas to pay all survey costs and other administrative costs necessary for the preparation and completion of any patents for, and transfers of title to, the land described in subsection (c).

(h) REVERSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If any parcel of land described in subsection (c) is not conveyed for nonresidential development under this section or reserved for recreation or other public purposes under subparagraph (f) by the date that is 30 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the parcel of land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(2) INCONSISTENT USE.—If North Las Vegas uses any parcel of land described in subsection (c) in a manner that is inconsistent with this section—

- (A) at the discretion of the Secretary, the parcel shall revert to the United States; or
- (B) if the Secretary does not make an election under subparagraph (A), North Las Vegas shall sell the parcel of land in accordance with this section.

SEC. 5. CONVEYANCE OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND TO LAS VEGAS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) LAS VEGAS.—The term “Las Vegas” means the city of Las Vegas, Nevada.

(2) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “North Las Vegas Valley Overview” and dated June 26, 2012.

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

(b) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights, and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), the Secretary shall convey to Las Vegas, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in subsection (c).

(c) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subsection (b) consists of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management described on the map as “Las Vegas Job Creation Zone”.

(d) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall finalize the legal description of the parcel to be conveyed under this section.

(2) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any minor error in—

- (A) the map; or
- (B) the legal description.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(e) USE OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Las Vegas may sell, lease, or otherwise convey any portion of the land described in subsection (c) for nonresidential development.

(2) METHOD OF SALE.—The sale, lease, or conveyance of land under paragraph (1) shall be carried out, after consultation with the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe—

- (A) through a competitive bidding process; and
- (B) for not less than fair market value.

(3) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—The gross proceeds from the sale, lease, or conveyance of land under paragraph (1) shall be distributed in accordance with section 4(e) of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2345; 116 Stat. 2007; 117 Stat. 1317; 118 Stat. 2414; 120 Stat. 3045).

(f) USE OF LAND FOR RECREATION OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Las Vegas may retain a portion of the land described in subsection (c) for public recreation or other public purposes consistent with the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.) by providing written notice of the election to the Secretary.

(2) REVOCATION.—If Las Vegas retains land for public recreation or other public purposes under paragraph (1), Las Vegas may—

- (A) revoke that election; and
- (B) sell, lease, or convey the land in accordance with subsection (e).

(g) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The Secretary shall require Las Vegas to pay all survey costs and other administrative costs necessary for the preparation and completion of any patents for, and transfers of title to, the land described in subsection (c).

(h) REVERSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If any parcel of land described in subsection (c) is not conveyed for nonresidential development under this section or reserved for recreation or other public purposes under subsection (f) by the date that is 30 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the parcel of land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(2) INCONSISTENT USE.—If Las Vegas uses any parcel of land described in subsection (c) in a manner that is inconsistent with this section—

- (A) at the discretion of the Secretary, the parcel shall revert to the United States; or
- (B) if the Secretary does not make an election under subparagraph (A), Las Vegas shall sell the parcel of land in accordance with this section.

SEC. 6. EXPANSION OF CONVEYANCE TO LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Section 703 of the Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-282; 116 Stat. 2013) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “and the parcel of land identified as ‘Conveyance to Las Vegas for Police Shooting Range Access’ on the map entitled ‘North Las Vegas Valley Overview’, and dated June 26, 2012, for the development of an access road and parking facilities”.

SEC. 7. SPRING MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA WITHDRAWAL.

Section 8 of the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area Act (16 U.S.C. 460hh-6) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “for lands described” and inserting “as provided”; and

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 27, T. 23 S., R. 58 E., Mt. Diablo Meridian is not subject to withdrawal under that subsection.

“(2) EFFECT OF ENTRY UNDER PUBLIC LAND LAWS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subsection (a), the following are not subject to withdrawal under that paragraph:

“(A) Any Federal land in the Recreation Area that qualifies for conveyance under Public Law 97-465 (commonly known as the “Small Tracts Act”) (16 U.S.C. 521c et seq.), which, notwithstanding section 7 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 521i), may be conveyed under that Act.

“(B) Any Federal land in the Recreation Area that the Secretary determines to be appropriate for conveyance by exchange for non-Federal land within the Recreation Area under authorities generally providing for the exchange of National Forest System land.”.

SEC. 8. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1998 AMENDMENTS.

Section 4 of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2344; 116 Stat. 2007) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence of subsection (a), by striking “dated October 1, 2002” and inserting “dated June 26, 2012”; and

(2) in subsection (g), by adding at the end the following:

“(5) Notwithstanding paragraph (4), subject to paragraphs (1) through (3), Clark County may convey to a unit of local government or regional governmental entity, without consideration, land located within the Airport Environs Overlay District (as of the date of enactment of [this paragraph]) if the land is used for a public purpose consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ‘Recreation and Public Purposes Act’) (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.), provided that if the conveyed land is used for a purpose other than a public purpose, paragraph (4) would apply to the conveyance.”.

SEC. 9. CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO THE NEVADA SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BOARD OF REGENTS.—The term “Board of Regents” means the Board of Regents of the Nevada System of Higher Education.

(2) CAMPUSES.—The term “Campuses” means the Great Basin College, College of Southern Nevada, and University of Las Vegas, Nevada, campuses.

(3) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means each of the 3 parcels of Bureau of Land Management land identified on the maps as “Parcel to be Conveyed”, of which—

(A) approximately 40 acres is to be conveyed for the College of Southern Nevada;

(B) approximately 2,085 acres is to be conveyed for the University of Nevada, Las Vegas; and

(C) approximately 285 acres is to be conveyed for the Great Basin College.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Nevada.

(6) SYSTEM.—The term “System” means the Nevada System of Higher Education.

(b) CONVEYANCES OF FEDERAL LAND TO THE SYSTEM.—

(1) CONVEYANCES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Manage-

ment Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) and section 1(c) of the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ‘Recreation and Public Purposes Act’) (43 U.S.C. 869(c)) and subject to all valid existing rights, the Secretary shall—

(i) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, convey to the System, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to—

(I) the Federal land identified on the map entitled “Great Basin College Land Conveyance” and dated June 26, 2012, for the Great Basin College; and

(II) the Federal land identified on the map entitled “College of Southern Nevada Land Conveyance” and dated June 26, 2012, for the College of Southern Nevada, subject to the requirement that, as a precondition of the conveyance, the Board of Regents shall, by mutual assent, enter into a binding development agreement with the City of Las Vegas that—

(aa) provides for the orderly development of the Federal land to be conveyed under this subclause; and

(bb) complies with State law; and

(ii) not later than 180 days after the receipt of certification of acceptable remediation of environmental conditions existing on the parcel to be conveyed for the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, convey to the System, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land identified on the map entitled “North Las Vegas Valley Overview” and dated June 26, 2012 for the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, if the area identified as “Potential Utility Schedule” on the map is reserved for use for a potential future 400-foot utility corridor of certain rights-of-way for transportation and public utilities.

(B) PHASES.—The Secretary may phase the conveyance of the Federal land under subparagraph (A)(ii) as remediation is completed.

(2) CONDITIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of the conveyance under paragraph (1)(A), the Board of Regents shall agree in writing—

(i) to pay any administrative costs associated with the conveyance, including the costs of any environmental, wildlife, cultural, or historical resources studies;

(ii) to use the Federal land conveyed for educational and recreational purposes;

(iii) to release and indemnify the United States from any claims or liabilities that may arise from uses carried out on the Federal land on or before the date of enactment of this Act by the United States or any person; and

(iv) to assist the Bureau of Land Management in providing information to the students of the System and the citizens of the State on—

(I) public land (including the management of public land) in the Nation; and

(II) the role of the Bureau of Land Management in managing, preserving, and protecting the public land in the State.

(B) AGREEMENT WITH NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Federal land conveyed to the System under [paragraph (1)(A)(ii)] shall be used in accordance with the agreement entitled the “Cooperative Interlocal Agreement between the Board of Regents of the Nevada System of Higher Education, on Behalf of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, and the 99th Air Base Wing, Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada” and dated June 19, 2009.

(ii) MODIFICATIONS.—Any modifications to the agreement described in clause (i) or any related master plan shall require the mutual assent of the parties to the agreement.

(iii) LIMITATION.—In no case shall the use of the Federal land conveyed under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) compromise the national security mission or aviation rights of Nellis Air Force Base.

(3) USE OF FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The System may use the Federal land conveyed under paragraph (1)(A) for—

(i) any purpose relating to the establishment, operation, growth, and maintenance of the System; and

(ii) any uses relating to the purposes, including residential and commercial development that would generally be associated with an institution of higher education.

(B) OTHER ENTITIES.—The System may—

(i) consistent with Federal and State law, lease, or otherwise provide property or space at, the Campuses, with or without consideration, to religious, public interest, community, or other groups for services and events that are of interest to the System or to any community located in southern Nevada;

(ii) allow any other communities in southern Nevada to use facilities of the Campuses for educational and recreational programs of the community; and

(iii) in conjunction with the city of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, or Pahrump or Clark or Nye County plan, finance (including through the provision of cost-share assistance), construct, and operate facilities for the city of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, or Pahrump or Clark or Nye County on the Federal land conveyed for educational or recreational purposes consistent with this subsection.

(4) REVERSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Federal land or any portion of the Federal land conveyed under paragraph (1)(A) ceases to be used for the System, the Federal land, or any portion of the Federal land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(B) UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS.—If the System fails to complete the first building or show progression toward development of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas campus on the applicable parcels of Federal land by the date that is 50 years after the date of receipt of certification of acceptable remediation of environmental conditions, the parcels of the Federal land described in subsection (a)(3)(B) shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 10. LAND CONVEYANCE FOR SOUTHERN NEVADA SUPPLEMENTAL AIRPORT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Clark County, Nevada.

(2) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Land Conveyance for Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport” and dated June 26, 2012.

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

(b) LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date described in paragraph (2), subject to valid existing rights, and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), the Secretary shall convey to the County, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in subsection (c).

(2) DATE ON WHICH CONVEYANCE MAY BE MADE.—The Secretary shall not make the conveyance described in paragraph (1) until the later of the date on which the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration has—

(A) approved an airport layout plan for an airport to be located in the Ivanpah Valley; and

(B) with respect to the construction and operation of an airport on the site conveyed to the County pursuant to section 2(a) of the Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act (Public Law 106-362; 114 Stat. 1404), issued a record of decision after the preparation of an environmental impact statement or similar analysis required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(3) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the public land to be conveyed under paragraph (1) is withdrawn from—

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

(B) operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(4) USE.—The public land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used for the development of flood mitigation infrastructure for the Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport.

(c) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subsection (b) consists of the approximately 2,320 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management and described on the map as the “Conveyance Area”.

(d) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare an official legal description and map of the parcel to be conveyed under this section.

(2) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any minor error in—

(A) the map; or

(B) the legal description.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 11. SUNRISE MOUNTAIN INSTANT STUDY AREA RELEASE.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that for the purposes of section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782), the public land in Clark County, Nevada, administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the Sunrise Mountain Instant Study Area has been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(b) RELEASE.—Any public land described in subsection (a) that is not designated as wilderness—

(1) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(2) shall be managed in accordance with land management plans adopted under section 202 of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1712).

(c) POST RELEASE LAND USE APPROVALS.—Recognizing that the area released under subsection (b) presents unique opportunities for the granting of additional rights-of-way, including for high voltage transmission facilities, the Secretary of the Interior may accommodate multiple applicants within a particular right-of-way.

SEC. 12. NELLIS DUNES OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term “City” means the city of North Las Vegas, Nevada.

(2) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Clark County, Nevada.

(3) ECONOMIC SUPPORT AREA.—The term “Economic Support Area” means the land identified on the map as the “Economic Support Area”.

(4) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the approximately 1,211 acres of Federal land in the County, as depicted on the map.

(5) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Nellis Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area” and dated June 26, 2012.

(6) NELLIS DUNES RECREATION AREA.—The term “Nellis Dunes Recreation Area” means the Nellis Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area identified on the map as “Nellis Dunes OHV Recreation Area”.

(7) NET PROCEEDS.—The term “net proceeds” means the amount that is equal to the difference between—

(A) the amount of gross revenues received by the County from any activities at the Economic Support Area; and

(B) the total amount expended by the County for capital improvements to each of the Economic Support Area and the Nellis Dunes Recreation Area, provided that the capital improvements shall not exceed 80 percent of the total gross proceeds.

(8) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(9) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Nevada.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND TO CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the County, subject to valid existing rights, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcels of Federal land.

(2) USE OF FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The parcels of Federal land conveyed under paragraph (1)—

(i) shall be used by the County—

(I) to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a centralized off-road vehicle recreation park in the County;

(II) to provide the public with opportunities for off-road vehicle recreation, including a location for races, competitive events, training and other commercial services that directly support a centralized off-road vehicle recreation area and County park; and

(III) to provide a designated area and facilities that would discourage unauthorized use of off-highway vehicles in areas that have been identified by the Federal Government, State government, or County government as containing environmentally sensitive land; and

(ii) shall not be disposed of by the County.

(B) REVERSION.—If the County ceases to use any parcel of the Federal land for the purposes described in subparagraph (A)(i) or subparagraph (C)—

(i) title to the parcel shall revert to the United States, at the option of the United States; and

(ii) the County shall be responsible for any reclamation necessary to revert the parcel to the United States.

(C) RENEWABLE AND SOLAR ENERGY.—The Federal land conveyed to the County under paragraph (1) and the land conveyed to the County under section 1(c) of Public Law 107-350 (116 Stat. 2975) may be used for the incidental purpose of generating renewable energy and solar energy for use by the Clark County Off Highway Vehicle Recreation Park, the shooting park authorized under Public Law 107-350 (116 Stat. 2975), and the County.

(D) CONSULTATION WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.—

(i) RESTRICTION.—Any project authorized under subparagraph (C) shall not interfere with the national security mission of Nellis Air Force Base (or any military operation).

(ii) CONDITION.—Before the construction of any proposed project under subparagraph (C), the project proponent shall consult with the Secretary of Defense (or a designee).

(E) FUTURE CONVEYANCES.—Any future conveyance of Federal land for addition to the Clark County Off Highway Vehicle Park or the Nellis Dunes Recreation Area shall be subject to—

(i) the binding interlocal agreement under paragraph (3)(B); and

(ii) the aviation easement requirements under paragraph (6).

(F) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Air Force and the County, may develop a special management plan for the Federal land—

(i) to enhance public safety and safe off-highway vehicle recreation use in the Nellis Dunes Recreation Area;

(ii) to ensure compatible development with the mission requirements of the Nellis Air Force Base; and

(iii) to avoid and mitigate known public health risks associated with off-highway vehicle use in the Nellis Dunes Recreation Area.

(3) ECONOMIC SUPPORT AREA.—

(A) DESIGNATION.—There is designated the Economic Support Area.

(B) INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Before the Economic Support Area may be developed, the City and County shall enter into an interlocal agreement regarding the development of the Economic Support Area.

(ii) LIMITATION OF AGREEMENT.—In no case shall the interlocal agreement under this subparagraph compromise or interfere with the aviation rights provided under paragraph (6) and subsection (c)(4).

(C) USE OF PROCEEDS.—Of the net proceeds from the development of the Economic Support Area, the County shall—

(i) annually deposit 50 percent in a special account in the Treasury, to be used by the Secretary for the development, maintenance, operations, and environmental restoration and mitigation of the Nellis Dunes Recreation Area; and

(ii) retain 50 percent, to be used by the County—

(I) to pay for capital improvements [that are not covered by subsection (a)(6)(B)]; and

(II) to maintain and operate the park established under paragraph (2)(A)(i)(I).

(4) AGREEMENT WITH NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Before the Federal land may be conveyed to the County under paragraph (1), the Clark County Board of Commissioners, the Bureau of Land Management, and Nellis Air Force Base shall enter into an interlocal agreement for the Federal land and the Nellis Dunes Recreation Area—

(i) to enhance safe off-highway recreation use; and

(ii) to ensure that development of the Federal land is consistent with the long-term mission requirements of Nellis Air Force Base.

(B) LIMITATION.—The use of the Federal land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall not compromise the national security mission or aviation rights of Nellis Air Force Base.

(5) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—With respect to the conveyance of Federal land under paragraph (1), the Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers to be appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(6) AVIATION EASEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each deed entered into for the conveyance of the Federal land shall contain a perpetual aviation easement reserving to the United States all rights necessary to preserve free and unobstructed overflight in and through the airspace above, over, and across the surface of the Federal land for the passage of aircraft owned or operated by any Federal agency or other Federal entity.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Each easement described in subparagraph (A) shall include such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Air Force determines to be necessary to comply with subparagraph (A).

(c) DESIGNATION OF THE NELLIS DUNES NATIONAL OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The approximately 10,000 acres of land identified as “Nellis Dunes” in the Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Plan shall be known and designated as the “Nellis Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area”.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Director of the Bureau of Land Management may develop a special management plan for the Nellis Dunes Recreation Area to enhance the safe use of off-highway vehicles for recreational purposes.

(3) EXCLUSION FROM NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM.—The Nellis Dunes Recreation Area shall not be considered a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System.

(4) AVIATION RIGHTS.—The aviation rights described in subsection (b)(6) shall apply to the Nellis Dunes Recreation Area.

(d) WITHDRAWAL AND RESERVATION OF LAND FOR NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE.—

(1) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and except as otherwise provided in this subsection—

(A) the Federal land and interests in the Federal land identified on the map as “Land to be withdrawn for Nellis Air Force Base” are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the general land laws, including the mining, mineral leasing, and geothermal leasing laws; and

(B) jurisdiction over the land and interest in land withdrawn and reserved by this subsection is transferred to the Secretary of the Air Force.

(2) RESERVATION.—The land withdrawn under paragraph (1) is reserved for use by the Secretary of the Air Force for—

(A) the enlargement and protection of Nellis Air Force Base; or

(B) other defense-related purposes consistent with the purposes of this subsection.

(3) CHANGES IN USE.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall consult with the Secretary before using the land withdrawn and reserved by this subsection for any purpose other than the purposes described in subsection (b)(2).

(4) EASEMENT.—The United States reserves—

(A) a right of flight for the passage of aircraft in the airspace above the surface of the Federal land conveyed to the County; and

(B) the right to cause in the airspace any noise, vibration, smoke, or other effects that may be inherent in the operation of aircraft landing at, or taking off from, Nellis Air Force Base.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 3348. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the multifamily transitional housing loan program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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. 3348

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT BY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OF GUARANTEES FOR LOANS GUARANTEED BY SECRETARY FOR MULTIFAMILY TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROJECTS.

Section 2053 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following new subsection (a):

“(a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may, for any loan guaranteed under this subchapter, pay the guarantee, in part or in full, if the loan is not in default. Such guarantee payment may include amounts necessary to extinguish the loan and pay all prepayment premiums and transaction costs.

“(2) The Secretary may forgive, waive, release, or discharge a borrower's liability to the Secretary with respect to a loan or a guarantee for the loan for any loss resulting from a payment made under paragraph (1).

“(3) The amount resulting from a decision of the Secretary to forgive, waive, release, or discharge any repayment obligation owed by the borrower to the Secretary with respect to a loan guaranteed by the Secretary under this subchapter for a multifamily transitional housing project—

“(A) shall not be included in the borrower's gross income;

“(B) shall be treated as an amount not derived from a Federal grant for purposes of subsection (d)(5)(A) of section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

“(C) shall not otherwise reduce the borrower's depreciable basis or eligible basis (for purposes of such section 42) of such housing project.”.

By Mr. REED:

S. 3349. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, and the United States Housing Act of 1937 to enhance and expand the assistance provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to homeless veterans and veterans at risk of homelessness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I introduce the Zero Tolerance for Veteran Homelessness Act. This bill enhances and expands the assistance provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to homeless veterans and veterans at risk of becoming homeless.

It is one of our Nation's great tragedies that on any given night, according to estimates by the Department of Veterans Affairs, more than 67,000 veterans are homeless. The Department further estimates that about 145,000 veterans experience homelessness each year and that nearly 1/5th of all homeless people in the United States are veterans. These numbers are expected to climb as our service members who have fought in Iraq and Afghanistan return home to face tough economic conditions.

Indeed, some veterans return from deployments to discover that the skills they have honed in their military service can be difficult to transfer to jobs in the private sector. Others struggle with physical or mental wounds of war. Still others return to communities that lack safe, affordable housing.

Our veterans have made great sacrifices to serve our country, and it is especially important to honor our commitment to them. The Department of Veterans Affairs is certainly a part of that commitment, providing benefits, medical care, support, and a sense of community to homeless veterans. However, a number of other federal agencies provide service to veterans, including the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and this legislation builds on that existing infrastructure.

Many programs through HUD and the VA are already helping homeless veterans with transitional housing, health care and rehabilitation services, and employment assistance. However, a more comprehensive and coordinated approach would strengthen these programs and help prevent more at-risk veterans from becoming homeless.

First, this legislation would make it easier for non-profits to apply for capital grants through the VA's grants and per diem program to build transitional housing and other facilities for veterans. This would streamline the process for non-profit organizations to be able to use financing from other sources to break ground on new housing construction. This is particularly important in the current economy, when non-profits are stretched and have to be more creative than ever to fund new capital projects.

Second, the Zero Tolerance for Veterans Homelessness Act would create a Special Assistant for Veterans Affairs within HUD. The Special Assistant would ensure that veterans have access to HUD's existing programs and work to remove any barriers. The Special Assistant would also serve as a liaison between HUD and the VA, helping to connect and coordinate the services the two departments provide.

Additionally, this legislation recognizes the need to measure progress of efforts to combat homelessness. The bill would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to analyze existing programs and develop a comprehensive plan with recommendations on how to end homelessness among veterans. Establishing a plan with appropriate benchmarks will enable the VA to more easily track progress towards this important goal.

Only by working together, across the federal government and in partnership with non-profits and local housing authorities, will we be able to comprehensively help homeless veterans and reach those in danger of becoming homeless. We owe it to our veterans to ensure that they and their families have safe, affordable places to live and to provide the services and benefits they have earned. The nation's brave veterans deserve nothing less.

I am pleased that provisions from this bill, which follows on legislation I introduced last Congress, have been included in comprehensive legislation that is moving through the Veterans

Affairs Committee. I hope my colleagues will join in supporting these important efforts.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 511—COMMENDING THE PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY LUTES SOFTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2012 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION III SOFTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. CANTWELL (for herself and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 511

Whereas, on May 21, 2012, the Pacific Lutheran University Lutes (referred to in this preamble as “the PLU Lutes”) Softball Team defeated the Linfield College Wildcats by a score of 3-0 to win the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division III Softball Championship;

Whereas this victory is the first softball championship for Pacific Lutheran University in its history, as well as its first national championship since 1999;

Whereas the PLU Lutes Softball Team finished the 2012 season with a record of 45 wins and 11 losses, breaking the record at Pacific Lutheran University for most wins in a season;

Whereas the PLU Lutes Softball Team also broke the school record for most runs scored and most total bases in a season;

Whereas senior pitcher Stacy Hagensen was named the tournament’s Most Outstanding Player by allowing only 3 hits and giving up no runs;

Whereas the team members and coaches of the PLU Lutes Softball Team have set an example of leadership for women in collegiate athletics;

Whereas PLU Lutes Softball Team head coach Erin Van Nostrand, associate head coach Greg Seeley, and assistant coaches Tiffany McVay, Dena Harkovitch, and Dena Slye led the team to the championship with their leadership and winning philosophy;

Whereas the PLU Lutes Softball Team exemplifies the mission of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as “Title IX”), which Congress enacted to ensure that gender discrimination did not interfere with educational opportunities;

Whereas the passage of Title IX has led to a 574 percent increase in female participation in college sports and a 1,000 percent increase in female participation in high school sports;

Whereas, before Title IX, only 2 percent of the college students participating in sports were female;

Whereas, in 2001, 43 percent of the college students participating in sports were female;

Whereas, by a 3-1 ratio, female athletes perform better in school and have higher graduation rates than females who do not participate in sports;

Whereas student-athletes have higher annual graduation rates than their classmates who do not participate in sports; and

Whereas the success of the 2012 PLU Lutes Softball Team demonstrates the accomplishments that a team can achieve when each player adopts a teamwork mentality: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Pacific Lutheran University Lutes (referred to in this resolution as

the “PLU Lutes”) Softball Team for winning the 2012 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division III Softball Championship;

(2) recognizes the people of Washington State for their support of the PLU Lutes Softball Team;

(3) honors the achievements of every player, coach, and support staff who was instrumental in the success of the PLU Lutes Softball Team during the 2012 season; and

(4) requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution for appropriate display to the PLU Lutes Softball Team.

SENATE RESOLUTION 512—RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF RICE UNIVERSITY

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 512

Whereas Rice University is celebrating its 100th year as a renowned research university advancing education in the arts, humanities, and sciences;

Whereas the William Marsh Rice Institute for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, named for its benefactor William Marsh Rice and now known as Rice University, was inaugurated on October 12, 1912, in Houston, Texas;

Whereas the first president of Rice University, Edgar Odell Lovett, set forth an ambitious vision for a prestigious research university;

Whereas Rice University is a leading institution of higher education, ranked among the top 20 universities in the United States by U.S. News & World Report every year since the rankings began in 1983;

Whereas Rice University is dedicated to keeping high quality education affordable through generous financial aid programs and ranks among the 10 best value private colleges by Princeton Review;

Whereas Rice University plays a leading role in research in many fields, including nanotechnology, space, cellular technology, bioinformatics, energy, health, and the environment;

Whereas Rice University has invaluable contributed to space exploration, becoming the first university in the United States to create a department dedicated to space exploration and donating the land now home to the Johnson Space Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

Whereas the groundbreaking discovery of buckminsterfullerene, referred to as “buckyballs”, on the campus of Rice University in 1985 launched the new field of fullerene chemistry, helped launch the new scientific field of nanotechnology, earned two Rice University professors, Dr. Richard Smalley and Dr. Robert Curl, the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, and is now leading to life-saving and life-enhancing breakthroughs in medicine, transportation, energy, the environment, defense, and many other endeavors;

Whereas Nobel Prize recipient Dr. Richard Smalley of Rice University played a significant role in forming The Academy of Medicine, Engineering, and Science of Texas, an organization for the Texas members of the National Academies and the first organization in Texas dedicated to building collaboration among Texas’s most distinguished scientific, academic, and corporate minds in research and public policy;

Whereas the goal of Rice University is to prepare its students to succeed in a highly competitive and complex world, and many of its alumni have distinguished themselves in

their service and contributions to the United States;

Whereas Rice University is one of three Texas universities to be chosen as a member of the Association of American Universities, and the only private university in Texas that is a member of that association;

Whereas Rice University is fortunate to have exceptionally fine trustees, administrators, and faculty members who have placed emphasis on inspiring students to succeed in the arts, humanities, and sciences;

Whereas the contributions of Rice University and its alumni have enriched the history of the United States and the world in the arts, humanities, sports, and sciences; and

Whereas the success of Rice University is the result of a united effort by many resourceful and dedicated individuals, and all who are associated with the preservation of the great traditions of Rice University deserve to be proud of their accomplishments: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the 100th anniversary of Rice University and expresses gratitude to the university for its innumerable contributions to higher education and the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 50—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ACTIONS TO PRESERVE AND ADVANCE THE MULTISTAKEHOLDER GOVERNANCE MODEL UNDER WHICH THE INTERNET HAS THRIVED

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. JOHANNIS, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. HELLER, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 50

Whereas given the importance of the Internet to the global economy, it is essential that the Internet remain stable, secure, and free from government control;

Whereas the world deserves the access to knowledge, services, commerce, and communication, the accompanying benefits to economic development, education, and health care, and the informed discussion that is the bedrock of democratic self-government that the Internet provides;

Whereas the structure of Internet governance has profound implications for competition and trade, democratization, free expression, and access to information;

Whereas countries have obligations to protect human rights, which are advanced by online activity as well as offline activity;

Whereas the ability to innovate, develop technical capacity, grasp economic opportunities, and promote freedom of expression online is best realized in cooperation with all stakeholders;

Whereas proposals have been put forward for consideration at the 2012 World Conference on International Telecommunications that would fundamentally alter the governance and operation of the Internet;

Whereas the proposals, in international bodies such as the United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and the International Telecommunication Union, would attempt to justify increased government control over the Internet and would undermine the current multistakeholder model that has enabled the Internet