

pursuant to law, a report relative to the fiscal year 1994 audit and investigative activities of the Office of Special Counsel; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-700. A communication from the HUD Secretary's designee to the Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Board's internal control and financial management systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-701. A communication from the Chairman of the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Board's audit and investigative coverage; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-702. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, to improve administration of sanctions against unfit health care providers under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-703. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of GAO reports released in February 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-704. A communication from the Executive Director of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, transmitting, pursuant to law, the statement of the Commission under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-705. A communication from the Director of the Federal Judicial Center, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Center's annual report for 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-706. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a draft of proposed legislation to amend Chapter 30 of Title 35 to afford third parties an opportunity for greater participation in reexamination proceedings before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 523. A bill to amend the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to authorize additional measures to carry out the control of salinity upstream of Imperial Dam in a cost-effective manner, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-24).

By Mrs. KASSEBAUM, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, without amendment:

S. 641. A bill to reauthorize the Ryan White CARE Act of 1990, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-25).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. INOUE):

S. 660. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for transportation by the Department of Defense of certain children requiring specialized medical services in the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LOTT:

S. 661. A bill to require the continued availability of \$1 Federal reserve notes for circulation; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. STEVENS (for himself and Mr. MURKOWSKI):

S. 662. A bill to implement the interim agreement for the conservation of Yukon River salmon stocks agreed to by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada on February 3, 1995, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. Res. 99. A resolution commending the 125th anniversary of Allen University, and for other purposes; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. INOUE):

S. 660. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for transportation by the Department of Defense of certain children requiring specialized medical services in the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

TRANSPORTATION FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

• Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation that would allow the Department of Defense to provide transportation for children with disabilities seeking medical treatment in the United States. I am pleased that Senator INOUE has joined me in cosponsoring this measure.

The Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children in Honolulu currently provides free medical treatment for disabled children. However, many of these children must wait several months before funds are available for them to travel from their homes in the Pacific to Hawaii. As of February 28, 1995, Shriners Hospital had 177 Pacific rim children with disabilities seeking medical treatment.

The legislation I am introducing authorizes the Department of Defense to offer transportation, on a space available basis, to a disabled child seeking free medical treatment. The children would come from United States territories, such as American Samoa and Guam, and from countries with historic ties to the United States, including the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Saipan, Palau, Western Samoa, and the Philippines.

Providing transportation for disabled children from these Pacific rim countries and territories will enhance the United States relationship with these entities. The goodwill generated by this initiative will contribute to our ef-

forts to be "good neighbors" in the Pacific. The cost of this measure would be nominal since transportation would be on a space-available basis.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.●

By Mr. LOTT:

S. 661. A bill to require the continued availability of \$1 Federal reserve notes for circulation; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SAVE THE GREENBACK ACT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce the following bill designed to preserve the status of the American \$1 bill. The dollar bill—also known as the American greenback—has been a staple of our currency since 1862, and since 1869 has carried the likeness of the founder of our Nation: George Washington.

During that entire period, we have never heard the American people express their disagreement, or their displeasure, with the \$1 bill. In fact, as many of you are well aware, the mere mention of any redesign of our currency inevitably triggers an onslaught of calls from constituents.

In past Congresses there have been misguided efforts by special interests to replace the \$1 bill with a coin. The proponents of this coin make three bold claims: that it will be easier to handle, that it will be popular with the American people, and that it will save money.

Let me address each of these claims in turn: Imagine if you will, replacing ten \$1 bills in your wallet with ten \$1 coins in your pocket. After several days, one might suspect a conspiracy by clothing manufacturers in drafting the dollar coin proposal. I do not know anyone who prefers a pocketful of coins to a wallet containing dollar bills.

As to the coin's so-called popularity with the American people; there have been three national polls on this issue during the past year. In every poll, the American people overwhelmingly rejected any attempt to do away with the dollar bill and have expressed their displeasure for replacing it with a coin.

The most recent poll was conducted in January, under the auspices of the House Budget Committee. Only 18 percent of those questioned preferred a dollar coin. Earlier polls have indicated a very real concern by American people that if the coin bill becomes law, the price of items purchased from vending machines such as food, laundry, and soft drinks will rise. They also expect to see increases in the costs of other everyday items such as parking meters and pay telephone calls.

Mr. President, legislation designed to eliminate the dollar bill will be an excuse by special interests to raise prices on everyday items. Eliminating the dollar bill and replacing it with a dollar coin will likely result in two things: Higher prices to consumers, and more weight in our pocket.

None of us really want to see a repeat of the Susan B. Anthony drama in

which the dollar coin was overwhelmingly rejected by the public. It did not save us a nickel when it was minted, although officials said at the time that savings would be realized. At this moment, there are over \$300 million in Susan B. Anthony coins sitting idle in the U.S. Mint. Will we have to make room in a few years time for another dollar coin, because we didn't heed the lessons of the past?

It is not enough to blame the failure of the Susan B. Anthony dollar on its design alone. The people overwhelmingly rejected it as part of the currency system. The people had a choice and they voted against it. The bill I am introducing today seeks to protect the consumer from the hidden cost increases which would result from a mandated replacement of the dollar bill with a dollar coin.

As I travel around Mississippi, I hear people telling me that we need to reform welfare, slam the door on convicted criminals, and eliminate waste. I do not hear a lot of complaints that we need a dollar coin to replace the face of George Washington in our wallets.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

By Mr. STEVENS (for himself and Mr. MURKOWSKI):

S. 662. A bill to implement the interim agreement for the conservation of Yukon River salmon stocks agreed to by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada on February 3, 1995, and for other purposes; to the committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

YUKON RIVER SALMON ACT

• Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce legislation today that would implement the new interim agreement for the conservation of Yukon River salmon stocks reached between the United States and Canada on February 3, 1995—the Yukon Agreement.

The title of my bill is the "Yukon River Salmon Act of 1995."

A total of 1,875 miles long, the Yukon River is the fourth largest river in North America, and runs from head waters deep in Canada, through the heart of Alaska, and into the Bering Sea.

Commercial and subsistence fishermen from Canada to the Alaskan shores of the Bering Sea rely on the salmon resources of this massive river.

The Yukon Agreement will assure both Alaskans and Canadians living along the Yukon River that these vital salmon resources will be carefully managed, restored, and enhanced in the years ahead.

I would like to commend the State Department, State of Alaska, and the many Alaskans who were instrumental in bringing about this agreement.

It is great to see the positive results that can occur when we work together with our Canadian neighbors.

The bill I am introducing today would provide for U.S. representation

on a new Yukon River Panel created under the Yukon Agreement.

The Yukon River Panel will include representatives from both the United States and Canada, and will make management, restoration and enhancement suggestions to the entities responsible for conserving and managing Yukon River salmon on both sides of the United States-Canada border.

Under the bill, the United States would have six Yukon River Panel members: one appointed by the Secretary of State; one representing the State of Alaska; and four representatives knowledgeable and experienced with Yukon River salmon fisheries who would be appointed by the Governor of Alaska.

At least one of the four panel members appointed by the Governor must represent the Upper Yukon; at least one must represent the Lower Yukon; and at least one must be an Alaska Native.

Panel members will serve 4-year terms, and will be eligible for reappointment.

The Secretary of State and Governor of Alaska would be authorized to designate an alternate panel member, meeting the same qualifications, for each of the panel members they have authority to appoint under the bill.

The Yukon River Panel would be exempt from the Federal Advisory Committee Act, similar to the treatment of the Pacific Salmon Commission and Pacific Salmon Treaty panels under the Pacific Salmon Treaty enabling legislation—Public Law 99-5.

Panel members would be paid at the GS-16 rate while on duty, which is consistent with the pay received by panels under the Pacific Salmon Treaty enabling legislation.

Decisions by the U.S. section of the Yukon River Panel would occur by the consensus of five of the panel members: the State of Alaska's representative, and the four at-large panel members. The Federal member would not vote. This is similar to the voting structure of the Pacific Salmon Commission.

As with the Pacific Salmon Commission, the Federal representative would serve as a neutral and objective party if disagreements arise among members of the U.S. section of the panel.

The bill also authorizes an advisory committee, with members to be appointed by the Governor of Alaska.

This advisory committee would include between 8 and 12 members knowledgeable and experienced with regard to salmon fisheries on the Yukon River.

Advisory committee members would receive no compensation for their service, but could be reimbursed for travel expenses.

Advisory committee members would serve 2-year terms and would be eligible for reappointment.

The Yukon Agreement requires each country to designate a responsible management entity for the harvest of salmon originating in the Yukon,

which will receive recommendations of the Yukon River Panel.

My legislation would designate the State of Alaska's Department of Fish and Game as the responsible management entity for the United States.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game does most of the salmon research and assessment on the Yukon, and is the primary manager of commercial harvests on the Yukon.

The designation of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is for the purposes of the Yukon Agreement, and is not meant to expand, diminish or change Federal or State authority with respect to salmon management.

The Yukon River Panel would be authorized under the bill to make recommendations to the Department of Interior, Department of Commerce, Department of State, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, and to other Federal or State entities as it feels appropriate.

Recommendations by the Yukon River Panel under both the agreement and the legislation I am introducing today are advisory in nature.

The Yukon Agreement states that if the Pacific Salmon Treaty should terminate before the termination of the Yukon Agreement, the Yukon Panel would become the Yukon River Salmon Commission and continue under existing provisions of the treaty that apply to the Yukon.

The bill I am introducing allows for the shift from the Yukon River Panel to the Yukon River Salmon Commission should the Pacific Salmon Treaty terminate.

If the Pacific Salmon Treaty fails, the provisions in the bill which apply to the Yukon River Panel would thereafter apply to the Yukon River Salmon Commission, and all provisions of the bill, such as the voting structure, would remain in effect.

The legislation would authorize \$400,000 in each of fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999 to the Secretary of Commerce to make the payment necessary under the Yukon Agreement to the Yukon River Restoration and Enhancement Fund.

This money will be used primarily for restoration and enhancement in Canada, which helps all fishermen along the Yukon. In accordance with the Yukon Agreement, the Yukon River Panel will decide how this money is spent.

The bill would also authorize appropriations to pay panel members, and to reimburse panel members, alternate panel members, advisory committee members, and U.S. members of a joint technical committee for their travel expenses.

The Subcommittee on Oceans and Fisheries has received testimony on the Yukon Agreement and relating to this implementing legislation during our recent hearings on the Magnuson Act reauthorization.

It is my hope to include the Yukon River Salmon Act—which I believe to be noncontroversial—on S. 267, the Fisheries Act of 1995, when S. 267 goes to the Senate floor.

I am joined by Senator MURKOWSKI in introducing the Yukon River Salmon Act of 1995.

I request that the bill be printed in full in the RECORD.

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

S. 662

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Yukon River Salmon Act of 1995.”

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

It is the purpose of this Act—

(1) to implement the interim agreement for the conservation of salmon stocks originating from the Yukon River in Canada agreed to through an exchange of notes between the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada on February 3, 1995;

(2) to provide for representation by the United States on the Yukon River Panel established under such agreement; and

(3) to authorize to be appropriated sums necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the United States under such agreement.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act—

(1) The term “Agreement” means the interim agreement for the conservation of salmon stocks originating from the Yukon River in Canada agreed to through an exchange of notes between the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada on February 3, 1995.

(2) The term “Panel” means the Yukon River Panel established by the Agreement.

(3) The term “Yukon River Joint Technical Committee” means the technical committee established by paragraph C.2 of the Memorandum of Understanding concerning the Pacific Salmon Treaty between the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada recorded January 28, 1985.

SEC. 4. PANEL.

(a) REPRESENTATION.—The United States shall be represented on the Panel by six individuals, of whom—

(1) one (1) shall be an official of the United States Government with expertise in salmon conservation and management;

(2) one (1) shall be an official of the State of Alaska with expertise in salmon conservation and management; and

(3) four (4) shall be knowledgeable and experienced with regard to the salmon fisheries on the Yukon River.

(b) APPOINTMENTS.—Panel members shall be appointed as follows:

(1) The Panel member described in subsection (a)(1) shall be appointed by the Secretary of State.

(2) The Panel member described in subsection (a)(2) shall be appointed by the Governor of Alaska.

(3) The Panel members described in subsection (a)(3) shall be appointed by the Governor of Alaska, who shall consider nominations provided by organizations with expertise in Yukon River salmon fisheries. The Governor of Alaska shall appoint at least one member under subsection (a)(3) who is qualified to represent the interests of Lower Yukon River fishing districts, and at least one member who is qualified to represent the interests of Upper Yukon River fishing dis-

tricts. At least one of the Panel members under subsection (a)(3) shall be an Alaska Native.

(c) ALTERNATES.—The Secretary of State and Governor of Alaska may designate an alternate Panel member for each Panel member they appoint under subsection (b), who meets the same qualifications, to serve in the absence of the Panel member.

(d) TERM LENGTH.—Panel members and alternate Panel members shall serve four-year terms. Any individual appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of any term shall be appointed for the remainder of that term.

(e) REAPPOINTMENT.—Panel members and alternate Panel members shall be eligible for reappointment.

(f) DECISIONS.—Decisions by the United States section of the Panel shall be made by the consensus of the Panel members appointed under paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a).

(g) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out their functions under the Agreement, Panel members may consult with such other interested parties as they consider appropriate.

SEC. 5. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor of Alaska may appoint an Advisory Committee of not less than eight (8), but not more than twelve (12), individuals who are knowledgeable and experienced with regard to the salmon fisheries on the Yukon River. Members of the Advisory Committee may attend all meetings of the United States section of the Panel, and shall be given the opportunity to examine and be heard on any matter under consideration by the United States section of the Panel.

(b) COMPENSATION.—The members of such advisory committee shall receive no compensation for their services.

(c) TERM LENGTH.—Any individual appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of any term shall be appointed for the remainder of that term.

(b) REAPPOINTMENT.—Advisory Committee members shall be eligible for reappointment.

SEC. 6. EXEMPTION.

The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.) shall not apply to the Panel, the Yukon River Joint Technical Committee, or the Advisory Committee created under section 5 of this Act.

SEC. 7. AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY.

(a) RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game shall be the responsible management entity for the United States for the purposes of the Agreement.

(b) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—The designation under subsection (a) shall not be considered to expand, diminish or change the management authority of the State of Alaska or the Federal government with respect to fishery resources.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS OF PANEL.—In addition to recommendations made by the Panel to the responsible management entities in accordance with the Agreement, the Panel may make recommendations concerning the conservation and management of salmon originating in the Yukon River to the Department of Interior, Department of Commerce, Department of State, North Pacific Fishery Management Council, and other Federal or State entities as appropriate. Recommendations by the Panel shall be advisory in nature.

SEC. 8. CONTINUATION OF AGREEMENT.

In the event that the Treaty between Canada and the United States of America concerning Pacific Salmon, signed at Ottawa, January 28, 1985, terminates prior to the termination of the Agreement, and the functions of the Panel are assumed by the

“Yukon River Salmon Commission” referenced in the Agreement, the provisions of this Act which apply to the Panel shall thereafter apply to the Yukon River Salmon Commission, and the other provisions of this Act shall remain in effect.

SEC. 9. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.

(a) Panel members and alternate Panel members who are not State or Federal employees shall receive compensation at the daily rate of GS-16 of the General Schedule when engaged in the actual performance of duties.

(b) Travel and other necessary expenses shall be paid for all Panel members, alternate Panel members, United States members of the Joint Technical Committee, and members of the Advisory Committee when engaged in the actual performance of duties.

(c) Except for officials of the United States Government, individuals described in subsection (b) shall not be considered to be Federal employees while engaged in the actual performance of duties, except for the purposes of injury compensation or tort claims liability as provided in chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, and chapter 71 of title 28, United States Code.

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated from time to time such sums as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes and provisions of the Agreement and this Act including—

(a) necessary travel expenses of Panel members, alternate Panel members, United States members of the Joint Technical Committee, and members of the Advisory Committee in accordance with Federal Travel Regulations and sections 4701, 5702, 5704 through 5708, and 5731 of title 5, United States Code;

(b) the United States share of the joint expenses of the Panel and the Joint Technical Committee, provided that Panel members and alternate Panel members shall not, with respect to commitments concerning the United States share of the joint expenses, be subject to section 262(b) of title 22, United States Code, insofar as it limits the authority of United States representatives to international organizations with respect to such commitments; and

(c) by the Secretary of Commerce, \$400,000 in each of fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 to be contributed to the Yukon River Restoration and Enhancement Fund and used in accordance with the Agreement.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 198

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 198, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit Medicare select policies to be offered in all States, and for other purposes.

S. 243

At the request of Mr. ROTH, his name was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 243, a bill to provide greater access to civil justice by reducing costs and delay, and for other purposes.

S. 256

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 256, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish procedures for determining the status of certain missing members of the Armed Forces and certain civilians, and for other purposes.