

that legislation. Congresswoman PELOSI and I and Senator FEINSTEIN and Congressman MILLER. I want to thank all of them for everything they are continuing to do as we speak to make this work. I had a conversation with Congressman MILLER. I have been talking to Senator MURKOWSKI and his staff. We are trying to make this happen.

In Alabama we have the Selma to Montgomery Historic Trail designation.

In Alaska there are many, many important provisions, ranging from Alaska Peninsula land exchange to Federal borough recognition, regulation of Alaska fishing, and University of Alaska.

In my State of California, Senator FEINSTEIN and I are so strongly in favor of this bill, not only because of what it will do for the rest of the country, but surely for our State. It includes setting up a trust, a nonprofit trust at the Presidio to make sure that, as this magnificent park takes shape from a historic military base that started so many years ago before California was a State—we need this trust to make the important decisions about the reuse of the various buildings and doing it in the right way and doing it in the environmentally sound way.

We have in that bill San Francisco Bay enhancement, Butte County conveyance, Modoc Forest boundary adjustment, Cleveland National Forest, Lagomarsino Visitor Center, Merced irrigation district land exchange, the Manzanar historic site exchange.

I see my friend from Illinois is here. The Manzanar Historic Site, we know this is where, during a very dark period of our country, Japanese Americans were held literally as prisoners in their own country. Manzanar is a historic site. In this bill it will be preserved. Very important.

The AIDS memorial grove, timber sale exchange, Santa Cruz Poland acquisition, Stanislaus Forest management, Del Norte School conveyance.

It goes on in Colorado, in Florida, in Georgia, in Hawaii.

I just want to mention one other very important—very important—issue. I see my friend from Alaska has come to the floor. How many times he has been to San Francisco to pledge to work to make this happen.

I know that the Sterling Forest in New Jersey is so very important to both Senators from New Jersey and to the entire bipartisan congressional delegation over in the House. We have Senator BRADLEY leaving after a distinguished career. I know he is working with Senator MURKOWSKI to try to resolve all of our problems that we have. Sterling Forest is the largest unbroken, undeveloped track of forest land still remaining along the New York-New Jersey border. The bill will allow an appropriation of up to \$17.5 million for land acquisition. It designates the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, a Federal commission to manage this land. It goes on.

Most importantly for New Jersey are the billions of gallons of fresh clean drinking water that flow from the boundaries here.

When you look at the development that is possible for Sterling Forest, 14,000 homes, 8 million square feet of commercial space, even if the development were concentrated in the least environmentally critical and successful tracks, the construction will, according to Republicans and Democrats who support this acquisition, will irrevocably alter this land.

As I said when I took to the floor, I am mixed with disappointment and optimism. Clearly, I reiterate, not every single thing is in here that Senators feel ought to be in here. I so well understand it. I am working to see if there are ways to get those things done. I am looking forward to the remarks of my colleague from Nebraska who may be here on this topic. I hope that we are moving closer.

I can assure the Senator that if we can get this done, I will work with him do everything I can in the next Congress to move forward to address some of the concerns that he has raised. I have tried to do that, talking with the administration, as late as very late last night.

I hope when I come back to the floor I can speak more with hope and speak with more belief that we will, in fact, get this done.

I yield the floor.

GRATITUDE TO SENATE STAFF

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I am grateful to my colleagues who have been so good to me in my years in Congress, but let me also express my gratitude to a lot of others who are not as visible: The pages who serve us so effectively; the people in front, including Bill Lackey, Bob Dove, Scott Bates, all the people who work with us at the front desk; the court reporters, including the distinguished reporter from Menard County, IL; the people in the cloakroom, and the officers.

I rise today specifically because I just learned yesterday that Ed Litton, who has been an officer in the Dirksen Building through the years and has been marvelous to me and to the other Senators, but, equally important, and this is true for all the people around here, they are good to the public, and I think make a great impression for American Government.

Ed Litton is going to retire October 30. He is going to beat me into retirement. He has just been superb. He is good to people, and I think typifies the police officers in the Capitol area. They have really contributed immensely.

I just wish Ed Litton and his family the very best on his retirement. He can look back on his years of service with a great deal of satisfaction.

As I leave the Senate, I leave with a great sense of gratitude to all the people who have served us so well, most of

whom I regret to say I probably have not thanked as I should.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I thank the Chair.

ALASKA SUBSISTENCE HUNTING AND FISHING ACT

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise this morning for the purpose of speaking on legislation I introduced yesterday. This legislation is very important to my State of Alaska. The intention of the legislation is to try and address some of the issues regarding subsistence hunting and fishing in Alaska. I am under no false hope that at this late date this legislation will move through the Senate this year, but I want it to appear in the RECORD for the purposes of starting a dialog in our State and starting a dialog with the various Federal agencies involved.

Mr. President, the issue of subsistence hunting and fishing in Alaska has caused a great deal of divisiveness in our State and has led to the State of Alaska becoming the only State in the Union which no longer retains the sole control of its fish and game resources on public lands. This is an extraordinary departure from the norm, but nevertheless it is a reality. The influence of the Federal Government over fish and wildlife resources in Alaska continues to grow and expand with each passing month.

This legislation calls for the Presidential appointment of a special master to come up with nonbinding recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, the Governor of the State of Alaska, the State of Alaska legislature and to the Congress, as well. The recommendation will be on how to return management of fish and game resources to the State and how best to provide for the continuation of a subsistence lifestyle for Alaska's residence.

I hope to have significant discussions with the people of Alaska on this issue in the coming months during the recess and be prepared to move forward with the 105th Congress when we return in January. It would be my intention to introduce more definitive legislation on the subsistence issue at that time.

What we are attempting to do is set, if you will, a skeleton schedule in place so we can build on it by generating public input.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill, S. 2172, be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2172

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(a) The State of Alaska received management authority and responsibility for fish and game resources in the State at the time of statehood.

(b) The Alaska Constitution requires equal access for all the citizens of the state to these fish and game resources.

(c) The State of Alaska developed statutes to implement a rural subsistence priority.

(d) In 1980 Congress passed the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act providing that the "taking on public lands of fish and wildlife for nonwasteful subsistence uses shall be accorded priority over the taking on such lands of fish and wildlife for other purposes."

(e) In 1989 the Alaska Supreme Court ruled in *McDowell v. Alaska* that the rural preference contained in the State's subsistence statute violated the equal provision of the Alaska Constitution putting the State's subsistence program out of compliance with Title VIII of ANILCA resulting in the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior assuming subsistence management on the public lands in Alaska.

(f) The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor of Alaska are to be complimented on their several attempts to resolve the issue and return management responsibilities of fish and game back to the state; however, these efforts have not been successful.

(g) There continues to remain an impasse that is creating a divisive atmosphere in Alaska among sport hunters, sport fishermen, commercial fishermen, Alaska natives, as well as urban and rural residents.

(h) The Congress hereby declares that it is timely and essential to conduct a review of Federal and State policies and programs affecting subsistence in order to identify specific actions that may be taken by the United States and the State of Alaska to help assure that a fair subsistence priority is provided to the citizens of Alaska and that management authority over fish and game resources is maintained by the State of Alaska.

SEC. 2. APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL MASTER.

(a)(1) The President shall hereby appoint a Special Master to mediate the issues involved in this impasse, and

(2) In making the appointment of the Special Master, the President shall give careful consideration to recommendations submitted by the Governor of the State of Alaska and the president of the Alaska State Senate, and the Speaker of the Alaska State House.

(b)(1) The principal office of the Special Master shall be in the State of Alaska.

(2) The Special Master shall—

(A) review existing state and federal laws regarding subsistence use in Alaska, and

(B) after consultation with all interested parties, including, but not limited to, Alaska natives, sport and commercial fishing interests, sport hunting groups recreation groups, the Governor of Alaska, the Alaska legislature, The Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, and the members of the Alaska Congressional delegation, recommend specific actions to the Congress and to the State of Alaska including state statutory amendments, changes in existing management structures, constitutional amendments, and changes to Title VIII of the ANILCA, that—

(i) assure the State of Alaska recovers and retains management authority and responsibility for fish and game on all lands in Alaska, and

(ii) provide for the continuation of the opportunity for subsistence uses by residents of Alaska, including both Natives and non-na-

tives, on the public lands and by Alaska Natives on Native lands which is essential for Native physical, economic, traditional, and cultural existence and to non-native physical, economic, traditional, and social existence.

(c) submit, by no later than the date that is six months after appointment, a report on the recommendations developed under paragraph (2), to the Secretary, the Congress, the Governor of the State of Alaska, and the legislature of the State of Alaska, and make such report available to the public.

(d) The Special Master shall have the power to—

(1) procure, as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized by law for agencies in the executive branch, but at rates not to exceed the daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-18 of such General Schedule.

(e) service as a Special Master shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of any Federal law relating to conflicts of interest or otherwise imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with claims, proceedings, or matters involving the United States. Service as a Special Master, shall not be considered service in an appointive or elective position in the Government for purposes of section 8344 of title 5, United States Code, or comparable provisions of Federal law.

(f)(1) The Special Master is authorized to—

(A) hold such hearings and sit and act at such times,

(B) take such testimony,

(C) have such printing and binding done,

(D) enter into such contracts and other arrangements,

(E) make such expenditures, and

(F) take such other actions, as the Special Master may seem advisable.

(2) The Special Master is authorized to establish task forces which include individuals appointed for the purpose of gathering information on specific subjects identified by the Special Master as requiring the knowledge and expertise of such individuals. No compensation may be paid to members of a task force solely for their service on the task force, but the Special Master may authorize the reimbursement of members of a task force for travel and per diem in lieu of subsistence expenses during the performance of duties while away from the home, or regular place of business, of the member, in accordance with subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code. The Special Master shall not authorize the appointment of personnel to act as staff for the task force.

(3) The Special Master is authorized to accept gifts of services, or funds and to expend funds derived from sources other than the Federal Government, including the State of Alaska, private nonprofit organizations, corporations, or foundations which are determined appropriate and necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(4) The Special Master is authorized to secure directly from any officer, department, agency, establishment, or instrumentality of the Federal Government such information as the Special Master may require for the purpose of this section, and each such officer, department, agency, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish, to the extent permitted by law, such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Special Master, upon request

(g) The provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply to the Special Master established under this section.

(h) Upon the request of the Special Master, the head of any Federal department, agency, or instrumentality is authorized to make any of the facilities and services of such department, agency, or instrumentality available to the Special Master and detail any of the personnel of such department, agency, or instrumentality to the commission, on a nonreimbursable basis, to assist the Special Master in carrying out its duties under this section.

(i) The Special Master may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(j) The Special Master shall cease to exist on the date that is one hundred eighty days after the date on which the Special Master submits the report required under subsection (c)(5). All records, documents, and materials of the Special Master shall be transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration on the date on which the Special Master ceases to exist.

(k) There is authorized to be appropriated to the Special Master \$250,000 to provide for the salaries and expenses to carry out the provisions of this section. Such sum shall remain available, without fiscal year limitation, until expended.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to commend the Asian Development Bank [ADB] for its role in the growth and continuing prosperity in Asian and Pacific developing countries. Further, I urge the ADB to involve our Nation's small business community in efforts to further prosperity in this part of the world. The economic and social evolution underway in Asia has taken place at an incredible rate over the past decade. The ADB is playing an important role in this development, providing funds to improve and strengthen Asia's infrastructure.

As my colleagues know, the Asian Development Bank was founded in 1966 to function as an international development finance institution for the Asian and Pacific region. Headquartered in Manila, in the Philippines, the ADB had 56 member countries—40 within the Asian and Pacific region and 16 from outside the region—as of March 31, 1996. The ADB is engaged in promoting the economic and social progress of the Asian and Pacific region. Development banks in the world today with similar roles include the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank.

Specifically, the ADB extends low interest loans to fund special projects in Asian and Pacific developing countries. The ADB finances infrastructure projects such as power plants, roads, bridges, and other ventures which have a strong impact on the designated area. This kind of financial support is critical to further the dynamic growth of Asian economies—growth that presents tremendous opportunities for U.S. businesses. Established businesses in the United States, such as AT&T and Price Waterhouse, as well as smaller agricultural firms, such as Seminole Fertilizer Corp., benefit greatly from the