thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER), and the Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), as well as the majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), for putting this important legislation on a fast track.

I would also like to thank the tax staff of the Committee on Ways and Means, particularly Chris Smith, who has worked hard on this legislation; my staff, particularly Dean Peterson and Karin Hope, my tax counsel on the Committee on Ways and Means, who have worked late nights getting this bill ready for today.

This has been a team effort. Again, we have proven that we can work together and join hands for an important bill on behalf of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5117, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

BAYLEE'S LAW

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (4519) to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1959 concerning the safety and security of children enrolled in childcare facilities located in public buildings under the control of the General Services Administration, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4519

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

TITLE I—BAYLEE'S LAW

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as ''Baylee's Law''.

SEC. 102. SAFETY AND SECURITY OF CHILDREN IN CHILDCARE FACILITIES.

The Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 22. SAFETY AND SECURITY OF CHILDREN IN CHILDCARE FACILITIES.

''(a) WRITTEN NOTICE TO PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.—

''(1) INITIAL NOTIFICATION.—Before the enrollment of any child in a childcare facility located in a public building under the control of the Administrator, the Administrator shall provide to the parents or guardians of the child a written notification containing—

''(A) an identification of the current tenants in the public building; and

''(B) the designation of the level of security of the public building.

''(2) NOTIFICATION OF NEW TENANTS.—After providing a written notification to the parents or guardians of a child under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall provide to the parents or guardians a written notification if any new Federal tenant is scheduled to take occupancy in the public building.

''(b) NOTIFICATION OF SERIOUS THREATS TO SAFETY OR SECURITY.—As soon as practicable after being informed of a serious threat, as determined by the Administrator, that could affect the safety and security of children enrolled in a childcare facility in a public building under the control of the Administrator, the Administrator shall provide notice of the threat to the parents or guardians of each child in the facility.

''(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall transmit to Congress a comprehensive report on childcare facilities in public buildings under the control of the Administrator.

''(2) CONTENTS.—The report to be transmitted under paragraph (1) shall include—

''(A) an identification and description of each childcare facility located in a public building under the control of the Administrator; and

''(B) an assessment of the level of safety and security of children enrolled in the childcare facility and recommendations on methods for enhancing that safety and security.

''(3) WINDOWS AND INTERIOR FURNISHINGS.—In conducting an assessment of a childcare facility under paragraph (2)(B), the Administrator shall examine the windows and interior furnishings of the facility to determine whether adequate protective measures have been implemented to protect children in the facility against the dangers associated with windows and interior furnishings in the event of a natural disaster or terrorist attack, including the deadly effect of flying glass.''.

TITLE II—FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE REFORM

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Federal Protective Service Reform Act of 2000''.

SEC. 202. DESIGNATION OF POLICE OFFICERS.

The Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318–318d), is amended—

(1) in section 1 by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

''SECTION 1. POLICE OFFICERS.'';

(2) in sections 1 and 3 by striking ''special policemen'' each place it appears and inserting ''police officers'';

(3) in section 1(a) by striking ''uniformed guards'' and inserting ''certain employees''; and

(4) in section 1(b) by striking ''Special policemen'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Police officers''.

SEC. 203. POWERS.

Section 1(b) of the Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318(b)), is further amended—

(1) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) ADDITIONAL POWERS.—Subject to paragraph (3), a police officer appointed under this section is authorized while on duty—

''(A) to carry firearms in any State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States;

''(B) to petition Federal courts for arrest and search warrants and to execute such warrants;

''(C) to arrest an individual without a warrant if the individual commits a crime in the officer's presence or if the officer has probable cause to believe that the individual has committed a crime or is committing a crime; and

''(D) to conduct investigations, on and off the property in question, of offenses that have been or may be committed against property under the charge and control of the Administrator or against persons on such property.

''(3) APPROVAL OF REGULATIONS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The additional powers granted to police officers under paragraph (2) shall become effective only after the Commissioner of the Federal Protective Service issues regulations implementing paragraph (2) and the Attorney General of the United States approves such regulations.

''(4) AUTHORITY OUTSIDE FEDERAL PROPERTY.—The Administrator may enter into agreements with State and local governments to obtain authority for police officers appointed under this section to exercise, concurrently with State and local law enforcement authorities, the powers granted to such officers under this section in areas adjacent to property owned or occupied by the United States and under the charge and control of the Administrator.''; and

(2) by moving the left margin of paragraph (1) (as designated by section 202(4) of this Act) so as to appropriately align with paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) (as added by paragraph (1) of this subsection).

SEC. 204. PENALTIES.

Section 4(a) of the Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318c(a)), is amended to read as follows:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), whoever violates any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to section 2 shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in an amount not to exceed the maximum amount provided for a Class C misdemeanor under sections 3571 and 3581 of title 18, United States Code.''.

SEC. 205. SPECIAL AGENTS.

Section 5 of the Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318d), is amended—

(1) by striking ''nonuniformed special policemen'' each place it appears and inserting ''special agents'';

(2) by striking ''special policeman'' and inserting ''special agent''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: ''Any such special agent while on duty shall have the same authority outside Federal property as police officers have under section 1(b)(4).''.

SEC. 206. ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318–318d), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 6. ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of General Services shall establish the Federal Protective Service as a separate operating service of the General Services Administration.

''(b) APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Protective Service shall be headed by a Commissioner who shall be appointed by and report directly to the Administrator.

''(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Commissioner shall be appointed from among individuals who have at least 5 years of professional law enforcement experience in a command or supervisory position.

''(c) DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER.—The Commissioner shall—

''(1) assist the Administrator in carrying out the duties of the Administrator under this Act;

''(2) except as otherwise provided by law, serve as the law enforcement officer and security official of the United States with respect to the protection of Federal officers and employees in buildings and areas that are owned or occupied by the United States and under the charge and control of the Administrator (other than buildings and areas

that are secured by the United States Secret Service);

''(3) render necessary assistance, as determined by the Administrator, to other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies upon request; and

''(4) coordinate the activities of the Commissioner with the activities of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service.

Nothing in this subsection may be construed to supersede or otherwise affect the duties and responsibilities of the United States Secret Service under sections 1752 and 3056 of title 18, United States Code.

''(d) APPOINTMENT OF REGIONAL DIRECTORS AND ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner may appoint regional directors and assistant commissioners of the Federal Protective Service.

''(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Commissioner shall select individuals for appointments under paragraph (1) from among individuals who have at least 5 years of direct law enforcement experience, including at least 2 years in a supervisory position.''.

(b) PAY LEVEL OF COMMISSIONER.—Section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the paragraph relating to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service the following:

''Commissioner, Federal Protective Service, General Services Administration.''.

SEC. 207. PAY AND BENEFITS.

The Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318–318d), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 7. PAY AND BENEFITS.

''(a) SURVEY.—The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall conduct a survey of the pay and benefits of all Federal police forces to determine whether there are disparities between the pay and benefit of such forces that are not commensurate with differences in duties or working conditions.

''(b) REPORT.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Director shall transmit to Congress a report containing the results of the survey conducted under subsection (a), together with the Director's findings and recommendations.''.

SEC. 208. NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318–318d), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 8. NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS.

''After the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this section, there shall be at least 730 full-time equivalent police officers in the Federal Protective Service. This number shall not be reduced unless specifically authorized by law.''.

SEC. 209. EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS AND TRAINING.

The Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318–318d), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 9. EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS AND TRAINING.

''The Commissioner of the Federal Protective Service shall prescribe minimum standards of suitability for employment to be applied in the contracting of security personnel for buildings and areas that are owned or occupied by the United States and under the control and charge of the Administrator of General Services.''.

SEC. 210. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The Act of June 1, 1948 (40 U.S.C. 318–318d), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There is authorized to be appropriated from the Federal Buildings Fund established by section 210(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 490(f)) such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

□ 1115

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4519 amends the Public Buildings Act of 1959. There are currently 113 child care centers and GSA controlled facilities serving almost 8,000 children throughout the United States.

H.R. 4519 was introduced by my colleague and the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS). I would like to insert in the RECORD at this point in time that the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) is not only very proud of this legislation, the gentleman has been the leading light in making sure that this legislation came to the floor; and but for the pea soup that now envelops Washington, he would be here controlling the time on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, this bill instructs the General Services Administration to inform parents or guardians of children attending a child care center located in a GSA-controlled building of the current Federal agency tenants in that building. This important information is something that the parents of children enrolled in the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in 1995 were not aware of.

This legislation in itself will not prevent senseless acts of violence. It will, however, allow parents to be better informed when choosing a child care center for their children.

This bill also requires the GSA to inform parents with children enrolled in child care centers of the level of security of the building, which is to be consistent with the Vulnerability Assessment and recommendations from the study made by the Department of Justice.

Other provisions included in the bill require GSA to report to Congress with recommendations for increasing safety and security and to assess windows and the dangers of flying glass hazards in GSA-controlled child care centers.

The bill's short title, ''Baylee's Law,'' is named after Baylee Almon, a 1-year-old killed while attending the child care center located in the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City at the time of its bombing in 1995.

Aren Almon-Kok, Baylee's mother, has focused her energies toward creating a foundation that works to make people aware of the dangers of flying glass and to also make child care centers throughout the United States safer for children to attend.

I support this important measure, Mr. Speaker, and urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to echo the comments of my good friend and neighbor the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) on his statement relevant to this issue. I would like to commend the chairman of the subcommittee the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) for his work.

Rather than read my prepared statement that would reflect many of the statistics and documentation that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) did such a fine job of doing, I would like to talk about the genesis of this matter, Mr. Speaker.

When the Alfred P. Murrah Building was bombed, I would like to say that our committee took a very serious look at security and there were a number of bills that were presented; and certainly this bill is one of those that leads to that sensitive nature of our committee to address those security issues.

In addition, and also for information for the House, the other body will be holding a hearing on H.R. 809, a bill that I sponsored that would reform the Federal Protective Service.

So the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS), as chairman of the committee, in this companion bill now takes a look at child care, security, notices, we also look at changing the security format and to make sure that our Federal buildings are more secure.

Let me just remind Congress that, at the time of the incident in Oklahoma, the great tragedy in Oklahoma City, there were three Federal buildings being guarded by one security guard who was a contract worker. And that is not to demean contract workers, but that is to show how we had taken for granted the security of our Federal buildings.

So I want to compliment the gentleman from New Jersey (Chairman FRANKS). I want to compliment the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman SHUSTER); the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the ranking member; the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), and others who have helped to make this particular bill available on the floor today; and the ranking member of this committee, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. WISE), who is not here today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4519, a bill to require the Administrator of the General Services Administration [GSA] to provide to parents enrolling children in childcare programs in public buildings under the control of GSA the following information: first, the current tenants in the building, and second, a designation of the level of security in the building.

In addition the bill requires the Administrator of GSA to notify parents of serious threats to the building. H.R. 4519 also requires that GSA report to Congress on its childcare facilities including an identification and description of

each childcare facility, and an assessment of the security at each facility. Finally, the bill requires, in determining the security assessment, the Administrator shall examine windows and interior furnishings to determine if adequate measures are in place to protect the children from flying glass and objects in the event of a natural disaster or terrorist attack.

Since 1985 the Federal Government has been actively involved in providing childcare services for Federal employees. Through GSA licensing agreements GSA provides guidance, assistance, and oversight to Federal agencies for the development of childcare centers. Total enrollment is approximately 7,865 children ranging in age from infants to 6 years. Eighty-four percent are enrolled full time at childcare centers, with the greatest number of children in the infant care age group.

Due to the increasing awareness of the threats to Federal buildings the committee incorporated its long-standing interest in public safety into a review of the childcare program. In order for a parent to make an informed decision regarding enrolling a child in particular center the subcommittee reported H.R. 4519, which requires GSA to provide certain security information to potential parents.

Mr. Speaker, the committee has a long tradition of supporting all measures that would increase security in Federal buildings. In addition to this bill, I have a bill, H.R. 809, pending in the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee that would make the Federal Protective Service an independent entity within the GSA. After holding several hearings and receiving testimony from a variety of witnesses including the GSA Office of Inspector General, the committee decided the current management structure, which has the protective service as part of the real estate program, is not the best way to provide a high level, professional protection program. Under the current arrangement there are serious issues involving command and control of Federal protective officers. My bill would enhance security, and along with this bill, would ensure the highest levels of security are available for the employees and the public who use Federal buildings.

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 4519 and urge its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to make an observation, a real-life example that touches the State that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) and I share and show why the Franks bill is going to be so important.

We have a Federal building located in Cleveland, Ohio, and it has one of the 113 child care centers located within it. Our committee has a rule that, and I believe the threshold is $1.8 million, if the GSA wants to engage in a remodeling program over $1.8 million, they need to come before the Congress and get the consent of Congress.

The folks in Cleveland, Ohio, worked very hard to be under that $1.8 million threshold so that they could construct a child care center within the Federal building in Cleveland, Ohio. Their proposed site, in order to come in under this limit to avoid the scrutiny of the Congress, was over the loading dock down there in downtown Cleveland.

We all remember how the explosives were delivered to the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City in a truck. One of the wonderful things that the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) has done by proposing this legislation and one of the good things that will happen when the Congress passes this legislation is this Vulnerability Assessment.

When parents who send their children to child care centers in Federal buildings, not only when they have the opportunity to know whether or not the Internal Revenue Service is located within the building, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the CIA, or whoever may be a tenant in the building, they will also have the opportunity to know where that facility is located and what the risk is of a truck being delivered to a loading dock in a situation that could present quite a danger to their youngsters.

So this is a good bill, not only from that standpoint, but as I mentioned during my earlier remarks, Mrs. Almon-Kok has spent a considerable period of time working on the hazards of flying glass, and this is going to have implications not only for what happens at child care centers at GSA-controlled structures, but I think it is going to have long-standing consequences for centers not in GSA control where children may be located for a period of time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LATOURETTE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, one of the things in H.R. 809 that I think is very important as a companion bill now to this piece of legislation is the Federal Protective Services, after the Alfred P. Murrah tragedy, had recommended that there would be no more child care centers near loading docks or loading dock areas.

Quite frankly, looking at the bureaucratic side of this, the Public Buildings Service, which really has the control over the law enforcement, did not take that with great regard, as evidenced by the statement of my friend from that which occurred up there in Cleveland.

So if we are to take a look at now the whole situation, with one contract guard guarding three facilities, there was a major tragedy, then the Federal Protective Service recommended to the Public Buildings Service, who is a real estate arm, do not put child care facilities near loading docks, now we have in Cleveland, Ohio, a disregard for the Federal Protective Services' bit of recommendation, if you will, relative to that whole area.

Let me just say this: I think it is very important that this bill not only be passed but that H.R. 809 be passed by the other body, for the following reason: Law enforcement issues should not be determined by real estate agents. They should be determined by law enforcement personnel.

I notice now that the chairman of our subcommittee is here. Before I close, I want to compliment him on his work with law enforcement and with security. And this bill, as I have stated earlier, is a good companion bill to H.R. 809. There is no reason why in Cleveland, Ohio, a child care center should be built over a loading dock. If it were not for the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and others, we might not have that opportunity to question it. But this legislation would prohibit that, and I commend him.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my loquacious friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the balance of my time be yielded to the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) to dispense as he sees fit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, 5 years have passed since 168 Americans, including 19 children, lost their lives in the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. But the image of the lifeless body of little Baylee Almon being carried from that building in the arms of an Oklahoma City fireman is one that still haunts us all.

Over the past months, as we have worked to get this important legislation to the floor, I have had the good fortune to get to work with and know Mrs. Aren Almon-Kok. Aren was Baylee Almon's mother.

Like most parents, Aren assumed that when she dropped her daughter off at the Federal building in Oklahoma City every morning, Baylee would be perfectly safe. After all, the building was located in an area with security guards and other enhanced safety features that we do not find in most private buildings.

But as she recounted for me the events of that horrendous day in April 5 years ago, Aren revealed a chilling fact. She had no idea that the building that provided day-care services for her child housed a variety of Federal agencies that are often the target of terrorist threats, including the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, as well as the FBI.

Neither the General Services Administration, which oversees the building, nor the child care center had ever informed the parents about high-profile law enforcement agencies being housed in that building or any other security risks involved in that building.

In fact, the commissioner of Public Buildings Service, Mr. Robert Peck, admitted that GSA does not notify parents or other occupants of the building about the potential safety concerns that residents in that building may be exposed to.

The Commissioner stated that if parents are concerned about this issue, they should look at the building director.

That response, Mr. Speaker, is simply not acceptable.

Parents deserve to know all the facts that could impact their children's safety and security before they decide to enroll their child in a particular day-care center located in a Federal building.

We have before us today Baylee's Law. It will require the General Services Administration to affirmatively reach out to parents who place their child in Federal day-care centers and provide them with written information about the other tenants of the building and the security designation of that building.

GSA would also be required to notify parents of any new tenants that move into the building when the new tenant could increase the safety threat to the facility.

In the event that the GSA receives information about a serious threat that could jeopardize the safety of children in a day-care center, parents are to be notified immediately.

Mr. Speaker, this important legislation can provide a new level of protection for the 7,600 children who are now being cared for at day-care centers located in 114 Federal buildings across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank our subcommittee staff, Matt Wallen and Susan Britta for their fine work; and I urge all of my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following exchange of letters for the RECORD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,
Washington, DC, September 19, 2000.

Hon. DAN BURTON,
Chairman, Committee on Government Reform, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN, Next week the House may consider H.R. 4519, ''Baylee's Law.'' While H.R. 4519 primarily contains provisions related to matters solely in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, I recognize that certain provisions in the bill regarding the General Services Administration's policies concerning childcare facilities located in public buildings are under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Government Reform.

I agree that allowing this bill to go forward in no way impairs upon your jurisdiction over these provisions, and I would be pleased to place this letter and any response you may have in the Congressional Record during our deliberations on this bill. In addition, if a conference is necessary on this bill, I would support any request to have the Committee on Government Reform be represented on the conference with respect to the matters in question.

I look forward to passing this bill on the Floor soon and thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM,
Washington, DC, September 19, 2000.

Hon. BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request and in the interest of expediting Floor consideration of the bill, the Committee will not exercise its jurisdiction over H.R. 4519—Baylee's Law. The bill amends the Public Buildings Act of 1959 concerning public safety and security of children enrolled in childcare facilities located in public buildings under the control of the General Services Administration.

As you know, House Rules grant the Committee on Government Reform wide jurisdiction regarding the overall economy, efficiency and management of government operations and activities. This action should not, however, be construed as waiving the Committee's jurisdiction over future legislation of a similar nature. I would also request that members of the Government Reform Committee be appointed as conferees if a conference committee is appointed.

I look forward to working with you on this and other issues throughout the remainder of the 106th Congress.

Sincerely,

DAN BURTON,
Chairman.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I commend Economic Development Subcommittee Chairman FRANKS for his interest in safety at childcare centers, and especially his interest in stopping the terrible destruction and injury caused by flying glass.

The General Services Administration (GSA) childcare program is a very successful program, with 85 percent of its childcare centers accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children. Approximately 7,000 youngsters, ranging in age from infancy to 5 years old, are enrolled in GSA childcare centers located in 113 Federal facilities across the country.

H.R. 4519 will ensure that parents of children in GSA childcare centers have the best available information regarding the tenants at these Federal facilities. H.R. 4519 instructs GSA to notify parents before they enroll their children in a childcare center located in a Federal building of the current Federal agencies occupying the building and the level of security of that particular Federal building. It also requires GSA to notify parents of any change in the Federal tenants in the building. This bill will ensure that this information is readily available to parents.

The short title for this bill is ''Baylee's Law''. It is named for Baylee Almon, a one-year-old child attending the childcare center located in the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City at the bombing in 1995. She and fourteen other small children were killed in that tragic incident.

I urge all Members to support this bill.

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4519, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read:

''A bill to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1959 concerning the safety and security of children enrolled in childcare facilities located in public buildings under the control of the General Services Administration, to provide for reform of the Federal Protective Service, and for other purposes.''

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 4519.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

APOLLO EXPLORATION AWARD ACT OF 1999

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2572) to direct the Administrator of NASA to design and present an award to the Apollo astronauts.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2572

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 ''Apollo Exploration Award Act of 1999''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On July 20, 1969, Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. ''Buzz'' Aldrin Jr., became the first humans to set foot on another celestial body, during the Apollo 11 mission, accompanied in lunar orbit by Michael Collins.

(2) Between 1969 and 1972, ten other Americans courageously completed the first human exploration of the lunar surface, accompanied by five command module pilots:

(A) Apollo 12—Charles J. ''Pete'' Conrad Jr., Alan L. Bean, and Richard F. Gordon Jr.

(B) Apollo 14—Alan B. Shepard Jr., Edgar D. Mitchell, and Stuart A. Roosa.

(C) Apollo 15—David R. Scott, James B. Irwin, and Alfred M. Worden.

(D) Apollo 16—John W. Young, Charles M. Duke Jr., and Thomas K. Mattingly II.

(E) Apollo 17—Eugene A. Cernan, Ronald E. Evans, and Harrison H. Schmitt.

(3) In April 1970, James A. Lovell Jr., John L. Swigert Jr., and Fred W. Haise Jr., valiantly made a safe return from the Moon on the Apollo 13 mission, after their command module was disabled by an explosion.

(4) The enormous successes of the Apollo lunar landing missions were only possible due to the pioneering work of the previous Apollo missions, which performed critical testing of the spacecraft and methods, and conducted the first human travel to the Moon:

(A) Apollo 7—Walter M. Schirra Jr., Donn F. Eisele, and R. Walter Cunningham.

(B) Apollo 8—Frank Borman, James A. Lovell Jr., and William A. Anders.

(C) Apollo 9—James A. McDivitt, David R. Scott, and Russell L. Schweickart.

(D) Apollo 10—Thomas P. Stafford, John W. Young, and Eugene A. Cernan.