It is a waste of time and money to have agencies at war with their inspectors general over access to information. The inspectors general need to spend their time identifying and helping agencies eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse—not fighting for access to the information needed to do their job. The bureaucrats need to learn Congress intended for the law to mean exactly what it says.

Unless a provision of law specifically mentions the inspector general and prevents access to certain kinds of documents, then those records should be provided. "All records" means "all records."

I thank my cosponsors who worked diligently with me over the past year-and-a-half to help this bill pass in the Senate.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I have long fought to promote transparency and accountability in our Federal Government. From standing up to defend and strengthen the Freedom of Information Act, FOIA, to protecting government whistleblowers, promoting transparency and accountability are among my top priorities. This Congress, Senator Grassley and I joined together to introduce the FBI Whistleblower Protection Act. And today we have again worked together to advance legislation to support inspectors general and ensure accountability. I support the revised IG Empowerment Act and hope it can be signed into law before the end of the year.

Inspectors general play a critical role in promoting government transparency and accountability. They help ensure that Federal agencies and their employees operate efficiently, effectively, and within the scope of the law. The goal of the IG Empowerment Act is to strengthen the Office of Inspectors General and increase their independence, and it is a goal I support. One very important provision would help clarify that IGs should have access to all documents they need to conduct their investigations, audits, and reviews. This is something I agree with. Senator GRASSLEY and I held a bipartisan hearing on this issue and agreed to work together to find a solution to this problem.

While we need to make sure that the IGs have the tools they need to do their job, the Fourth Amendment demands that we not grant administrative subpoena power lightly. Such power should be granted sparingly and be narrowly tailored to protect individuals' civil liberties. The bill we advance today strikes the right balance to support IGs without giving them a blank check to subpoena any individual outside of the government and compel them to testify in person.

We have made good progress in advancing protransparency legislation this year. My bipartisan FOIA Improvement Act with Senator CORNYN was signed into law in July. And just this week, we learned that a dangerous FOIA-related provision in the defense

bill was stripped from the conference report. This kind of progress can only be made through bipartisan work and good faith negotiating. I am glad we will make similar progress with the IG Empowerment Act that I hope all Senators will support today.

The bill (H.R. 6451) to improve the Government-wide management of Federal property, was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

ENSURING ACCESS TO PACIFIC FISHERIES ACT

The bill (H.R. 6452) to implement the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fisheries Resources in the North Pacific Ocean, to implement the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean, and for other purposes, was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

FOREIGN CULTURAL EXCHANGE JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITY CLARIFICATON ACT

The bill (H.R. 6477) to amend chapter 97 of title 28, United States Code, to clarify the exception to foreign sovereign immunity set forth in section 1605(a)(3) of such title, was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the bills en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the bills having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bills pass en bloc?

The bills (H.R. 4352, H.R. 5099, H.R. 5790, H.R. 6130, H.R. 6323, H.R. 6400, H.R. 6431, H.R. 6450, H.R. 6451, H.R. 6452, and H.R. 6477) were passed.

Mr. PORTMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table en bloc.

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

OVERTIME PAY FOR SECRET SERVICE AGENTS ACT OF 2016

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 6302, which was received from the House.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 6302), to provide an increase in premium pay for United States Secret Service agents performing protective services during 2016, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Johnson substitute amendment be agreed to; the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; the title amendment be agreed to; and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The amendment (No. 5178) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)
Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Overtime Pay for Protective Services Act of 2016".

SEC. 2. PREMIUM PAY EXCEPTION IN 2016 FOR PROTECTIVE SERVICES.

- (a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "covered employee" means any officer, employee, or agent employed by the United States Secret Service who performs protective services for an individual or event protected by the United States Secret Service during 2016.
- (b) EXCEPTION TO THE LIMITATION ON PRE-MIUM PAY FOR PROTECTIVE SERVICES.—
- (1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during 2016, section 5547(a) of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply to any covered employee to the extent that its application would prevent a covered employee from receiving premium pay, as provided under the amendment made by paragraph (2).
- (2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 118 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001 (as enacted into law by section 1(3) of Public Law 106-554; 114 Stat. 2763A-134) is amended, in the first sentence, by inserting "or, if the employee qualifies for an exception to such limitation under section 2(b)(1) of the Overtime Pay for Protective Services Act of 2016, to the extent that such aggregate amount would exceed the rate of basic pay payable for a position at level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code" after "of that limitation".
- (c) TREATMENT OF ADDITIONAL PAY.—If subsection (b) results in the payment of additional premium pay to a covered employee of a type that is normally creditable as basic pay for retirement or any other purpose, that additional pay shall not—
- (1) be considered to be basic pay of the covered employee for any purpose; or
- (2) be used in computing a lump-sum payment to the covered employee for accumulated and accrued annual leave under section 5551 or section 5552 of title 5, United States Code.
- (d) AGGREGATE LIMIT.—With respect to the application of section 5307 of title 5, United States Code, the payment of any additional premium pay to a covered employee as a result of subsection (b) shall not be counted as part of the aggregate compensation of the covered employee.
- (e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect as if enacted on December 31, 2015

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The bill (H.R. 6302), as amended, was passed.

The amendment (No. 5179) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the title)

Amend the title to read as follows: "A bill to provide an increase in premium pay for