

an amendment to the floor, it is automatically tabled because the majority leader says that is not what our party is going to support?

My question for my colleagues is: When are we going to see a little more independence?

I hope that we follow through on commitments we have made to the people in this country, which is that we are going to be serious about reforming this process. The Congressional Accountability Act is a good, sound, positive piece of legislation in that direction, but we had an opportunity to do much more, and I have given examples of amendment after amendment after amendment that I bet 90-plus percent of Americans would support which were tabled on virtually party-line votes. I thought people wanted us to get beyond that. I thought people wanted each and every one of us to be independent, to vote on the merits of the legislation, to vote on what we think would be good for the people back home.

Did Senators vote against an amendment saying we would not do anything to create more hunger and homelessness among children because they thought this amendment was not good for the people they represent back home? Did Senators vote against gift ban or abuses of frequent flier miles or other campaign finance reform measures because they thought the people back home whom they represent did not want them to vote for these amendments? It was virtually a straight party-line vote.

So, Mr. President, we will see, with the unfunded mandates bill that will be before the body within the next day or so, but I certainly hope as soon as possible, Senators will consider each and every amendment based on their merits, not based on party calculation—based upon what the people back home would want them to do—based on their own personal convictions and independence, regardless of what they think the majority of people back home want to do.

Different people have different models of how they represent their States. Right now, what I have seen, by and large, is virtually a straight party-line vote, all about control, all about power, and not about the merits of the amendments or the legislation, but a retreat from the very reform agenda that many of my colleagues said they were committed to.

So I look forward to the next piece of legislation, and I hope that we will do better. I intend to continue to fight for this political reform agenda, including lobbying registration and gift ban reform, and tough, comprehensive campaign finance reform legislation here in the Senate. I commend my colleagues on their work on the Congressional Accountability Act, which I wholeheartedly support. I yield the floor.

Mr. GRASSLEY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ABRAHAM). The Senator from Iowa.

RECESS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, since there are no further amendments, other than the managers' package—and that is to this bill that is before us—and no other Senators are seeking the floor at this time, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now stand in recess until 4:30 p.m. this afternoon.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:09 p.m., recessed until 4:30 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer [Mrs. HUTCHISON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, acting in her capacity as Senator from Texas, suggests the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

VISIT TO THE U.S. SENATE BY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Mr. DOLE. Madam President, and my colleagues, we are very honored today to have visitors from Japan, the Prime Minister, Mr. Murayama; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kono; Parliamentary Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Sonoda; Assistant Director of the First North American Division, Mr. Suzuki. They have been here visiting with President Clinton earlier today, and Senator DASCHLE and I have had a very good visit.

As you know, we have had a strong, good relationship with Japan since World War II. The commemoration of the conclusion of that war will be next year. I was saying to the Prime Minister that obviously you look to the past and you remember the past, and you remember the agonies; but we also look to the future. We have our problems and they have their problems. We have our problems with them, and they have their problems with us.

I say to my colleagues that I hope you will take this opportunity to say hello to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and other members of the delegation. To facilitate that, I ask unanimous consent that we stand in recess until 5 p.m.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:54, recessed, until 5:01 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. ASHCROFT).

Mr. DOLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. DOLE. As I understand it, under the agreement, there will now be a colloquy between myself and the distinguished Senator from Nevada, Senator BRYAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the Chair's understanding.

Mr. DOLE. I ask unanimous consent that the Lautenberg amendment be set aside.

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

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. DOLE. Does the Senator from Nevada wish to make a statement first and have me respond?

Mr. BRYAN. As the majority leader prefers, I am willing to do it either way.

Mr. DOLE. I think I should respond to the Senator's request.

Mr. BRYAN. I thank the leader.

Mr. President, Members of the Senate, yesterday I was prepared to offer an amendment to the Congressional Accountability Act, S. 2, which would have made congressional pensions and that of our employees on a parity with other Federal civil servants.

The distinguished majority leader and I had several conversations on the floor yesterday evening. I received an assurance from him that he believed that this is an important issue for the Senate to address. I know that it is his intention to do so, and I accept his representation that this is a matter that is going to come before the body.

I indicated to the majority leader that I would forbear in offering the amendment. However, if I saw no action by the Easter recess of this year, it would be my intention to offer an amendment on congressional pension reform, to any piece of legislation which might then be pending on the floor of the Senate for action.

I am satisfied in my own mind that the majority leader shares my commitment to address this and I accept his representation and I thank him for his comments.

But I think that our colleagues need to understand, that although we are not going to be voting on this today because of the commitment that I have had from the distinguished majority leader, this is not an issue we are going to be able to postpone and bury. It is going to come before the Senate very shortly. I want to acknowledge and express my appreciation to the distinguished majority leader for his assurances along that line. I look forward to working with him and our colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

I thank the leader.

Mr. DOLE. I thank the Senator from Nevada.

I know that we have a number of colleagues on both sides of the aisle who share the concerns just expressed and

that the junior Senator from Pennsylvania, Senator SANTORUM, may wish to say a word at this time.

Mr. SANTORUM. I thank the majority leader for yielding.

Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Nevada for his efforts on this subject. This was an area that I had expressed interest in in the House. In fact, I introduced a bill that almost mirrors word for word what the Senator from Nevada is doing.

This is an important issue of gaining credibility with the American public that we are not going to treat ourselves any different than any other Federal employee when it comes to employee benefits. It puts us on a level no more and no less generous than other Federal employees. I think that is where we should be.

There is no reason that we should have a more generous pension system here than other Federal employees. That is what the amendment of the Senator from Nevada would do. I will join him in cosponsoring his bill.

I appreciate the majority leader's intention to allow this to percolate through the committee system and give it an opportunity for hearings—this is a new subject that has not been discussed in committee—give it an opportunity to be discussed in committee and hopefully be moved through in a speedy fashion. But, if not, we have the opportunity to come to the floor and then offer an amendment to a bill here to move this issue to the floor, where I believe it belongs.

I thank the majority leader for yielding and for his agreement to do this.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I know, in addition to the Senator from Pennsylvania on this side of the aisle, the Senator from Tennessee, Senator THOMPSON, has a direct interest in this legislation.

I wish to commend Senator BRYAN as the prime mover of this effort. I think it should be addressed. It will be addressed, I can assure the Senator from Nevada, the Senator from Pennsylvania, and other Senators. We need to find out, we need to determine, we need to make a record to make certain that congressional pensions are in line with other Federal employees. If they are too generous or if they are out of line, then we need to make changes.

It is my understanding that Senator BRYAN, along with my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, Senator SANTORUM, are going to introduce legislation today and, if introduced, this legislation will be referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs. After consulting some of my colleagues on the committee, including the distinguished chairman from Delaware, Senator ROTH, I have every reason to believe that the committee or one of its subcommittees will hold hearings on the pension reform issue at some point later this year.

Now, let me make it very clear—because I know the Senator from Nevada is acting in good faith, and this Sen-

ator is acting in good faith—not only will we have hearings, but we hope something will be reported out of the committee. Because, if it is not reported out of the committee, then I am not going to stand here and block an effort by the Senator from Nevada later on if he stands up to offer an amendment to something else. I give him that assurance right now.

It should come out of the committee with a big bipartisan vote. If it is determined changes should be made, it ought to be made on a bipartisan basis. It ought to be brought to the floor and we ought to act on it.

I told the Senator from Nevada last night—he talked about the Easter recess; it may not happen quite that quickly—that I think there should be some pressure, I do not mean it in the negative sense, for the committee to respond as quickly as possible. I know there are other things that have to be done. But this, too, should be a priority in the chain of events, because a lot of people are concerned about this; a lot of people write to us about this. So let us address it. Let us face up to it.

So I just assure the Senator from Nevada, as I did last evening, that I am sympathetic to what he is attempting to do and I will be trying to cooperate with him every step of the way.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I express my appreciation to the distinguished majority leader.

I might just inquire, in terms of procedure, it originally was my intention to make a statement about the bill. I know you have a rollcall vote scheduled at this time. I am prepared to make about a 5- or 10-minute statement, if that is agreeable to you.

Mr. DOLE. Yes.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I will introduce legislation that will put congressional retirement benefits and that of our employees—I think it is important for Members, as well as the public generally, to understand that what we are talking about is not only Members of Congress but our employees are in this same system—that will put our benefits and those of our employees on a parity with other Federal employees. Under current law, as has been alluded to on the floor moments ago, the pensions Members of Congress and our employees receive are considerably more generous than those of other Federal employees. It is my judgment this practice is not justifiable and, in fact, is unacceptable.

Under the present retirement system, Members of Congress and other Federal employees who were part of the Federal work force prior to 1984 are enrolled in the Civil Service Retirement System [CSRS].

Under 1984 legislation, all Members of Congress, our employees, and other Federal employees are enrolled in FERS or the Federal Employee Retirement System. This chart illustrates the point that my colleague from Pennsylvania was making just a moment ago. The accrual rate is signifi-

cant because the accrual rate multiplied by the number of years of service and the final high-3 salary determines your pension. For example, an individual under the old system, who has been a Member of Congress or congressional employee, has an accrual rate of 2.5 percent. So for a 10-year period of time, that Member would receive a pension of 25 percent of their final high-3 salary. Under FERS, the accrual rate for Members is 1.7 percent, therefore, a Member who serves 10 years would have pension of 17 percent of their final high-3 salary. You can see that the old system is considerably more generous than the new system.

The accrual rate for other Federal employees under the CSRS system is 1.5 percent for their first 5 years; 1.75 percent in second 5 years; after 10 years of service, 2 percent.

You can see that throughout the entire system, Members of Congress are treated more favorably for purposes of the retirement system. Now, it is fair to point out that under the Civil Service Retirement System, Members do contribute 8 percent, non-Members of Congress, nonemployees of Congress, contribute only 7 percent. Even though there is a 1-percent differential in contribution, the Member's pension is a substantially enhanced benefit.

That same disproportionate formula carries through under the FERS system where Members of Congress and our employees get a 1.7-percent accrual rate, which means in 10 years we would receive a pension of 17 percent of our final high-3 salary. The accrual rate for other federal employees is 1 percent, so they would only receive a pension of 10-percent of their final high-3 salary.

Once again, the contribution rate for Members of Congress and our employees is 1.3 percent, which is slightly higher than the .8 percent that non-Members of Congress and our employees would be contributing.

The thrust of this legislation, Mr. President and my colleagues, is simply to put everybody on a level playing field prospectively. Any accrued benefit would not be taken away. Service under the old system would be calculated under the old formula. Only future service would be calculated under the new formula.

I think it is only fair that we not treat ourselves, as Members of Congress, differently from other dedicated public servants who may serve in the Park Service or the Department of Transportation, in which their devotion to public service is no less than our own.

Let me give you the practical impact of that, and then I will yield the floor here in a moment.

Members will recall I described the FERS system as one for those of us who have been hired since 1984. For 10 years of service as a Member of Congress, our pension would be 17 percent of the average of the last 3 years of our service prior to retirement. Those in

the executive branch of the civil service would get only a 10-percent pension of their average of the last 3 years. In 20 years, Members of Congress get a 34-percent pension; other Federal employees under the FERS system get 20 percent. For 30 years, it is 44 percent, and other members that are not Members of Congress or their employees receive substantially less.

Under the old system, which existed prior to 1984, 10-year Members of Congress get a 25-percent pension of the average of their last 3 highest years; other executive branch employees get 16.4 percent. For 20 years, Members of Congress get 50 percent and executive branch gets 36.5 percent. For 30 years, it is 75 percent, and other federal employees receive 56.3 percent.

My point is that we seek equality of treatment. It is a principle embraced, I think, in the Congressional Accountability Act. That is one of the reasons why I had proposed to offer it as an amendment at that time. Let me just say, based upon the assurances of the majority leader, which I accept, I have agreed to forbear and not to offer this amendment. I said by Easter, we would take a look and see if this legislation is moving. If it is, I am willing to give some additional time. This is not an issue that we will be able to dodge. I intend to bring it to the floor. I know a number of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle share a similar perspective.

Mr. President, let me just conclude by saying that I think it is absolutely essential to show the American people that we are not treating ourselves differently from other members of the Federal civil service. Members of Congress should not receive a more generous retirement. This is a matter of fairness.

I would have to say that in townhall meetings we have in Nevada, this issue comes up many times. I have asked why this exists. That is why I introduced legislation along these lines in the last session of Congress.

How is it that Members of Congress are treated differently than other civil service employees? I think the answer is, it is not defensible. We cannot justify it, in my view. We have an obligation to change it prospectively. I am persuaded by the show of bipartisan interest and support. I think we can change it. We ought to change it.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to eliminate what I consider one of the major areas of inequality that exists between the Congress and others who serve in Federal service positions outside of Capitol Hill. We should do it as soon as possible.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to set aside momentarily the Lautenberg amendment. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 16

(Purpose: To make technical amendments)

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a managers' amendment offered by Senator GLENN and myself and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], for himself and Mr. GLENN, proposes an amendment numbered 16.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

On page 2, in the item referring to section 220, strike "code" and insert "Code".

On page 11, line 14, insert a comma before "irrespective".

On page 27, line 14, strike "would be appropriate" and insert "may be appropriate to redress a violation of subsection (a)".

On page 30, line 6, strike "section 403" and insert "subsections (b) through (d) of section 403".

On page 30, lines 17 and 18, strike "section 405" and insert "subsections (b) through (h) of section 405".

On page 31, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

(5) COMPLIANCE DATE.—If new appropriated funds are necessary to comply with an order requiring correction of a violation of subsection (b), compliance shall take place as soon as possible, but no later than the fiscal year following the end of the fiscal year in which the order requiring correction becomes final and not subject to further review.

On page 31, line 13, after "(b)" insert "except".

On page 31, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

(3) ENTITY RESPONSIBLE FOR CORRECTION.—The regulations issued under paragraph (1) shall include a method of identifying, for purposes of this section and for categories of violations of subsection (b), the entity responsible for correction of a particular violation.

On page 32, line 6, insert "and the Office of the" before "Architect".

On page 32, line 6, strike ", and to the" and insert "or other".

On page 32, lines 7 through 9, strike ", as determined under regulations issued by the Board under section 304 of this Act,".

On page 35, line 13, strike "and" and insert a comma.

On page 35, line 14, insert before the semicolon the following: ", and any entity listed in subsection (a) of section 210 that is responsible for correcting a violation of this section, irrespective of whether the entity has an employment relationship with any covered employee in any employing office in which such a violation occurs".

On page 36, line 3, strike "(a) and (f)" and insert "(a), (d), (e), and (f)".

On page 36, lines 4 and 5, strike "(a) and (f)" and insert "(a), (d), (e), and (f)".

On page 36, lines 15 through 17, strike ", as determined appropriate by the General Counsel pursuant to regulations issued by the Board pursuant to section 304".

On page 37, line 4, strike "section 405" and insert "subsections (b) through (h) of section 405".

On page 37, line 12, strike "section 6(b)(6)" and insert "sections 6(b)(6) and 6(d)".

On page 37, line 14, strike "655(b)(6)" and insert "655(b)(6) and 655(d)".

On page 37, line 16, strike "section 405" and insert "subsections (b) through (h) of section 405".

Beginning with page 37, line 24, strike all through page 38, line 4, and insert the following:

(6) COMPLIANCE DATE.—If new appropriated funds are necessary to correct a violation of subsection (a) for which a citation is issued, or to comply with an order requiring correction of such a violation, correction or compliance shall take place as soon as possible, but not later than the end of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the citation is issued or the order requiring correction becomes final and not subject to further review.

On page 38, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

(3) EMPLOYING OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR CORRECTION.—The regulations issued under paragraph (1) shall include a method of identifying, for purposes of this section and for different categories of violations of subsection (a), the employing office responsible for correction of a particular violation.

On page 38, line 23, after "General Counsel" insert ", exercising the same authorities of the Secretary of Labor as under subsection (c)(1),".

On page 39, line 3, strike "and".

On page 39, line 4, after "Assessment" insert ", the Library of Congress, and the General Accounting Office".

On page 39, lines 12 through 14, strike ", as determined under regulations issued by the Board under section 304 of this Act,".

On page 41, lines 17 and 18, strike "Subject to subsection (d), the" and insert "The".

On page 42, line 25, strike "section 405" and insert "subsections (b) through (h) of section 405".

On page 44, line 1, strike "section 405" and insert "subsections (b) through (h) of section 405".

On page 44, line 8, strike "graphs (1) and" and insert "graph (1) or".

On page 44, line 8, before "may" insert a comma.

On page 45, line 1, strike "(c)" and insert "(d)".

On page 45, line 6, strike "(d)" and insert "(e)".

On page 45, line 20, strike "(d)" and insert "(e)".

On page 49, line 9, strike "(e)" and insert "(f)".

On page 49, line 14, strike "(d)(2)" and insert "(e)(2)".

On page 49, line 18, strike "(d)" and insert "(e)".

On page 50, line 3, strike "witness".

On page 54, strike line 11, and insert "than December 31, 1996—".

On page 56, line 25, insert "Senate" before "Fair".

On page 57, line 1, strike "of the Senate".

On page 67, line 16, strike "issuing" and insert "adopting".

On page 68, line 15, after the semicolon, insert "and".

On page 73, line 3, before the period insert "under paragraph (1)".

On page 75, line 4, before the period insert ", except that a voucher shall not be required for the disbursement of salaries of employees who are paid at an annual rate".

On page 75, line 4, after the period insert the following: "The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate are authorized to make arrangements for the division of expenses under this subsection, including arrangements for one House of Congress to reimburse the other House of Congress."

On page 75, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following:

(b) FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.—The Executive Director may place orders and enter into agreements for goods and services with the head of any agency, or major organizational unit within an agency, in the legislative or executive branch of the United States in the same manner and to the same extent as agencies are authorized under sections 1535 and 1536 of title 31, United States Code, to place orders and enter into agreements.

On page 75, line 5, strike "(b)" and insert "(c)".

On page 77, line 9, after "after" insert "receipt by the employee of notice of".

On page 80, line 24, strike "(b)" and insert "(a)".

On page 88, line 18, before "this section" insert "section 404 and".

On page 89, line 21, strike "may" and insert "shall".

On page 90, line 11, strike "(d)" and insert "(e)".

On page 90, line 14, after "be," strike "may" and insert "shall".

On page 90, line 25, strike "paragraph (1)" and insert "subsection (a)".

On page 91, line 5, strike "407" and insert "405(f)(3), 407".

On page 93, strike lines 3 through 8, and insert the following:

(c) HEARINGS AND DELIBERATIONS.—Except as provided in subsections (d), (e), and (f), all proceedings and deliberations of hearing officers and the Board, including any related records, shall be confidential. This subsection shall not apply to proceedings under section 215, but shall apply to the deliberations of hearing officers and the Board under that section.

On page 94, line 12, strike "102(b)(2)" and insert "102(b)(3)".

On page 105, lines 7 and 9, insert "of 1990" after "Act".

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I have worked together with Senator GRASSLEY on this. It is a technical amendment and makes all sections conform to other sections and conform grammatically. We are glad to accept it on this side of the aisle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the amendment?

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 16) was agreed to.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 15

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Amendment No. 15, offered by the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. GLENN. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRASSLEY. 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. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I move to

table the Lautenberg amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table amendment No. 15 of the Senator from New Jersey. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER], is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 61, nays 38, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 13 Leg.]

YEAS—61

Abraham	Gorton	McCain
Ashcroft	Gramm	McConnell
Bennett	Grams	Murkowski
Bond	Grassley	Nickles
Breaux	Gregg	Packwood
Brown	Hatch	Pell
Burns	Hatfield	Pressler
Byrd	Helms	Roth
Chafee	Hollings	Santorum
Coats	Hutchison	Shelby
Cochran	Inhofe	Simpson
Cohen	Inouye	Smith
Coverdell	Jeffords	Snowe
Craig	Johnston	Specter
D'Amato	Kassebaum	Stevens
DeWine	Kempthorne	Thomas
Dodd	Kyl	Thompson
Dole	Lieberman	Thurmond
Domenici	Lott	Warner
Faircloth	Lugar	
Frist	Mack	

NAYS—38

Akaka	Feingold	Levin
Baucus	Feinstein	Mikulski
Biden	Ford	Moseley-Braun
Bingaman	Glenn	Moynihan
Boxer	Graham	Murray
Bradley	Harkin	Nunn
Bryan	Heflin	Pryor
Bumpers	Kennedy	Reid
Campbell	Kerrey	Robb
Conrad	Kerry	Sarbanes
Daschle	Kohl	Simon
Dorgan	Lautenberg	Wellstone
Exon	Leahy	

NOT VOTING—1

Rockefeller

So the motion to lay on the table the amendment (No. 15) was agreed to.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, may we have order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. DOLE. If I can have my colleagues' attention so I can make an announcement?

I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. GLENN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

(At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the following statement was ordered to be printed at this point in the RECORD:)

• Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, the health, safety, and labor laws that now protect workers in the private sector should cover the Federal Government. Applying these laws to the Congress is a long overdue reform which has my total support.

I am disappointed that I am not able to be in Washington this week to participate in this important legislation. However, I am conducting very critical business for the people of West Virginia that I felt could not be put aside.

Early last year, I initiated plans to lead a large trade and investment mission to Japan and Taiwan beginning January 7. The mission was scheduled for this time to make sure it would take place when the Congress was not in session. Unfortunately, the congressional schedule was changed at the last minute by the new leadership, long after plans for this important mission had been finalized and could not be changed.

The mission, known as Project Harvest, includes 27 business leaders from important and different West Virginia industries. Working with the U.S. Department of Commerce and the State of West Virginia, the Discover the Real West Virginia Foundation is coordinating our search for export opportunities and high-paying, secure jobs for our State. It is, I believe, a historic journey that will reap benefits to the people of West Virginia for many years to come.

I am proud to be able to lead this historic Project Harvest mission on behalf of the people of West Virginia, but regret that it takes me from Washington during this time when we are considering the Congressional Accountability Act.

In the current rush to reform, we should not overlook that this bill is almost identical to legislation drafted by Senators GLENN, LIEBERMAN, and GRASSLEY in the last Congress. That legislation, known as the manager's amendment to H.R. 4822, was blocked from consideration in the Senate by stealth objectors.

What is now taking place is enactment of legislation previously blocked by those who have finally "seen the light" in the need for this reform. In the coming months, I am sure we will see other conversions from the obstructionism that we saw so frequently in the last Congress to an eagerness to take action. It's unfortunate that Americans had to wait.

Mr. President, I am proud that the people of West Virginia have seen fit to send me to represent them in the U.S. Senate. There are many dedicated and good people who are elected and appointed to serve here. As we press forward to review and reform, we must be mindful to those who have preceded us, and the legacy we will leave to those who follow.

We should never forget the counsel of the Framers of the Constitution who provided for independence between the branches of Government. We have the solemn responsibility to preserve and defend that independence.

None among us takes that charge more seriously than the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD] who has raised reasonable concerns about the provisions of this bill which will permit investigations and review of the Congress by other branches of the Government. We should all be wary of what could become improper meddling in the constitutional system.

I share those concerns, and believe we can fully preserve a proper balance of powers between the legislative, the judicial, and the executive branches of Government, and at the same time, better protect our staff. I am satisfied that this legislation strikes the necessary balance. I commend the sponsors of this bill, and am thankful to Senator FORD for his leadership in reminding us of our institutional responsibilities.

Mr. President, another of our responsibilities in the Senate is to carefully review and improve what may be popular legislation which often receives less careful scrutiny in the other body. I am astonished, for example, that so many of my colleagues rejected the efforts in the past few days to strengthen and improve the Congressional Accountability Act. Why should we not seek to finally gain enactment of long-delayed gift-ban legislation, approved last year, and then blocked from final passage in the final days of that session? What better time to limit undue influence than this legislation to improve the workings of the Congress?

I certainly support this and other amendments aimed at improving the operations of the Congress. Unfortunately, all of these improving amendments were rejected in the past week. I note that none of these votes has been close, and that my vote would not have changed the outcome of any proposed amendment.

Mr. President, solving the problems of my people in West Virginia has my total attention. That is why I have worked so very hard over the past three decades to find and bring well-paying, secure jobs to our State, and why I now am away from the Senate. In a changing world and global economy, our State will need to look far beyond its borders to find the resources we will need to create long-term employment and prosperity.

I take seriously my duty to participate in the proceedings of the Senate, and to exercise the opportunity afforded me to cast my vote for West Virginia on the Senate floor. I am hopeful that the people of my State will realize how very seriously I take my responsibilities to make our State a better and more prosperous place to live. Sponsoring and leading a delegation of West Virginia business people to Japan and Taiwan is part of that effort, and I

wanted to insert this explanation of my absence in the Senate and why I felt it could not be avoided.●

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise to express my strong support for the Congressional Accountability Act (S. 2), and to urge all of my colleagues to vote for this legislation. This legislation is way overdue.

When the American electorate voted in a Republican congressional majority, the public's sentiment could not have been clearer. Their message to Capitol Hill was straightforward: End business as usual and become more accountable to the will of the people.

The legislation that we are about to vote on is the Senate's first response back to the American public. In this bill we say to the American public that we must live under the same rules and laws that we impose on the rest of the country. For too long, the House and the Senate have acted with an arrogance about our institutions. We have, in effect, said that we are above the law. Today, that arrogance ends.

Under this legislation, Congress is required to comply with the same health, safety, civil rights, and labor laws that all American businesses must comply with. And that means compliance with the 57-year-old Fair Labor Standards Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1964; the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967; the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970; the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and a host of other laws that Congress has deemed appropriate to impose on American business.

It is astounding to this Senator that we have waited so long to pass this legislation. There is not a constituent in my State of Alaska who can comprehend how we as legislators can exempt ourselves from the health, safety, and labor laws that they must contend with. Nor can I.

But with the passage of this bill, our message to the American people is that Republicans have heard your voice and we are going to change how the people's business is conducted in Washington DC. This is but the beginning, an important first step, but only a step.

Tomorrow we will begin debate on another piece of legislation that parallels the concepts embodied in S. 2. The legislation we will begin considering tomorrow (S. 1) will bring to an end the practice of Washington sending mandates to the States and local governments—ordering them to comply with a plethora of new laws and regulations—and not giving the States and local governments a single dime to comply with these directives from Capitol Hill.

The thread that unfunded mandates and congressional law exemptions share is insular arrogance. It reflects a political philosophy which implies that we in Washington know what is best for the country, but we are unwilling to live by the laws we expect everyone else to live by, and we are unwilling to share in the costs of complying with

the laws we impose on the rest of the country.

But with the election of the first Republican congressional majority in more than 40 years, Congress' insular arrogance is ending. We will live by the same laws as the rest of the country and we will begin a debate about ending more than three decades of deficit spending by changing our Constitution to put an end to Federal deficit spending.

Mr. President, the American public is closely watching this Congress. I believe today's vote unmistakably shows that when they put their faith and trust in the new Republican majority, their hopes for change would not be disappointed. I hope that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will see the wisdom of adopting this legislation on a bipartisan basis. There is no excuse for Congress to remain above the law.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, in federalist No. 57, James Madison made the following observation. He said:

[The House of Representatives is] restrain[ed] from oppressive measures [because] they can make no law which will not have its full operation on themselves and their friends, as well as on the great mass of the society. This has always been deemed one of the strongest bonds by which human policy can connect the rulers and the people together. It creates between them that communion of interests and sympathy of sentiments of which few Governments have furnished examples * * * if this spirit shall ever be so far debased as to tolerate a law not obligatory on the legislature as well as on the people, the people will be prepared to tolerate anything but liberty.

Unfortunately, Mr. President, the Congress has not always adhered to James Madison's timeless vision of representative Government. For far too long, Congress has severed its connection with the people, imposing new rules and regulations on the private sector, while seeking to exempt itself from those same rules.

Not surprisingly, many of our citizens have begun to view the Senate and the House of Representatives as the Imperial Congress, as an institution that considers itself above the law and without accountability.

This past election day, the American people finally decided it was time to shake up the Washington status quo. Not only do the American people want less Government, less regulation, and lower taxes, they also want Congress to clean up its own act by living under the very laws we seek to impose on everyone else.

Last week, by a unanimous vote of 429 to 0, the House passed its own version of congressional-coverage legislation, taking the first big step toward restoring the credibility of Congress with the American people. And, if all goes according to plan, we could have a congressional-coverage bill on the President's desk as early as next week—the first bill passed by the 104th Congress, and the first bill of the new

Congress signed into law by President Clinton.

As a result of S. 2, Congress will have to abide by the minimum wage and civil rights laws. Congressional offices will be subject to OSHA-style inspections. Congressional employees will have the right to unionize. And they will be entitled to family and medical leave, just like workers in the private sector.

To ensure that Congress abides by these laws, S. 2 establishes an independent Office of Compliance with a five-member Board of Directors. The Directors on the Board will be jointly appointed by the Senate majority leader, the Senate minority leader, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the House minority leader. The Office will also have a general counsel, an executive director, and two deputy executive directors, one for the Senate and one for the House. Each of the deputy executive directors will be responsible for promulgating the implementing regulations for his or her respective House.

In addition, S. 2 contains an important provision that hasn't received much attention during this debate. This provision requires that any future legislation affecting private employment must be accompanied by a report describing the manner in which the legislation will apply to Congress. If any provision of the proposed law does not apply to Congress, the report must include a statement explaining why this is so. This reporting requirement will help ensure that Congress resists the temptation of exempting itself from future regulations and rules.

Hopefully, Mr. President, S. 2 will herald a new era of regulatory caution, where Congress thinks twice before imposing a new Government-crafted requirement on the private sector. It's one thing for Congress to create a new regulatory burden; it's something quite different when Congress has to bear the burden too.

In fact, S. 2 may have its biggest impact on the private sector, as Congress becomes increasingly reluctant to impose more rules, more regulations, more redtape.

Finally, Mr. President, I want to congratulate my distinguished colleague, Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY, for spearheading the congressional-coverage effort here in the Senate. Without his hard work and commitment, S. 2 would not be the priority that it is today. I also want to take a moment to recognize my colleagues, Senators NICKLES, LIEBERMAN, and THOMPSON, for their important contributions as well.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, we are now going to final passage. That will be the last vote today.

Then tomorrow, we will start on unfunded mandates, debate only, at 10 o'clock. We worked out a problem with the distinguished Senator from South Dakota, the Democratic leader, I guess

based on—because the report was not filed.

We are trying to get an agreement, I might say to my colleagues, many of whom want to leave here early Friday or even tomorrow evening. If we can get an agreement to lock up all these amendments, I am certainly willing to accommodate my colleagues in these early days, as we did today, in fact. So help us put that together, because our staff on each side is working on it. Do not list every amendment you have ever thought of, because we would like to finish it by a date certain next week, Tuesday or Wednesday.

So there will be no further votes tonight after this vote.

Have the yeas and nays been ordered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have not been ordered.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I also want to commend my colleague, Senator GRASSLEY, for his outstanding work and expeditious work on this bill, and also my colleague, Senator GLENN, for his efforts, and Senator LIEBERMAN. I know it has taken a long time, there have been a lot of amendments, and I thank my colleagues.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 2) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on passage of the bill, as amended.

The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORTON). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 98, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 14 Leg.]

YEAS—98

Abraham	Cohen	Graham
Akaka	Conrad	Gramm
Ashcroft	Coverdell	Grams
Baucus	Craig	Grassley
Bennett	D'Amato	Gregg
Biden	Daschle	Harkin
Bingaman	DeWine	Hatch
Bond	Dodd	Hatfield
Boxer	Dole	Heflin
Bradley	Domenici	Helms
Breaux	Dorgan	Hollings
Brown	Exon	Hutchison
Bryan	Faircloth	Inhofe
Bumpers	Feingold	Inouye
Burns	Feinstein	Jeffords
Campbell	Ford	Johnston
Chafee	Frist	Kassebaum
Coats	Glenn	Kempthorne
Cochran	Gorton	Kennedy

Kerrey	Moseley-Braun	Sarbanes
Kerry	Moynihan	Shelby
Kohl	Murkowski	Simon
Kyl	Murray	Simpson
Lautenberg	Nickles	Smith
Leahy	Nunn	Snowe
Levin	Packwood	Specter
Lieberman	Pell	Stevens
Lott	Pressler	Thomas
Lugar	Pryor	Thompson
Mack	Reid	Thurmond
McCain	Robb	Warner
McConnell	Roth	Wellstone
Mikulski	Santorum	

NAYS—1

Byrd

NOT VOTING—1

Rockefeller

So, the bill (S. 2), as amended, was passed, as follows:

S. 2

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Congressional Accountability Act of 1995".

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

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.

TITLE I—GENERAL

Sec. 101. Definitions.

Sec. 102. Application of laws.

TITLE II—EXTENSION OF RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS

PART A—EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION, FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE, FAIR LABOR STANDARDS, EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION, WORKER ADJUSTMENT AND RETRAINING, EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS, AND INTIMIDATION

Sec. 201. Rights and protections under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

Sec. 202. Rights and protections under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993.

Sec. 203. Rights and protections under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

Sec. 204. Rights and protections under the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988.

Sec. 205. Rights and protections under the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act.

Sec. 206. Rights and protections relating to veterans' employment and reemployment.

Sec. 207. Prohibition of intimidation or reprisal.

PART B—PUBLIC SERVICES AND ACCOMMODATIONS UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990

Sec. 210. Rights and protections under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 relating to public services and accommodations; procedures for remedy of violations.

PART C—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT OF 1970

Sec. 215. Rights and protections under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970; procedures for remedy of violations.

PART D—LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Sec. 220. Application of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, relating to Federal service labor-management relations; procedures for remedy of violations.

PART E—GENERAL

Sec. 225. Generally applicable remedies and limitations.

PART F—STUDY

Sec. 230. Study and recommendations regarding General Accounting Office, Government Printing Office, and Library of Congress.

TITLE III—OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

Sec. 301. Establishment of Office of Compliance.

Sec. 302. Officers, staff, and other personnel.

Sec. 303. Procedural rules.

Sec. 304. Substantive regulations.

Sec. 305. Expenses.

TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL DISPUTE-RESOLUTION PROCEDURES

Sec. 401. Procedure for consideration of alleged violations.

Sec. 402. Counseling.

Sec. 403. Mediation.

Sec. 404. Election of proceeding.

Sec. 405. Complaint and hearing.

Sec. 406. Appeal to the Board.

Sec. 407. Judicial review of Board decisions and enforcement.

Sec. 408. Civil action.

Sec. 409. Judicial review of regulations.

Sec. 410. Other judicial review prohibited.

Sec. 411. Effect of failure to issue regulations.

Sec. 412. Expedited review of certain appeals.

Sec. 413. Privileges and immunities.

Sec. 414. Settlement of complaints.

Sec. 415. Payments.

Sec. 416. Confidentiality.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 501. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

Sec. 502. Political affiliation and place of residence.

Sec. 503. Nondiscrimination rules of the House and Senate.

Sec. 504. Technical and conforming amendments.

Sec. 505. Judicial branch coverage study.

Sec. 506. Savings provisions.

Sec. 507. Use of frequent flyer miles.

Sec. 508. Sense of Senate regarding adoption of simplified and streamlined acquisition procedures for Senate acquisitions.

Sec. 509. Severability.

TITLE I—GENERAL

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, as used in this Act:

(1) BOARD.—The term "Board" means the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance.

(2) CHAIR.—The term "Chair" means the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance.

(3) COVERED EMPLOYEE.—The term "covered employee" means any employee of—

- (A) the House of Representatives;
- (B) the Senate;
- (C) the Capitol Guide Service;
- (D) the Capitol Police;
- (E) the Congressional Budget Office;
- (F) the Office of the Architect of the Capitol;

(G) the Office of the Attending Physician;

(H) the Office of Compliance; or

(I) the Office of Technology Assessment.

(4) EMPLOYEE.—The term "employee" includes an applicant for employment and a former employee.

(5) EMPLOYEE OF THE OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.—The term "employee of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol" includes any employee of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, the Botanic Garden, or the Senate Restaurants.

(6) EMPLOYEE OF THE CAPITOL POLICE.—The term "employee of the Capitol Police" includes any member or officer of the Capitol Police.

(7) EMPLOYEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The term "employee of the House of Representatives" includes an individual occupying a position the pay for which is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or another official designated by the House of Representatives, or any employment position in an entity that is paid with funds derived from the clerk-hire allowance of the House of Representatives but not any such individual employed by any entity listed in subparagraphs (C) through (I) of paragraph (3).

(8) EMPLOYEE OF THE SENATE.—The term "employee of the Senate" includes any employee whose pay is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, but not any such individual employed by any entity listed in subparagraphs (C) through (I) of paragraph (3).

(9) EMPLOYING OFFICE.—The term "employing office" means—

(A) the personal office of a Member of the House of Representatives or of a Senator;

(B) a committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate or a joint committee;

(C) any other office headed by a person with the final authority to appoint, hire, discharge, and set the terms, conditions, or privileges of the employment of an employee of the House of Representatives or the Senate; or

(D) the Capitol Guide Board, the Capitol Police Board, the Congressional Budget Office, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, the Office of the Attending Physician, the Office of Compliance, and the Office of Technology Assessment.

(10) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The term "Executive Director" means the Executive Director of the Office of Compliance.

(11) GENERAL COUNSEL.—The term "General Counsel" means the General Counsel of the Office of Compliance.

(12) OFFICE.—The term "Office" means the Office of Compliance.

SEC. 102. APPLICATION OF LAWS.

(a) LAWS MADE APPLICABLE.—The following laws shall apply, as prescribed by this Act, to the legislative branch of the Federal Government:

(1) The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).

(2) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.).

(3) The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.).

(4) The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 621 et seq.).

(5) The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2611 et seq.).

(6) The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.).

(7) Chapter 71 (relating to Federal service labor-management relations) of title 5, United States Code.

(8) The Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 (29 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.).

(9) The Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (29 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.).

(10) The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.).

(11) Chapter 43 (relating to veterans' employment and reemployment) of title 38, United States Code.

(b) LAWS WHICH MAY BE MADE APPLICABLE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall review provisions of Federal law (including regula-

tions) relating to (A) the terms and conditions of employment (including hiring, promotion, demotion, termination, salary, wages, overtime compensation, benefits, work assignments or reassignments, grievance and disciplinary procedures, protection from discrimination in personnel actions, occupational health and safety, and family and medical and other leave) of employees, and (B) access to public services and accommodations.

(2) BOARD REPORT.—Beginning on December 31, 1996, and every 2 years thereafter, the Board shall report on (A) whether or to what degree the provisions described in paragraph (1) are applicable or inapplicable to the legislative branch, and (B) with respect to provisions inapplicable to the legislative branch, whether such provisions should be made applicable to the legislative branch. The presiding officers of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall cause each such report to be printed in the Congressional Record and each such report shall be referred to the committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate with jurisdiction.

(3) REPORTS OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Each report accompanying any bill or joint resolution relating to terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations reported by a committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate shall—

(A) describe the manner in which the provisions of the bill or joint resolution apply to the legislative branch; or

(B) in the case of a provision not applicable to the legislative branch, include a statement of the reasons the provision does not apply.

On the objection of any Member, it shall not be in order for the Senate or the House of Representatives to consider any such bill or joint resolution if the report of the committee on such bill or joint resolution does not comply with the provisions of this paragraph. This paragraph may be waived in either House by majority vote of that House.

TITLE II—EXTENSION OF RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS

PART A—EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION, FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE, FAIR LABOR STANDARDS, EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION, WORKER ADJUSTMENT AND RETRAINING, EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS, AND INTIMIDATION

SEC. 201. RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS UNDER TITLE VII OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964, THE AGE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1967, THE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973, AND TITLE I OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990.

(a) DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES PROHIBITED.—All personnel actions affecting covered employees shall be made free from any discrimination based on—

(1) race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, within the meaning of section 703 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-2);

(2) age, within the meaning of section 15 of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 633a); or

(3) disability, within the meaning of section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 791) and sections 102 through 104 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12112-12114).

(b) REMEDY.—

(1) CIVIL RIGHTS.—The remedy for a violation of subsection (a)(1) shall be—

(A) such remedy as would be appropriate if awarded under section 706(g) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-5(g)); and

(B) such compensatory damages as would be appropriate if awarded under section 1977 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981), or as

would be appropriate if awarded under sections 1977A(a)(1), 1977A(b)(2), and, irrespective of the size of the employing office, 1977A(b)(3)(D) of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a(a)(1), 1981a(b)(2), and 1981a(b)(3)(D)).

(2) AGE DISCRIMINATION.—The remedy for a violation of subsection (a)(2) shall be—

(A) such remedy as would be appropriate if awarded under section 15(c) of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 633a(c)); and

(B) such liquidated damages as would be appropriate if awarded under section 7(b) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 626(b)).

In addition, the waiver provisions of section 7(f) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 626(f)) shall apply to covered employees.

(3) DISABILITIES DISCRIMINATION.—The remedy for a violation of subsection (a)(3) shall be—

(A) such remedy as would be appropriate if awarded under section 505(a)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794a(a)(1)) or section 107(a) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12117(a)); and

(B) such compensatory damages as would be appropriate if awarded under sections 1977A(a)(2), 1977A(a)(3), 1977A(b)(2), and, irrespective of the size of the employing office, 1977A(b)(3)(D) of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a(a)(2), 1981a(a)(3), 1981a(b)(2), and 1981a(b)(3)(D)).

(c) APPLICATION TO GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—

(1) SECTION 717 OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.—Section 717(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-16) is amended by—

(A) striking “legislative and”;

(B) striking “branches” and inserting “branch”; and

(C) inserting “Government Printing Office, the General Accounting Office, and the” after “and in the”.

(2) SECTION 15 OF THE AGE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1967.—Section 15(a) of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 633a(a)) is amended by—

(A) striking “legislative and”;

(B) striking “branches” and inserting “branch”; and

(C) inserting “Government Printing Office, the General Accounting Office, and the” after “and in the”.

(3) SECTION 509 OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990.—Section 509 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12209) is amended—

(A) by striking subsections (a) and (b) of section 509;

(B) in subsection (c), by striking “(c) INSTRUMENTALITIES OF CONGRESS.—” and inserting “The General Accounting Office, the Government Printing Office, and the Library of Congress shall be covered as follows:”;

(C) by striking the second sentence of paragraph (2);

(D) in paragraph (4), by striking “the instrumentalities of the Congress include” and inserting “the term ‘instrumentality of the Congress’ means”, by striking “the Architect of the Capitol, the Congressional Budget Office”, by inserting “and” before “the Library”, and by striking “the Office of Technology Assessment, and the United States Botanic Garden”;

(E) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (7) and by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

“(5) ENFORCEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS.—The remedies and procedures set forth in section 717 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-16) shall be available to any employee of an instrumentality of the Congress who alleges a violation of the rights and protections under sections 102 through 104 of this Act that are made appli-

cable by this section, except that the authorities of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission shall be exercised by the chief official of the instrumentality of the Congress.”; and

(F) by amending the title of the section to read “**INSTRUMENTALITIES OF THE CONGRESS**”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 202. RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT OF 1993.

(a) FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS PROVIDED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The rights and protections established by sections 101 through 105 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2611 through 2615) shall apply to covered employees.

(2) DEFINITION.—For purposes of the application described in paragraph (1)—

(A) the term “employer” as used in the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 means any employing office, and

(B) the term “eligible employee” as used in the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 means a covered employee who has been employed in any employing office for 12 months and for at least 1,250 hours of employment during the previous 12 months.

(b) REMEDY.—The remedy for a violation of subsection (a) shall be such remedy, including liquidated damages, as would be appropriate if awarded under paragraph (1) of section 107(a) of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2617(a)(1)).

(c) APPLICATION TO GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—

(1) AMENDMENTS TO THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT OF 1993.—

(A) COVERAGE.—Section 101(4)(A) of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2611(4)(A)) is amended by striking “and” at the end of clause (ii), by striking the period at the end of clause (iii) and inserting “; and”, and by adding after clause (iii) the following:

“(iv) includes the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress.”.

(B) ENFORCEMENT.—Section 107 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2617) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—In the case of the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress, the authority of the Secretary of Labor under this title shall be exercised respectively by the Comptroller General of the United States and the Librarian of Congress.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 6381(1)(A) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “and” after “District of Columbia” and inserting before the semicolon the following: “, and any employee of the General Accounting Office or the Library of Congress”.

(d) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall, pursuant to section 304, issue regulations to implement the rights and protections under this section.

(2) AGENCY REGULATIONS.—The regulations issued under paragraph (1) shall be the same as substantive regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Labor to implement the statutory provisions referred to in subsection (a) except insofar as the Board may determine, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the rights and protections under this section.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall be effective 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—Subsection (c) shall be effective 1 year after transmission to the Congress of the study under section 230.

SEC. 203. RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938.

(a) FAIR LABOR STANDARDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The rights and protections established by subsections (a)(1) and (d) of section 6, section 7, and section 12(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206 (a)(1) and (d), 207, 212(c)) shall apply to covered employees.

(2) INTERNS.—For the purposes of this section, the term “covered employee” does not include an intern as defined in regulations under subsection (c).

(3) COMPENSATORY TIME.—Except as provided in regulations under subsection (c)(3), covered employees may not receive compensatory time in lieu of overtime compensation.

(b) REMEDY.—The remedy for a violation of subsection (a) shall be such remedy, including liquidated damages, as would be appropriate if awarded under section 16(b) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 216(b)).

(c) REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT SECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall, pursuant to section 304, issue regulations to implement this section.

(2) AGENCY REGULATIONS.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the regulations issued under paragraph (1) shall be the same as substantive regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Labor to implement the statutory provisions referred to in subsection (a) except insofar as the Board may determine, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the rights and protections under this section.

(3) IRREGULAR WORK SCHEDULES.—The Board shall issue regulations for covered employees whose work schedules directly depend on the schedule of the House of Representatives or the Senate that shall be comparable to the provisions in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 that apply to employees who have irregular work schedules.

(d) APPLICATION TO THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.—Section 3(e)(2)(A) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203(e)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (iii), by striking “legislative or”;

(2) by striking “or” at the end of clause (iv), and

(3) by striking the semicolon at the end of clause (v) and inserting “, or” and by adding after clause (v) the following:

“(vi) the Government Printing Office;”.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall be effective 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 204. RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS UNDER THE EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT OF 1988.

(a) POLYGRAPH PRACTICES PROHIBITED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No employing office, irrespective of whether a covered employee works in that employing office, may require a covered employee to take a lie detector test where such a test would be prohibited if required by an employer under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of section 3 of the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 (29 U.S.C. 2002 (1), (2), or (3)). In addition, the waiver provisions of section 6(d) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2005(d)) shall apply to covered employees.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term “covered employee” shall include employees of the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress and the term “employing office” shall include the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress.

(3) CAPITOL POLICE.—Nothing in this section shall preclude the Capitol Police from using lie detector tests in accordance with regulations under subsection (c).

(b) REMEDY.—The remedy for a violation of subsection (a) shall be such remedy as would be appropriate if awarded under section 6(c)(1) of the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 (29 U.S.C. 2005(c)(1)).

(c) REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT SECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall, pursuant to section 304, issue regulations to implement this section.

(2) AGENCY REGULATIONS.—The regulations issued under paragraph (1) shall be the same as substantive regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Labor to implement the statutory provisions referred to in subsections (a) and (b) except insofar as the Board may determine, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the rights and protections under this section.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), subsections (a) and (b) shall be effective 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—This section shall be effective with respect to the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress 1 year after transmission to the Congress of the study under section 230.

SEC. 205. RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS UNDER THE WORKER ADJUSTMENT AND RETRAINING NOTIFICATION ACT.

(a) WORKER ADJUSTMENT AND RETRAINING NOTIFICATION RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No employing office shall be closed or a mass layoff ordered within the meaning of section 3 of the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (29 U.S.C. 2102) until the end of a 60-day period after the employing office serves written notice of such prospective closing or layoff to representatives of covered employees or, if there are no representatives, to covered employees.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term “covered employee” shall include employees of the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress and the term “employing office” shall include the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress.

(b) REMEDY.—The remedy for a violation of subsection (a) shall be such remedy as would be appropriate if awarded under paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 5(a) of the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (29 U.S.C. 2104(a)(1), (2), and (4)).

(c) REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT SECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall, pursuant to section 304, issue regulations to implement this section.

(2) AGENCY REGULATIONS.—The regulations issued under paragraph (1) shall be the same as substantive regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Labor to implement the statutory provisions referred to in subsection (a) except insofar as the Board may determine, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the rights and protections under this section.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), subsections (a) and (b) shall be

effective 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—This section shall be effective with respect to the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress 1 year after transmission to the Congress of the study under section 230.

SEC. 206. RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS RELATING TO VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT.

(a) EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for an employing office to—

(A) discriminate, within the meaning of subsections (a) and (b) of section 4311 of title 38, United States Code, against an eligible employee;

(B) deny to an eligible employee reemployment rights within the meaning of sections 4312 and 4313 of title 38, United States Code; or

(C) deny to an eligible employee benefits within the meaning of sections 4316, 4317, and 4318 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(A) the term “eligible employee” means a covered employee performing service in the uniformed services, within the meaning of section 4303(13) of title 38, United States Code, whose service has not been terminated upon occurrence of any of the events enumerated in section 4304 of title 38, United States Code,

(B) the term “covered employee” includes employees of the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress, and

(C) the term “employing office” includes the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress.

(b) REMEDY.—The remedy for a violation of subsection (a) shall be such remedy as would be appropriate if awarded under paragraphs (1), (2)(A), and (3) of section 4323(c) of title 38, United States Code.

(c) REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT SECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall, pursuant to section 304, issue regulations to implement this section.

(2) AGENCY REGULATIONS.—The regulations issued under paragraph (1) shall be the same as substantive regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Labor to implement the statutory provisions referred to in subsection (a) except to the extent that the Board may determine, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the rights and protections under this section.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), subsections (a) and (b) shall be effective 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—This section shall be effective with respect to the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress 1 year after transmission to the Congress of the study under section 230.

SEC. 207. PROHIBITION OF INTIMIDATION OR REPRISAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for an employing office to intimidate, take reprisal against, or otherwise discriminate against, any covered employee because the covered employee has opposed any practice made unlawful by this Act, or because the covered employee has initiated proceedings, made a charge, or testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in a hearing or other proceeding under this Act.

(b) REMEDY.—The remedy available for a violation of subsection (a) shall be such legal

or equitable remedy as may be appropriate to redress a violation of subsection (a).

PART B—PUBLIC SERVICES AND ACCOMMODATIONS UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990

SEC. 210. RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990 RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVICES AND ACCOMMODATIONS; PROCEDURES FOR REMEDY OF VIOLATIONS.

(a) ENTITIES SUBJECT TO THIS SECTION.—The requirements of this section shall apply to—

(1) each office of the Senate, including each office of a Senator and each committee;

(2) each office of the House of Representatives, including each office of a Member of the House of Representatives and each committee;

(3) each joint committee of the Congress;

(4) the Capitol Guide Service;

(5) the Capitol Police;

(6) the Congressional Budget Office;

(7) the Office of the Architect of the Capitol (including the Senate Restaurants and the Botanic Garden);

(8) the Office of the Attending Physician;

(9) the Office of Compliance; and

(10) the Office of Technology Assessment.

(b) DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC SERVICES AND ACCOMMODATIONS.—

(1) RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS.—The rights and protections against discrimination in the provision of public services and accommodations established by sections 201 through 230, 302, 303, and 309 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12131–12150, 12182, 12183, and 12189) shall apply to the entities listed in subsection (a).

(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of the application of title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.) under this section, the term “public entity” means any entity listed in subsection (a) that provides public services, programs, or activities.

(c) REMEDY.—The remedy for a violation of subsection (b) shall be such remedy as would be appropriate if awarded under section 203 or 308(a) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12133, 12188(a)), except that, with respect to any claim of employment discrimination asserted by any covered employee, the exclusive remedy shall be under section 201 of this title.

(d) AVAILABLE PROCEDURES.—

(1) CHARGE FILED WITH GENERAL COUNSEL.—A qualified individual with a disability, as defined in section 201(2) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12131(2)), who alleges a violation of subsection (b) by an entity listed in subsection (a), may file a charge against any entity responsible for correcting the violation with the General Counsel within 180 days of the occurrence of the alleged violation. The General Counsel shall investigate the charge.

(2) MEDIATION.—If, upon investigation under paragraph (1), the General Counsel believes that a violation of subsection (b) may have occurred and that mediation may be helpful in resolving the dispute, the General Counsel may request, but not participate in, mediation under subsections (b) through (d) of section 403 between the charging individual and any entity responsible for correcting the alleged violation.

(3) COMPLAINT, HEARING, BOARD REVIEW.—If mediation under paragraph (2) has not succeeded in resolving the dispute, and if the General Counsel believes that a violation of subsection (b) may have occurred, the General Counsel may file with the Office a complaint against any entity responsible for correcting the violation. The complaint shall be submitted to a hearing officer for decision pursuant to subsections (b) through (h) of

section 405 and any person who has filed a charge under paragraph (1) may intervene as of right, with the full rights of a party. The decision of the hearing officer shall be subject to review by the Board pursuant to section 406.

(4) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—A charging individual who has intervened under paragraph (3) or any respondent to the complaint, if aggrieved by a final decision of the Board under paragraph (3), may file a petition for review in the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, pursuant to section 407.

(5) COMPLIANCE DATE.—If new appropriated funds are necessary to comply with an order requiring correction of a violation of subsection (b), compliance shall take place as soon as possible, but no later than the fiscal year following the end of the fiscal year in which the order requiring correction becomes final and not subject to further review.

(e) REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT SECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall, pursuant to section 304, issue regulations to implement this section.

(2) AGENCY REGULATIONS.—The regulations issued under paragraph (1) shall be the same as substantive regulations promulgated by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Transportation to implement the statutory provisions referred to in subsection (b) except to the extent that the Board may determine, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the rights and protections under this section.

(3) ENTITY RESPONSIBLE FOR CORRECTION.—The regulations issued under paragraph (1) shall include a method of identifying, for purposes of this section and for categories of violations of subsection (b), the entity responsible for correction of a particular violation.

(f) PERIODIC INSPECTIONS; REPORT TO CONGRESS; INITIAL STUDY.—

(1) PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.—On a regular basis, and at least once each Congress, the General Counsel shall inspect the facilities of the entities listed in subsection (a) to ensure compliance with subsection (b).

(2) REPORT.—On the basis of each periodic inspection, the General Counsel shall, at least once every Congress, prepare and submit a report—

(A) to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, or other entity responsible, for correcting the violation of this section uncovered by such inspection, and

(B) containing the results of the periodic inspection, describing any steps necessary to correct any violation of this section, assessing any limitations in accessibility to and usability by individuals with disabilities associated with each violation, and the estimated cost and time needed for abatement.

(3) INITIAL PERIOD FOR STUDY AND CORRECTIVE ACTION.—The period from the date of the enactment of this Act until December 31, 1996, shall be available to the Office of the Architect of the Capitol and other entities subject to this section to identify any violations of subsection (b), to determine the costs of compliance, and to take any necessary corrective action to abate any violations. The Office shall assist the Office of the Architect of the Capitol and other entities listed in subsection (a) by arranging for inspections and other technical assistance at their request. Prior to July 1, 1996, the General Counsel shall conduct a thorough inspection under paragraph (1) and shall submit the report under paragraph (2) for the 104th Congress.

(4) DETAILED PERSONNEL.—The Attorney General, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board may, on request of the Executive Director, detail to the Office such personnel as may be necessary to advise and assist the Office in carrying out its duties under this section.

(g) APPLICATION OF AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990 TO THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES AND ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, AND THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—Section 509 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12209), as amended by section 201(c) of this Act, is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

“(6) ENFORCEMENT OF RIGHTS TO PUBLIC SERVICES AND ACCOMMODATIONS.—The remedies and procedures set forth in section 717 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-16) shall be available to any qualified person with a disability who is a visitor, guest, or patron of an instrumentality of Congress and who alleges a violation of the rights and protections under sections 201 through 230 or section 302 or 303 of this Act that are made applicable by this section, except that the authorities of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission shall be exercised by the chief official of the instrumentality of the Congress.”

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsections (b), (c), and (d) shall be effective on January 1, 1997.

(2) GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—Subsection (g) shall be effective 1 year after transmission to the Congress of the study under section 230.

PART C—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT OF 1970

SEC. 215. RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS UNDER THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT OF 1970; PROCEDURES FOR REMEDY OF VIOLATIONS.

(a) OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each employing office and each covered employee shall comply with the provisions of section 5 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 654).

(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of the application under this section of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970—

(A) the term “employer” as used in such Act means an employing office;

(B) the term “employee” as used in such Act means a covered employee;

(C) the term “employing office” includes the General Accounting Office, the Library of Congress, and any entity listed in subsection (a) of section 210 that is responsible for correcting a violation of this section, irrespective of whether the entity has an employment relationship with any covered employee in any employing office in which such a violation occurs; and

(D) the term “employee” includes employees of the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress.

(b) REMEDY.—The remedy for a violation of subsection (a) shall be an order to correct the violation, including such order as would be appropriate if issued under section 13(a) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 662(a)).

(c) PROCEDURES.—

(1) REQUESTS FOR INSPECTIONS.—Upon written request of any employing office or covered employee, the General Counsel shall exercise the authorities granted to the Secretary of Labor by subsections (a), (d), (e), and (f) of section 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 657 (a), (d), (e), and (f)) to inspect and investigate

places of employment under the jurisdiction of employing offices.

(2) CITATIONS, NOTICES, AND NOTIFICATIONS.—For purposes of this section, the General Counsel shall exercise the authorities granted to the Secretary of Labor in sections 9 and 10 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 658 and 659), to issue—

(A) a citation or notice to any employing office responsible for correcting a violation of subsection (a); or

(B) a notification to any employing office that the General Counsel believes has failed to correct a violation for which a citation has been issued within the period permitted for its correction.

(3) HEARINGS AND REVIEW.—If after issuing a citation or notification, the General Counsel determines that a violation has not been corrected, the General Counsel may file a complaint with the Office against the employing office named in the citation or notification. The complaint shall be submitted to a hearing officer for decision pursuant to subsections (b) through (h) of section 405, subject to review by the Board pursuant to section 406.

(4) VARIANCE PROCEDURES.—An employing office may request from the Board an order granting a variance from a standard made applicable by this section. For the purposes of this section, the Board shall exercise the authorities granted to the Secretary of Labor in sections 6(b)(6) and 6(d) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 655(b)(6) and 655(d)) to act on any employing office's request for a variance. The Board shall refer the matter to a hearing officer pursuant to subsections (b) through (h) of section 405, subject to review by the Board pursuant to section 406.

(5) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—The General Counsel or employing office aggrieved by a final decision of the Board under paragraph (3) or (4), may file a petition for review with the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit pursuant to section 407.

(6) COMPLIANCE DATE.—If new appropriated funds are necessary to correct a violation of subsection (a) for which a citation is issued, or to comply with an order requiring correction of such a violation, correction or compliance shall take place as soon as possible, but not later than the end of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the citation is issued or the order requiring correction becomes final and not subject to further review.

(d) REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT SECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall, pursuant to section 304, issue regulations to implement this section.

(2) AGENCY REGULATIONS.—The regulations issued under paragraph (1) shall be the same as substantive regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Labor to implement the statutory provisions referred to in subsection (a) except to the extent that the Board may determine, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the rights and protections under this section.

(3) EMPLOYING OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR CORRECTION.—The regulations issued under paragraph (1) shall include a method of identifying, for purposes of this section and for different categories of violations of subsection (a), the employing office responsible for correction of a particular violation.

(e) PERIODIC INSPECTIONS; REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.—On a regular basis, and at least once each Congress, the General Counsel, exercising the same authorities of the Secretary of Labor as under

subsection (c)(1), shall conduct periodic inspections of all facilities of the House of Representatives, the Senate, the Capitol Guide Service, the Capitol Police, the Congressional Budget Office, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, the Office of the Attending Physician, the Office of Compliance, the Office of Technology Assessment, the Library of Congress, and the General Accounting Office to report on compliance with subsection (a).

(2) REPORT.—On the basis of each periodic inspection, the General Counsel shall prepare and submit a report—

(A) to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Office of the Architect of the Capitol or other employing office responsible for correcting the violation of this section uncovered by such inspection, and

(B) containing the results of the periodic inspection, identifying the employing office responsible for correcting the violation of this section uncovered by such inspection, describing any steps necessary to correct any violation of this section, and assessing any risks to employee health and safety associated with any violation.

(3) ACTION AFTER REPORT.—If a report identifies any violation of this section, the General Counsel shall issue a citation or notice in accordance with subsection (c)(2)(A).

(4) DETAILED PERSONNEL.—The Secretary of Labor may, on request of the Executive Director, detail to the Office such personnel as may be necessary to advise and assist the Office in carrying out its duties under this section.

(f) INITIAL PERIOD FOR STUDY AND CORRECTIVE ACTION.—The period from the date of the enactment of this Act until December 31, 1996, shall be available to the Office of the Architect of the Capitol and other employing offices to identify any violations of subsection (a), to determine the costs of compliance, and to take any necessary corrective action to abate any violations. The Office shall assist the Office of the Architect of the Capitol and other employing offices by arranging for inspections and other technical assistance at their request. Prior to July 1, 1996, the General Counsel shall conduct a thorough inspection under subsection (e)(1) and shall submit the report under subsection (e)(2) for the 104th Congress.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e)(3) shall be effective on January 1, 1997.

(2) GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—This section shall be effective with respect to the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress 1 year after transmission to the Congress of the study under section 230.

PART D—LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

SEC. 220. APPLICATION OF CHAPTER 71 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO FEDERAL SERVICE LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS; PROCEDURES FOR REMEDY OF VIOLATIONS.

(a) LABOR-MANAGEMENT RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The rights, protections, and responsibilities established under sections 7102, 7106, 7111 through 7117, 7119 through 7122, and 7131 of title 5, United States Code, shall apply to employing offices and to covered employees and representatives of those employees.

(2) DEFINITION.—For purposes of the application under this section of the sections referred to in paragraph (1), the term "agency" shall be deemed to include an employing office.

(b) REMEDY.—The remedy for a violation of subsection (a) shall be such remedy, including a remedy under section 7118(a)(7) of title

5, United States Code, as would be appropriate if awarded by the Federal Labor Relations Authority to remedy a violation of any provision made applicable by subsection (a).

(c) AUTHORITIES AND PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) GENERAL AUTHORITIES OF THE BOARD; PETITIONS.—For purposes of this section and except as otherwise provided in this section, the Board shall exercise the authorities of the Federal Labor Relations Authority under sections 7105, 7111, 7112, 7113, 7115, 7117, 7118, and 7122 of title 5, United States Code, and of the President under section 7103(b) of title 5, United States Code. For purposes of this section, any petition or other submission that, under chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, would be submitted to the Federal Labor Relations Authority shall, if brought under this section, be submitted to the Board. The Board shall refer any matter under this paragraph to a hearing officer for decision pursuant to subsections (b) through (h) of section 405, subject to review by the Board pursuant to section 406. The Board may direct that the General Counsel carry out the Board's investigative authorities under this paragraph.

(2) GENERAL AUTHORITIES OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL; CHARGES OF UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE.—For purposes of this section and except as otherwise provided in this section, the General Counsel shall exercise the authorities of the General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority under sections 7104 and 7118 of title 5, United States Code. For purposes of this section, any charge or other submission that, under chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, would be submitted to the General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority shall, if brought under this section, be submitted to the General Counsel. If any person charges an employing office or a labor organization with having engaged in or engaging in an unfair labor practice and makes such charge within 180 days of the occurrence of the alleged unfair labor practice, the General Counsel shall investigate the charge and may file a complaint with the Office. The complaint shall be submitted to a hearing officer for decision pursuant to subsections (b) through (h) of section 405, subject to review by the Board pursuant to section 406.

(3) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Except for matters referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 7123(a) of title 5, United States Code, the General Counsel or the respondent to the complaint, if aggrieved by a final decision of the Board under paragraphs (1) or (2) of this subsection, may file a petition for judicial review in the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit pursuant to section 407.

(4) EXERCISE OF IMPASSES PANEL AUTHORITY; REQUESTS.—For purposes of this section and except as otherwise provided in this section, the Board shall exercise the authorities of the Federal Service Impasses Panel under section 7119 of title 5, United States Code. For purposes of this section, any request that, under chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, would be presented to the Federal Service Impasses Panel shall, if made under this section, be presented to the Board. At the request of the Board, the Executive Director shall appoint a mediator or mediators to perform the functions of the Federal Service Impasses Panel under section 7119 of title 5, United States Code.

(d) REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT SECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall, pursuant to section 304, issue regulations to implement this section.

(2) AGENCY REGULATIONS.—Except as provided in subsection (e), the regulations issued under paragraph (1) shall be the same as substantive regulations promulgated by the Federal Labor Relations Authority to imple-

ment the statutory provisions referred to in subsection (a) except—

(A) to the extent that the Board may determine, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the rights and protections under this section; or

(B) as the Board deems necessary to avoid a conflict of interest or appearance of a conflict of interest.

(e) SPECIFIC REGULATIONS REGARDING APPLICATION TO CERTAIN OFFICES OF CONGRESS.—

(1) REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—The Board shall issue regulations pursuant to section 304 on the manner and extent to which the requirements and exemptions of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, should apply to covered employees who are employed in the offices listed in paragraph (2). The regulations shall, to the greatest extent practicable, be consistent with the provisions and purposes of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code and of this Act, and shall be the same as substantive regulations issued by the Federal Labor Relations Authority under such chapter, except—

(A) to the extent that the Board may determine, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the rights and protections under this section; and

(B) that the Board shall exclude from coverage under this section any covered employees who are employed in offices listed in paragraph (2) if the Board determines that such exclusion is required because of—

(i) a conflict of interest or appearance of a conflict of interest; or

(ii) Congress' constitutional responsibilities.

(2) OFFICES REFERRED TO.—The offices referred to in paragraph (1) include—

(A) the personal office of any Member of the House of Representatives or of any Senator;

(B) a standing, select, special, permanent, temporary, or other committee of the Senate or House of Representatives, or a joint committee of Congress;

(C) the Office of the Vice President (as President of the Senate), the Office of the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Office of the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Office of the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Office of the Majority Whip of the Senate, the Office of the Minority Whip of the Senate, the Conference of the Majority of the Senate, the Conference of the Minority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary of the Conference of the Majority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary of the Conference of the Minority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary of the Majority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary of the Conference of the Minority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary for the Majority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary for the Minority of the Senate, the Majority Policy Committee of the Senate, the Minority Policy Committee of the Senate, and the following offices within the Office of the Secretary of the Senate: Offices of the Parliamentarian, Bill Clerk, Legislative Clerk, Journal Clerk, Executive Clerk, Enrolling Clerk, Official Reporters of Debate, Daily Digest, Printing Services, Captioning Services, and Senate Chief Counsel for Employment;

(D) the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Offices of the Chief Deputy Majority Whips, the Offices of the Chief Deputy Minority Whips and the following offices within the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives: Offices of Legislative Operations, Official Reporters of

Debate, Official Reporters to Committees, Printing Services, and Legislative Information;

(E) the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Office of the Senate Legal Counsel, the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Office of the General Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, and the Office of the Law Revision Counsel;

(F) the offices of any caucus or party organization;

(G) the Congressional Budget Office, the Office of Technology Assessment, and the Office of Compliance; and

(H) such other offices that perform comparable functions which are identified under regulations of the Board.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), subsections (a) and (b) shall be effective on October 1, 1996.

(2) CERTAIN OFFICES.—With respect to the offices listed in subsection (e)(2), to the covered employees of such offices, and to representatives of such employees, subsections (a) and (b) shall be effective on the effective date of regulations under subsection (e).

PART E—GENERAL

SEC. 225. GENERALLY APPLICABLE REMEDIES AND LIMITATIONS.

(a) ATTORNEY'S FEES.—If a covered employee, with respect to any claim under this Act, or a qualified person with a disability, with respect to any claim under section 210, is a prevailing party in any proceeding under section 405, 406, 407, or 408, the hearing officer, Board, or court, as the case may be, may award attorney's fees, expert fees, and any other costs as would be appropriate if awarded under section 706(k) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-5(k)).

(b) INTEREST.—In any proceeding under section 405, 406, 407, or 408, the same interest to compensate for delay in payment shall be made available as would be appropriate if awarded under section 717(d) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-16(d)).

(c) CIVIL PENALTIES AND PUNITIVE DAMAGES.—No civil penalty or punitive damages may be awarded with respect to any claim under this Act.

(d) EXCLUSIVE PROCEDURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), no person may commence an administrative or judicial proceeding to seek a remedy for the rights and protections afforded by this Act except as provided in this Act.

(2) VETERANS.—A covered employee under section 206 may also utilize any provisions of chapter 43 of title 38, United States Code, that are applicable to that employee.

(e) SCOPE OF REMEDY.—Only a covered employee who has undertaken and completed the procedures described in sections 402 and 403 may be granted a remedy under part A of this title.

(f) CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) DEFINITIONS AND EXEMPTIONS.—Except where inconsistent with definitions and exemptions provided in this Act, the definitions and exemptions in the laws made applicable by this Act shall apply under this Act.

(2) SIZE LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), provisions in the laws made applicable under this Act (other than the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act) determining coverage based on size, whether expressed in terms of numbers of employees, amount of business transacted, or other measure, shall not apply in determining coverage under this Act.

(3) EXECUTIVE BRANCH ENFORCEMENT.—This Act shall not be construed to authorize en-

forcement by the executive branch of this Act.

PART F—STUDY

SEC. 230. STUDY AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrative Conference of the United States shall undertake a study of—

(1) the application of the laws listed in subsection (b) to—

- (A) the General Accounting Office;
- (B) the Government Printing Office; and
- (C) the Library of Congress; and

(2) the regulations and procedures used by the entities referred to in paragraph (1) to apply and enforce such laws to themselves and their employees.

(b) APPLICABLE STATUTES.—The study under this section shall consider the application of the following laws:

(1) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.), and related provisions of section 2302 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), and related provisions of section 2302 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), and related provisions of section 2302 of title 5, United States Code.

(4) The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2611 et seq.), and related provisions of sections 6381 through 6387 of title 5, United States Code.

(5) The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.), and related provisions of sections 5541 through 5550a of title 5, United States Code.

(6) The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.), and related provisions of section 7902 of title 5, United States Code.

(7) The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.).

(8) Chapter 71 (relating to Federal service labor-management relations) of title 5, United States Code.

(9) The General Accounting Office Personnel Act of 1980 (31 U.S.C. 731 et seq.).

(10) The Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 (29 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.).

(11) The Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (29 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.).

(12) Chapter 43 (relating to veterans' employment and reemployment) of title 38, United States Code.

(c) CONTENTS OF STUDY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The study under this section shall evaluate whether the rights, protections, and procedures, including administrative and judicial relief, applicable to the entities listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) and their employees are comprehensive and effective and shall include recommendations for any improvements in regulations or legislation, including proposed regulatory or legislative language.

(d) DEADLINE AND DELIVERY OF STUDY.—Not later than December 31, 1996—

(1) the Administrative Conference of the United States shall prepare and complete the study and recommendations required under this section and shall submit the study and recommendations to the Board; and

(2) the Board shall transmit such study and recommendations (with the Board's comments) to the head of each entity considered in the study, and to the Congress by delivery to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President pro tempore of the Senate for referral to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate.

TITLE III—OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

SEC. 301. ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established, as an independent office within the legislative branch of the Federal Government, the Office of Compliance.

(b) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—The Office shall have a Board of Directors. The Board shall consist of 5 individuals appointed jointly by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the Senate, and the Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Appointments of the first 5 members of the Board shall be completed not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) CHAIR.—The Chair shall be appointed from members of the Board jointly by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the Senate, and the Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(d) BOARD OF DIRECTORS QUALIFICATIONS.—

(1) SPECIFIC QUALIFICATIONS.—Selection and appointment of members of the Board shall be without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of the Office. Members of the Board shall have training or experience in the application of the rights, protections, and remedies under one or more of the laws made applicable under section 102.

(2) DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS.—

(A) LOBBYING.—No individual who engages in, or is otherwise employed in, lobbying of the Congress and who is required under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act to register with the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate shall be eligible for appointment to, or service on, the Board.

(B) INCOMPATIBLE OFFICE.—No member of the Board appointed under subsection (b) may hold or may have held the position of Member of the House of Representatives or Senator, may hold the position of officer or employee of the House of Representatives, Senate, or instrumentality or other entity of the legislative branch, or may have held such a position (other than the position of an officer or employee of the General Accounting Office Personnel Appeals Board, an officer or employee of the Office of Fair Employment Practices of the House of Representatives, or officer or employee of the Office of Senate Fair Employment Practices) within 4 years of the date of appointment.

(3) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Board shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(e) TERM OF OFFICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), membership on the Board shall be for 5 years. A member of the Board who is appointed to a term of office of more than 3 years shall only be eligible for appointment for a single term of office.

(2) FIRST APPOINTMENTS.—Of the members first appointed to the Board—

- (A) 1 shall have a term of office of 3 years,
- (B) 2 shall have a term of office of 4 years, and

(C) 2 shall have a term of office of 5 years, 1 of whom shall be the Chair, as designated at the time of appointment by the persons specified in subsection (b).

(f) REMOVAL.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Any member of the Board may be removed from office by a majority decision of the appointing authorities described in subsection (b), but only for—

- (A) disability that substantially prevents the member from carrying out the duties of the member,
- (B) incompetence,
- (C) neglect of duty,

(D) malfeasance, including a felony or conduct involving moral turpitude, or

(E) holding an office or employment or engaging in an activity that disqualifies the individual from service as a member of the Board under subsection (d) (2).

(2) STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR REMOVAL.—In removing a member of the Board, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall state in writing to the member of the Board being removed the specific reasons for the removal.

(g) COMPENSATION.—

(1) PER DIEM.—Each member of the Board shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which such member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Board. The rate of pay of a member may be prorated based on the portion of the day during which the member is engaged in the performance of Board duties.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Board shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, for each day the member is engaged in the performance of duties away from the home or regular place of business of the member.

(h) DUTIES.—The Office shall—

(1) carry out a program of education for Members of Congress and other employing authorities of the legislative branch of the Federal Government respecting the laws made applicable to them and a program to inform individuals of their rights under laws applicable to the legislative branch of the Federal Government;

(2) in carrying out the program under paragraph (1), distribute the telephone number and address of the Office, procedures for action under title IV, and any other information appropriate for distribution, distribute such information to employing offices in a manner suitable for posting, provide such information to new employees of employing offices, distribute such information to the residences of covered employees, and conduct seminars and other activities designed to educate employing offices and covered employees; and

(3) compile and publish statistics on the use of the Office by covered employees, including the number and type of contacts made with the Office, on the reason for such contacts, on the number of covered employees who initiated proceedings with the Office under this Act and the result of such proceedings, and on the number of covered employees who filed a complaint, the basis for the complaint, and the action taken on the complaint.

(i) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT.—The Board and the Office shall be subject to oversight (except with respect to the disposition of individual cases) by the Committee on Rules and Administration and the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives.

(j) OPENING OF OFFICE.—The Office shall be open for business, including receipt of requests for counseling under section 402, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(k) FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORTS.—Members of the Board and officers and employees of the Office shall file the financial disclosure reports required under title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 with the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 302. OFFICERS, STAFF, AND OTHER PERSONNEL.

(a) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—

(1) APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Chair, subject to the approval of the Board, shall appoint and may remove an Executive Director. Selection and appointment of the Executive Director shall be without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of the Office. The first Executive Director shall be appointed no later than 90 days after the initial appointment of the Board of Directors.

(B) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Executive Director shall be an individual with training or expertise in the application of laws referred to in section 102(a).

(C) DISQUALIFICATIONS.—The disqualifications in section 301(d)(2) shall apply to the appointment of the Executive Director.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The Chair may fix the compensation of the Executive Director. The rate of pay for the Executive Director may not exceed the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) TERM.—The term of office of the Executive Director shall be a single term of 5 years, except that the first Executive Director shall have a single term of 7 years.

(4) DUTIES.—The Executive Director shall serve as the chief operating officer of the Office. Except as otherwise specified in this Act, the Executive Director shall carry out all of the responsibilities of the Office under this Act.

(b) DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chair, subject to the approval of the Board, shall appoint and may remove a Deputy Executive Director for the Senate and a Deputy Executive Director for the House of Representatives. Selection and appointment of a Deputy Executive Director shall be without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of the office. The disqualifications in section 301(d)(2) shall apply to the appointment of a Deputy Executive Director.

(2) TERM.—The term of office of a Deputy Executive Director shall be a single term of 5 years, except that the first Deputy Executive Directors shall have a single term of 6 years.

(3) COMPENSATION.—The Chair may fix the compensation of the Deputy Executive Directors. The rate of pay for a Deputy Executive Director may not exceed 96 percent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(4) DUTIES.—The Deputy Executive Director for the Senate shall recommend to the Board regulations under section 304(a)(2)(B)(i), maintain the regulations and all records pertaining to the regulations, and shall assume such other responsibilities as may be delegated by the Executive Director. The Deputy Executive Director for the House of Representatives shall recommend to the Board the regulations under section 304(a)(2)(B)(ii), maintain the regulations and all records pertaining to the regulations, and shall assume such other responsibilities as may be delegated by the Executive Director.

(c) GENERAL COUNSEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chair, subject to the approval of the Board, shall appoint a General Counsel. Selection and appointment of the General Counsel shall be without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of the Office. The disqualifications in section 301(d)(2) shall apply to the appointment of a General Counsel.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The Chair may fix the compensation of the General Counsel. The

rate of pay for the General Counsel may not exceed the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) DUTIES.—The General Counsel shall—

(A) exercise the authorities and perform the duties of the General Counsel as specified in this Act; and

(B) otherwise assist the Board and the Executive Director in carrying out their duties and powers, including representing the Office in any judicial proceeding under this Act.

(4) ATTORNEYS IN THE OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL.—The General Counsel shall appoint, and fix the compensation of, and may remove, such additional attorneys as may be necessary to enable the General Counsel to perform the General Counsel's duties.

(5) TERM.—The term of office of the General Counsel shall be a single term of 5 years.

(6) REMOVAL.—

(A) AUTHORITY.—The General Counsel may be removed from office by the Chair but only for—

(i) disability that substantially prevents the General Counsel from carrying out the duties of the General Counsel,

(ii) incompetence,

(iii) neglect of duty,

(iv) malfeasance, including a felony or conduct involving moral turpitude, or

(v) holding an office or employment or engaging in an activity that disqualifies the individual from service as the General Counsel under paragraph (1).

(B) STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR REMOVAL.—In removing the General Counsel, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall state in writing to the General Counsel the specific reasons for the removal.

(d) OTHER STAFF.—The Executive Director shall appoint, and fix the compensation of, and may remove, such other additional staff, including hearing officers, but not including attorneys employed in the office of the General Counsel, as may be necessary to enable the Office to perform its duties.

(e) DETAILED PERSONNEL.—The Executive Director may, with the prior consent of the department or agency of the Federal Government concerned, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency, including the services of members or personnel of the General Accounting Office Personnel Appeals Board.

(f) CONSULTANTS.—In carrying out the functions of the Office, the Executive Director may procure the temporary (not to exceed 1 year) or intermittent services of consultants.

SEC. 303. PROCEDURAL RULES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Executive Director shall, subject to the approval of the Board, adopt rules governing the procedures of the Office, including the procedures of hearing officers, which shall be submitted for publication in the Congressional Record. The rules may be amended in the same manner.

(b) PROCEDURE.—The Executive Director shall adopt rules referred to in subsection (a) in accordance with the principles and procedures set forth in section 553 of title 5, United States Code. The Executive Director shall publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking under section 553(b) of title 5, United States Code, but, instead of publication of a general notice of proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register, the Executive Director shall transmit such notice to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate for publication in the Congressional Record on the first

day on which both Houses are in session following such transmittal. Before adopting rules, the Executive Director shall provide a comment period of at least 30 days after publication of a general notice of proposed rulemaking. Upon adopting rules, the Executive Director shall transmit notice of such action together with a copy of such rules to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate for publication in the Congressional Record on the first day on which both Houses are in session following such transmittal. Rules shall be considered issued by the Executive Director as of the date on which they are published in the Congressional Record.

SEC. 304. SUBSTANTIVE REGULATIONS.

(a) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The procedures applicable to the regulations of the Board issued for the implementation of this Act, which shall include regulations the Board is required to issue under title II (including regulations on the appropriate application of exemptions under the laws made applicable in title II) are as prescribed in this section.

(2) RULEMAKING PROCEDURE.—Such regulations of the Board—

(A) shall be adopted, approved, and issued in accordance with subsection (b); and

(B) shall consist of 3 separate bodies of regulations, which shall apply, respectively, to—

- (i) the Senate and employees of the Senate;
- (ii) the House of Representatives and employees of the House of Representatives; and
- (iii) all other covered employees and employing offices.

(b) ADOPTION BY THE BOARD.—The Board shall adopt the regulations referred to in subsection (a)(1) in accordance with the principles and procedures set forth in section 553 of title 5, United States Code, and as provided in the following provisions of this subsection:

(1) PROPOSAL.—The Board shall publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking under section 553(b) of title 5, United States Code, but, instead of publication of a general notice of proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register, the Board shall transmit such notice to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate for publication in the Congressional Record on the first day on which both Houses are in session following such transmittal. Such notice shall set forth the recommendations of the Deputy Director for the Senate in regard to regulations under subsection (a)(2)(B)(i), the recommendations of the Deputy Director for the House of Representatives in regard to regulations under subsection (a)(2)(B)(ii), and the recommendations of the Executive Director for regulations under subsection (a)(2)(B)(iii).

(2) COMMENT.—Before adopting regulations, the Board shall provide a comment period of at least 30 days after publication of a general notice of proposed rulemaking.

(3) ADOPTION.—After considering comments, the Board shall adopt regulations and shall transmit notice of such action together with a copy of such regulations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate for publication in the Congressional Record on the first day on which both Houses are in session following such transmittal.

(4) RECOMMENDATION AS TO METHOD OF APPROVAL.—The Board shall include a recommendation in the general notice of proposed rulemaking and in the regulations as to whether the regulations should be approved by resolution of the Senate, by resolution of the House of Representatives, by concurrent resolution, or by joint resolution.

(c) APPROVAL OF REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Regulations referred to in paragraph (2)(B)(i) of subsection (a) may be approved by the Senate by resolution or by the Congress by concurrent resolution or by joint resolution. Regulations referred to in paragraph (2)(B)(ii) of subsection (a) may be approved by the House of Representatives by resolution or by the Congress by concurrent resolution or by joint resolution. Regulations referred to in paragraph (2)(B)(iii) may be approved by Congress by concurrent resolution or by joint resolution.

(2) REFERRAL.—Upon receipt of a notice of adoption of regulations under subsection (b)(3), the presiding officers of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall refer such notice, together with a copy of such regulations, to the appropriate committee or committees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate. The purpose of the referral shall be to consider whether such regulations should be approved, and, if so, whether such approval should be by resolution of the House of Representatives or of the Senate, by concurrent resolution or by joint resolution.

(3) JOINT REFERRAL AND DISCHARGE IN THE SENATE.—The presiding officer of the Senate may refer the notice of issuance of regulations, or any resolution of approval of regulations, to one committee or jointly to more than one committee. If a committee of the Senate acts to report a jointly referred measure, any other committee of the Senate must act within 30 calendar days of continuous session, or be automatically discharged.

(4) ONE-HOUSE RESOLUTION OR CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.—In the case of a resolution of the House of Representatives or the Senate or a concurrent resolution referred to in paragraph (1), the matter after the resolving clause shall be the following: "The following regulations issued by the Office of Compliance on ___ are hereby approved:" (the blank space being appropriately filled in, and the text of the regulations being set forth).

(5) JOINT RESOLUTION.—In the case of a joint resolution referred to in paragraph (1), the matter after the resolving clause shall be the following: "The following regulations issued by the Office of Compliance on ___ are hereby approved and shall have the force and effect of law:" (the blank space being appropriately filled in, and the text of the regulations being set forth).

(d) ISSUANCE AND EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) PUBLICATION.—After approval of regulations under subsection (c), the Board shall submit the regulations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate for publication in the Congressional Record on the first day on which both Houses are in session following such transmittal.

(2) DATE OF ISSUANCE.—The date of issuance of regulations shall be the date on which they are published in the Congressional Record under paragraph (1).

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Regulations shall become effective not less than 60 days after the regulations are issued, except that the Board may provide for an earlier effective date for good cause found (within the meaning of section 553(d)(3) of title 5, United States Code) and published with the regulation.

(e) AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS.—Regulations may be amended in the same manner as is described in this section for the adoption, approval, and issuance of regulations, except that the Board may, in its discretion, dispense with publication of a general notice of proposed rulemaking of minor, technical, or urgent amendments that satisfy the criteria for dispensing with publication of such notice pursuant to section 553(b)(B) of title 5, United States Code.

(f) RIGHT TO PETITION FOR RULEMAKING.—Any interested party may petition to the

Board for the issuance, amendment, or repeal of a regulation.

(g) CONSULTATION.—The Executive Director, the Deputy Directors, and the Board—

(1) shall consult, with regard to the development of regulations, with—

(A) the Chair of the Administrative Conference of the United States;

(B) the Secretary of Labor;

(C) the Federal Labor Relations Authority; and

(D) the Director of the Office of Personnel Management; and

(2) may consult with any other persons with whom consultation, in the opinion of the Board, the Executive Director, or Deputy Directors, may be helpful.

SEC. 305. EXPENSES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Beginning in fiscal year 1995, and for each fiscal year thereafter, there are authorized to be appropriated for the expenses of the Office such sums as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Office. Until sums are first appropriated pursuant to the preceding sentence, but for a period not exceeding 12 months following the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) one-half of the expenses of the Office shall be paid from funds appropriated for allowances and expenses of the House of Representatives, and

(2) one-half of the expenses of the Office shall be paid from funds appropriated for allowances and expenses of the Senate,

upon vouchers approved by the Executive Director, except that a voucher shall not be required for the disbursement of salaries of employees who are paid at an annual rate. The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate are authorized to make arrangements for the division of expenses under this subsection, including arrangements for one House of Congress to reimburse the other House of Congress.

(b) FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.—The Executive Director may place orders and enter into agreements for goods and services with the head of any agency, or major organizational unit within an agency, in the legislative or executive branch of the United States in the same manner and to the same extent as agencies are authorized under sections 1535 and 1536 of title 31, United States Code, to place orders and enter into agreements.

(c) WITNESS FEES AND ALLOWANCES.—Except for covered employees, witnesses before a hearing officer or the Board in any proceeding under this Act other than rulemaking shall be paid the same fee and mileage allowances as are paid subpoenaed witnesses in the courts of the United States. Covered employees who are summoned, or are assigned by their employer, to testify in their official capacity or to produce official records in any proceeding under this Act shall be entitled to travel expenses under subchapter I and section 5751 of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL DISPUTE-RESOLUTION PROCEDURES

SEC. 401. PROCEDURE FOR CONSIDERATION OF ALLEGED VIOLATIONS.

Except as otherwise provided, the procedure for consideration of alleged violations of part A of title II consists of—

- (1) counseling as provided in section 402;
- (2) mediation as provided in section 403; and

(3) election, as provided in section 404, of either—

(A) a formal complaint and hearing as provided in section 405, subject to Board review as provided in section 406, and judicial review in the United States Court of Appeals

for the Federal Circuit as provided in section 407, or

(B) a civil action in a district court of the United States as provided in section 408.

In the case of an employee of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol or of the Capitol Police, the Executive Director, after receiving a request for counseling under section 402, may recommend that the employee use the grievance procedures of the Architect of the Capitol or the Capitol Police for resolution of the employee's grievance for a specific period of time, which shall not count against the time available for counseling or mediation.

SEC. 402. COUNSELING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To commence a proceeding, a covered employee alleging a violation of a law made applicable under part A of title II shall request counseling by the Office. The Office shall provide the employee with all relevant information with respect to the rights of the employee. A request for counseling shall be made not later than 180 days after the date of the alleged violation.

(b) PERIOD OF COUNSELING.—The period for counseling shall be 30 days unless the employee and the Office agree to reduce the period. The period shall begin on the date the request for counseling is received.

(c) NOTIFICATION OF END OF COUNSELING PERIOD.—The Office shall notify the employee in writing when the counseling period has ended.

SEC. 403. MEDIATION.

(a) INITIATION.—Not later than 15 days after receipt by the employee of notice of the end of the counseling period under section 402, but prior to and as a condition of making an election under section 404, the covered employee who alleged a violation of a law shall file a request for mediation with the Office.

(b) PROCESS.—Mediation under this section—

(1) may include the Office, the covered employee, the employing office, and one or more individuals appointed by the Executive Director after considering recommendations by organizations composed primarily of individuals experienced in adjudicating or arbitrating personnel matters, and

(2) shall involve meetings with the parties separately or jointly for the purpose of resolving the dispute between the covered employee and the employing office.

(c) MEDIATION PERIOD.—The mediation period shall be 30 days beginning on the date the request for mediation is received. The mediation period may be extended for additional periods at the joint request of the covered employee and the employing office. The Office shall notify in writing the covered employee and the employing office when the mediation period has ended.

(d) INDEPENDENCE OF MEDIATION PROCESS.—No individual, who is appointed by the Executive Director to mediate, may conduct or aid in a hearing conducted under section 405 with respect to the same matter or shall be subject to subpoena or any other compulsory process with respect to the same matter.

SEC. 404. ELECTION OF PROCEEDING.

Not later than 90 days after a covered employee receives notice of the end of the period of mediation, but no sooner than 30 days after receipt of such notification, such covered employee may either—

(1) file a complaint with the Office in accordance with section 405, or

(2) file a civil action in accordance with section 408 in the United States district court for the district in which the employee is employed or for the District of Columbia.

SEC. 405. COMPLAINT AND HEARING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A covered employee may, upon the completion of mediation under sec-

tion 403, file a complaint with the Office. The respondent to the complaint shall be the employing office—

(1) involved in the violation, or

(2) in which the violation is alleged to have occurred,

and about which mediation was conducted.

(b) DISMISSAL.—A hearing officer may dismiss any claim that the hearing officer finds to be frivolous or that fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

(c) HEARING OFFICER.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—Upon the filing of a complaint, the Executive Director shall appoint an independent hearing officer to consider the complaint and render a decision. No Member of the House of Representatives, Senator, officer of either the House of Representatives or the Senate, head of an employing office, member of the Board, or covered employee may be appointed to be a hearing officer. The Executive Director shall select hearing officers on a rotational or random basis from the lists developed under paragraph (2). Nothing in this section shall prevent the appointment of hearing officers as full-time employees of the Office or the selection of hearing officers on the basis of specialized expertise needed for particular matters.

(2) LISTS.—The Executive Director shall develop master lists, composed of—

(A) members of the bar of a State or the District of Columbia and retired judges of the United States courts who are experienced in adjudicating or arbitrating the kinds of personnel and other matters for which hearings may be held under this Act, and

(B) individuals expert in technical matters relating to accessibility and usability by persons with disabilities or technical matters relating to occupational safety and health.

In developing lists, the Executive Director shall consider candidates recommended by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service or the Administrative Conference of the United States.

(d) HEARING.—Unless a complaint is dismissed before a hearing, a hearing shall be—

(1) conducted in closed session on the record by the hearing officer;

(2) commenced no later than 60 days after filing of the complaint under subsection (a), except that the Office may, for good cause, extend up to an additional 30 days the time for commencing a hearing; and

(3) conducted, except as specifically provided in this Act and to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the principles and procedures set forth in sections 554 through 557 of title 5, United States Code.

(e) DISCOVERY.—Reasonable prehearing discovery may be permitted at the discretion of the hearing officer.

(f) SUBPOENAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the request of a party, a hearing officer may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and for the production of correspondence, books, papers, documents, and other records. The attendance of witnesses and the production of records may be required from any place within the United States. Subpoenas shall be served in the manner provided under rule 45(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

(2) OBJECTIONS.—If a person refuses, on the basis of relevance, privilege, or other objection, to testify in response to a question or to produce records in connection with a proceeding before a hearing officer, the hearing officer shall rule on the objection. At the request of the witness or any party, the hearing officer shall (or on the hearing officer's own initiative, the hearing officer may) refer the ruling to the Board for review.

(3) ENFORCEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If a person fails to comply with a subpoena, the Board may authorize the General Counsel to apply, in the name of the Office, to an appropriate United States district court for an order requiring that person to appear before the hearing officer to give testimony or produce records. The application may be made within the judicial district where the hearing is conducted or where that person is found, resides, or transacts business. Any failure to obey a lawful order of the district court issued pursuant to this section may be held by such court to be a civil contempt thereof.

(B) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—Process in an action or contempt proceeding pursuant to subparagraph (A) may be served in any judicial district in which the person refusing or failing to comply, or threatening to refuse or not to comply, resides, transacts business, or may be found, and subpoenas for witnesses who are required to attend such proceedings may run into any other district.

(g) DECISION.—The hearing officer shall issue a written decision as expeditiously as possible, but in no case more than 90 days after the conclusion of the hearing. The written decision shall be transmitted by the Office to the parties. The decision shall state the issues raised in the complaint, describe the evidence in the record, contain findings of fact and conclusions of law, contain a determination of whether a violation has occurred, and order such remedies as are appropriate pursuant to title II. The decision shall be entered in the records of the Office. If a decision is not appealed under section 406 to the Board, the decision shall be considered the final decision of the Office.

(h) PRECEDENTS.—A hearing officer who conducts a hearing under this section shall be guided by judicial decisions under the laws made applicable by section 102 and by Board decisions under this Act.

SEC. 406. APPEAL TO THE BOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any party aggrieved by the decision of a hearing officer under section 405(g) may file a petition for review by the Board not later than 30 days after entry of the decision in the records of the Office.

(b) PARTIES' OPPORTUNITY TO SUBMIT ARGUMENT.—The parties to the hearing upon which the decision of the hearing officer was made shall have a reasonable opportunity to be heard, through written submission and, in the discretion of the Board, through oral argument.

(c) STANDARD OF REVIEW.—The Board shall set aside a decision of a hearing officer if the Board determines that the decision was—

(1) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not consistent with law;

(2) not made consistent with required procedures; or

(3) unsupported by substantial evidence.

(d) RECORD.—In making determinations under subsection (c), the Board shall review the whole record, or those parts of it cited by a party, and due account shall be taken of the rule of prejudicial error.

(e) DECISION.—The Board shall issue a written decision setting forth the reasons for its decision. The decision may affirm, reverse, or remand to the hearing officer for further proceedings. A decision that does not require further proceedings before a hearing officer shall be entered in the records of the Office as a final decision.

SEC. 407. JUDICIAL REVIEW OF BOARD DECISIONS AND ENFORCEMENT.

(a) JURISDICTION.—

(1) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—The United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit shall have jurisdiction over any proceeding commenced by a petition of—

(A) a party aggrieved by a final decision of the Board under section 406(e) in cases arising under part A of title II,

(B) a charging individual or a respondent before the Board who files a petition under section 210(d)(4),

(C) the General Counsel or a respondent before the Board who files a petition under section 215(c)(5), or

(D) the General Counsel or a respondent before the Board who files a petition under section 220(c)(3).

The court of appeals shall have exclusive jurisdiction to set aside, suspend (in whole or in part), to determine the validity of, or otherwise review the decision of the Board.

(2) **ENFORCEMENT.**—The United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit shall have jurisdiction over any petition of the General Counsel, filed in the name of the Office and at the direction of the Board, to enforce a final decision under section 405(g) or 406(e) with respect to a violation of part A, B, C, or D of title II.

(b) **PROCEDURES.**—

(1) **RESPONDENTS.**—(A) In any proceeding commenced by a petition filed under subsection (a)(1) (A) or (B), or filed by a party other than the General Counsel under subsection (a)(1) (C) or (D), the Office shall be named respondent and any party before the Board may be named respondent by filing a notice of election with the court within 30 days after service of the petition.

(B) In any proceeding commenced by a petition filed by the General Counsel under subsection (a)(1) (C) or (D), the prevailing party in the final decision entered under section 406(e) shall be named respondent, and any other party before the Board may be named respondent by filing a notice of election with the court within 30 days after service of the petition.

(C) In any proceeding commenced by a petition filed under subsection (a)(2), the party under section 405 or 406 that the General Counsel determines has failed to comply with a final decision under section 405(g) or 406(e) shall be named respondent.

(2) **INTERVENTION.**—Any party that participated in the proceedings before the Board under section 406 and that was not made respondent under paragraph (1) may intervene as of right.

(c) **LAW APPLICABLE.**—Chapter 158 of title 28, United States Code, shall apply to judicial review under paragraph (1) of subsection (a), except that—

(1) with respect to section 2344 of title 28, United States Code, service of a petition in any proceeding in which the Office is a respondent shall be on the General Counsel rather than on the Attorney General;

(2) the provisions of section 2348 of title 28, United States Code, on the authority of the Attorney General, shall not apply;

(3) the petition for review shall be filed not later than 90 days after the entry in the Office of a final decision under section 406(e); and

(4) the Office shall be an “agency” as that term is used in chapter 158 of title 28, United States Code.

(d) **STANDARD OF REVIEW.**—To the extent necessary for decision in a proceeding commenced under subsection (a)(1) and when presented, the court shall decide all relevant questions of law and interpret constitutional and statutory provisions. The court shall set aside a final decision of the Board if it is determined that the decision was—

(1) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not consistent with law;

(2) not made consistent with required procedures; or

(3) unsupported by substantial evidence.

(e) **RECORD.**—In making determinations under subsection (d), the court shall review the whole record, or those parts of it cited by a party, and due account shall be taken of the rule of prejudicial error.

SEC. 408. CIVIL ACTION.

(a) **JURISDICTION.**—The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction over any civil action commenced under section 404 and this section by a covered employee who has completed counseling under section 402 and mediation under section 403. A civil action may be commenced by a covered employee only to seek redress for a violation for which the employee has completed counseling and mediation.

(b) **PARTIES.**—The defendant shall be the employing office alleged to have committed the violation, or in which the violation is alleged to have occurred.

(c) **JURY TRIAL.**—Any party may demand a jury trial where a jury trial would be available in an action against a private defendant under the relevant law made applicable by this Act. In any case in which a violation of section 201 is alleged, the court shall not inform the jury of the maximum amount of compensatory damages available under section 201(b)(1) or 201(b)(3).

SEC. 409. JUDICIAL REVIEW OF REGULATIONS.

In any proceeding brought under section 407 or 408 in which the application of a regulation issued under this Act is at issue, the court may review the validity of the regulation in accordance with the provisions of subparagraphs (A) through (D) of section 706(2) of title 5, United States Code, except that with respect to regulations approved by a joint resolution under section 304(c), only the provisions of section 706(2)(B) of title 5, United States Code, shall apply. If the court determines that the regulation is invalid, the court shall apply, to the extent necessary and appropriate, the most relevant substantive executive agency regulation promulgated to implement the statutory provisions with respect to which the invalid regulation was issued. Except as provided in this section, the validity of regulations issued under this Act is not subject to judicial review.

SEC. 410. OTHER JUDICIAL REVIEW PROHIBITED.

Except as expressly authorized by sections 407, 408, and 409, the compliance or non-compliance with the provisions of this Act and any action taken pursuant to this Act shall not be subject to judicial review.

SEC. 411. EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ISSUE REGULATIONS.

In any proceeding under section 405, 406, 407, or 408, except a proceeding to enforce section 220 with respect to offices listed under section 220(e)(2), if the Board has not issued a regulation on a matter for which this Act requires a regulation to be issued, the hearing officer, Board, or court, as the case may be, shall apply, to the extent necessary and appropriate, the most relevant substantive executive agency regulation promulgated to implement the statutory provision at issue in the proceeding.

SEC. 412. EXPEDITED REVIEW OF CERTAIN APPEALS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—An appeal may be taken directly to the Supreme Court of the United States from any interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order of a court upon the constitutionality of any provision of this Act.

(b) **JURISDICTION.**—The Supreme Court shall, if it has not previously ruled on the question, accept jurisdiction over the appeal referred to in subsection (a), advance the appeal on the docket, and expedite the appeal to the greatest extent possible.

SEC. 413. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.

The authorization to bring judicial proceedings under sections 405(f)(3), 407, and 408

shall not constitute a waiver of sovereign immunity for any other purpose, or of the privileges of any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives under article I, section 6, clause 1, of the Constitution, or a waiver of any power of either the Senate or the House of Representatives under the Constitution, including under article I, section 5, clause 3, or under the rules of either House relating to records and information within its jurisdiction.

SEC. 414. SETTLEMENT OF COMPLAINTS.

Any settlement entered into by the parties to a process described in section 210, 215, 220, or 401 shall be in writing and not become effective unless it is approved by the Executive Director. Nothing in this Act shall affect the power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, to establish rules governing the process by which a settlement may be entered into by such House or by any employing office of such House.

SEC. 415. PAYMENTS.

(a) **AWARDS AND SETTLEMENTS.**—Except as provided in subsection (c), only funds which are appropriated to an account of the Office in the Treasury of the United States for the payment of awards and settlements may be used for the payment of awards and settlements under this Act. There are authorized to be appropriated for such account such sums as may be necessary to pay such awards and settlements. Funds in the account are not available for awards and settlements involving the General Accounting Office, the Government Printing Office, or the Library of Congress.

(b) **COMPLIANCE.**—Except as provided in subsection (c), there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for administrative, personnel, and similar expenses of employing offices which are needed to comply with this Act.

(c) **OSHA, ACCOMMODATION, AND ACCESS REQUIREMENTS.**—Funds to correct violations of section 201(a)(3), 210, or 215 of this Act may be paid only from funds appropriated to the employing office or entity responsible for correcting such violations. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such funds.

SEC. 416. CONFIDENTIALITY.

(a) **COUNSELING.**—All counseling shall be strictly confidential, except that the Office and a covered employee may agree to notify the employing office of the allegations.

(b) **MEDIATION.**—All mediation shall be strictly confidential.

(c) **HEARINGS AND DELIBERATIONS.**—Except as provided in subsections (d), (e), and (f), all proceedings and deliberations of hearing officers and the Board, including any related records, shall be confidential. This subsection shall not apply to proceedings under section 215, but shall apply to the deliberations of hearing officers and the Board under that section.

(d) **RELEASE OF RECORDS FOR JUDICIAL ACTION.**—The records of hearing officers and the Board may be made public if required for the purpose of judicial review under section 407.

(e) **ACCESS BY COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.**—At the discretion of the Executive Director, the Executive Director may provide to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Ethics of the Senate access to the records of the hearings and decisions of the hearing officers and the Board, including all written and oral testimony in the possession of the Office. The Executive Director shall not provide such access until the Executive Director has consulted with

the individual filing the complaint at issue, and until a final decision has been entered under section 405(g) or 406(e).

(f) FINAL DECISIONS.—A final decision entered under section 405(g) or 406(e) shall be made public if it is in favor of the complaining covered employee, or in favor of the charging party under section 210, or if the decision reverses a decision of a hearing officer which had been in favor of the covered employee or charging party. The Board may make public any other decision at its discretion.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The provisions of sections 102(b)(3) and 304(c) are enacted—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of such House, respectively, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change such rules (so far as relating to such House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of each House.

SEC. 502. POLITICAL AFFILIATION AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be a violation of any provision of section 201 to consider the—

(1) party affiliation;

(2) domicile; or

(3) political compatibility with the employing office;

of an employee referred to in subsection (b) with respect to employment decisions.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term “employee” means—

(1) an employee on the staff of the leadership of the House of Representatives or the leadership of the Senate;

(2) an employee on the staff of a committee or subcommittee of—

(A) the House of Representatives;

(B) the Senate; or

(C) a joint committee of the Congress;

(3) an employee on the staff of a Member of the House of Representatives or on the staff of a Senator;

(4) an officer of the House of Representatives or the Senate or a congressional employee who is elected by the House of Representatives or Senate or is appointed by a Member of the House of Representatives or by a Senator (in addition an employee described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3)); or

(5) an applicant for a position that is to be occupied by an individual described in any of paragraphs (1) through (4).

SEC. 503. NONDISCRIMINATION RULES OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

The Select Committee on Ethics of the Senate and the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct of the House of Representatives retain full power, in accordance with the authority provided to them by the Senate and the House, with respect to the discipline of Members, officers, and employees for violating rules of the Senate and the House on nondiscrimination in employment.

SEC. 504. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) CIVIL RIGHTS REMEDIES.—

(1) Sections 301 and 302 of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (2 U.S.C. 1201 and 1202) are amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 301. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE RIGHTS ACT OF 1991.

“(a) SHORT TITLE.—This title may be cited as the ‘Government Employee Rights Act of 1991’.

“(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to provide procedures to protect the rights of

certain government employees, with respect to their public employment, to be free of discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or disability.

“(c) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this title, the term ‘violation’ means a practice that violates section 302(a) of this title.

“SEC. 302. DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES PROHIBITED.

“(a) PRACTICES.—All personnel actions affecting the Presidential appointees described in section 303 or the State employees described in section 304 shall be made free from any discrimination based on—

“(1) race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, within the meaning of section 717 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-16);

“(2) age, within the meaning of section 15 of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 633a); or

“(3) disability, within the meaning of section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 791) and sections 102 through 104 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12112-14).

“(b) REMEDIES.—The remedies referred to in sections 303(a)(1) and 304(a)—

“(1) may include, in the case of a determination that a violation of subsection (a)(1) or (a)(3) has occurred, such remedies as would be appropriate if awarded under sections 706(g), 706(k), and 717(d) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-5(g), 2000e-5(k), 2000e-16(d)), and such compensatory damages as would be appropriate if awarded under section 1977 or sections 1977A(a) and 1977A(b)(2) of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981 and 1981a(a) and (b)(2));

“(2) may include, in the case of a determination that a violation of subsection (a)(2) has occurred, such remedies as would be appropriate if awarded under section 15(c) of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 633a(c)); and

“(3) may not include punitive damages.”.

(2) Sections 303 through 319, and sections 322, 324, and 325 of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (2 U.S.C. 1203-1218, 1221, 1223, and 1224) are repealed, except as provided in section 506 of this Act.

(3) Sections 320 and 321 of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (2 U.S.C. 1219 and 1220) are redesignated as sections 303 and 304, respectively.

(4) Sections 303 and 304 of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991, as so redesignated, are each amended by striking “and 307(h) of this title”.

(5) Section 1205 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1993 (2 U.S.C. 1207a) is repealed, except as provided in section 506 of this Act.

(b) FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT OF 1993.—Title V of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (2 U.S.C. 60m et seq.) is repealed, except as provided in section 506 of this Act.

(c) ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.—

(1) REPEAL.—Section 312(e) of the Architect of the Capitol Human Resources Act (Public Law 103-283; 108 Stat. 1444) is repealed, except as provided in section 506 of this Act.

(2) APPLICATION OF GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE PERSONNEL ACT OF 1980.—The provisions of sections 751, 753, and 755 of title 31, United States Code, amended by section 312(e) of the Architect of the Capitol Human Resources Act, shall be applied and administered as if such section 312(e) (and the amendments made by such section) had not been enacted.

SEC. 505. JUDICIAL BRANCH COVERAGE STUDY.

The Judicial Conference of the United States shall prepare a report for submission by the Chief Justice of the United States to the Congress on the application to the judicial branch of the Federal Government of—

(1) the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.);

(2) title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.);

(3) the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.);

(4) the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 621 et seq.);

(5) the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2611 et seq.);

(6) the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.);

(7) chapter 71 (relating to Federal service labor-management relations) of title 5, United States Code;

(8) the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 (29 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.);

(9) the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (29 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.);

(10) the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.); and

(11) chapter 43 (relating to veterans' employment and reemployment) of title 38, United States Code.

The report shall be submitted to Congress not later than December 31, 1996, and shall include any recommendations the Judicial Conference may have for legislation to provide to employees of the judicial branch the rights, protections, and procedures under the listed laws, including administrative and judicial relief, that are comparable to those available to employees of the legislative branch under titles I through IV of this Act.

SEC. 506. SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

(a) TRANSITION PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OF THE SENATE.—

(1) CLAIMS ARISING BEFORE EFFECTIVE DATE.—If, as of the date on which section 201 takes effect, an employee of the Senate or the House of Representatives has or could have requested counseling under section 305 of the Government Employees Rights Act of 1991 (2 U.S.C. 1205) or Rule LI of the House of Representatives, including counseling for alleged violations of family and medical leave rights under title V of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, the employee may complete, or initiate and complete, all procedures under the Government Employees Rights Act of 1991 and Rule LI, and the provisions of that Act and Rule shall remain in effect with respect to, and provide the exclusive procedures for, those claims until the completion of all such procedures.

(2) CLAIMS ARISING BETWEEN EFFECTIVE DATE AND OPENING OF OFFICE.—If a claim by an employee of the Senate or House of Representatives arises under section 201 or 202 after the effective date of such sections, but before the opening of the Office for receipt of requests for counseling or mediation under sections 402 and 403, the provisions of the Government Employees Rights Act of 1991 (2 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.) and Rule LI of the House of Representatives relating to counseling and mediation shall remain in effect, and the employee may complete under that Act or Rule the requirements for counseling and mediation under sections 402 and 403. If, after counseling and mediation is completed, the Office has not yet opened for the filing of a timely complaint under section 405, the employee may elect—

(A) to file a complaint under section 307 of the Government Employees Rights Act of 1991 (2 U.S.C. 1207) or Rule LI of the House of Representatives, and thereafter proceed exclusively under that Act or Rule, the provisions of which shall remain in effect until the completion of all proceedings in relation to the complaint, or

(B) to commence a civil action under section 408.

(3) SECTION 1205 OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 1993.—With respect to payments of awards and settlements relating to Senate employees under paragraph (1) of this subsection, section 1205 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1993 (2 U.S.C. 1207a) remains in effect.

(b) TRANSITION PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.—

(1) CLAIMS ARISING BEFORE EFFECTIVE DATE.—If, as of the date on which section 201 takes effect, an employee of the Architect of the Capitol has or could have filed a charge or complaint regarding an alleged violation of section 312(e)(2) of the Architect of the Capitol Human Resources Act (Public Law 103-283), the employee may complete, or initiate and complete, all procedures under section 312(e) of that Act, the provisions of which shall remain in effect with respect to, and provide the exclusive procedures for, that claim until the completion of all such procedures.

(2) CLAIMS ARISING BETWEEN EFFECTIVE DATE AND OPENING OF OFFICE.—If a claim by an employee of the Architect of the Capitol arises under section 201 or 202 after the effective date of those provisions, but before the opening of the Office for receipt of requests for counseling or mediation under sections 402 and 403, the employee may satisfy the requirements for counseling and mediation by exhausting the requirements prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 312(e)(3) of the Architect of the Capitol Human Resources Act (Public Law 103-283). If, after exhaustion of those requirements the Office has not yet opened for the filing of a timely complaint under section 405, the employee may elect—

(A) to file a charge with the General Accounting Office Personnel Appeals Board pursuant to section 312(e)(3) of the Architect of the Capitol Human Resources Act (Public Law 103-283), and thereafter proceed exclusively under section 312(e) of that Act, the provisions of which shall remain in effect until the completion of all proceedings in relation to the charge, or

(B) to commence a civil action under section 408.

(c) TRANSITION PROVISION RELATING TO MATTERS OTHER THAN EMPLOYMENT UNDER SECTION 509 OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990.—With respect to matters other than employment under section 509 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12209), the rights, protections, remedies, and procedures of section 509 of such Act shall remain in effect until section 210 of this Act takes effect with respect to each of the entities covered by section 509 of such Act.

SEC. 507. USE OF FREQUENT FLYER MILES.

(a) LIMITATION ON THE USE OF TRAVEL AWARDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or any rule, regulation, or other authority, any travel award that accrues by reason of official travel of a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall be considered the property of the office for which the travel was performed and may not be converted to personal use.

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) the term "travel award" means any frequent flyer, free, or discounted travel, or other travel benefit, whether awarded by coupon, membership, or otherwise; and

(2) the term "official travel" means travel engaged in the course of official business of the Senate.

SEC. 508. SENSE OF SENATE REGARDING ADOPTION OF SIMPLIFIED AND STREAMLINED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES FOR SENATE ACQUISITIONS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate should review the rules applicable to purchases by Senate offices to determine whether they are consistent with the acquisition simplification and streamlining laws enacted in the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355).

SEC. 509. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid, the remainder of this Act and the application of the provisions of the remainder to any person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I will do some final work on this bill in the sense of some tributes, as well as adding a couple of cosponsors.

First of all, I ask unanimous consent that Senator FRIST and Senator DOMENICI be added as cosponsors.

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, the Administrative Conference is being directed to study the application of the various laws to the General Accounting Office, the Government Printing Office, and the Library of Congress as well as the regulations and procedures used by these agencies to endorse these laws. The study is to evaluate whether the rights, protections, and procedures applicable to these agencies and their employees under these laws are comprehensive and effective. The conference is to make recommendations for any improvements in regulations or legislation, including regulatory or legislative language. I urge the conference to be particularly mindful of conflict of interest or other concerns that may arise from the coverage of Library of Congress employees under the existing Federal sector labor-management statutory framework. The bill reflects similar concerns with respect to various categories of congressional employees which may well be equally applicable to Library of Congress employees.

Mr. President, I want to thank Senator GLENN. He has been here on the floor of this body for 5 days representing the minority party.

I also want to thank the new Senator from Tennessee, Senator THOMPSON, because on our side of the aisle he worked very closely with me as co-chairman of the working group on this bill, which Senator DOLE appointed for the Republicans so that this bill could be worked on in December and be ready for action on the first day of the session.

Also, I thank Senator LIEBERMAN of Connecticut, who has worked very hard on this bill over the last 2 years and was my main cosponsor on this bill; also, I thank him and his staff for con-

tributing during the interim of the two Congresses to get this bill put together. I also need to mention this about Senator GLENN: He was active in this issue long before most of us even came to the Congress.

I also thank Senator STEVENS, because in the last several Congresses when I tried to get this legislation passed, he has wanted us to think through very clearly what direction we should go in. He has legitimately raised some questions and concerns about this over several Congresses. And during this Congress, he was satisfied with the product we put together, and he was also part of the group that worked out compromises between Republicans and Democrats, as well as between the House and Senate. I thank Senator STEVENS for his cooperation.

I thank Senator ROTH, who was chairman of the committee this time that would have had jurisdiction over this bill, because he did not demand referral.

I thank Senators NICKLES, COATS, HUTCHISON, ABRAHAM, and SMITH, because they were also members of the Republican task force.

Then regarding the staff people, I want to say thank you to Senator LIEBERMAN's staff, John Nakahata and Fred Richardson; Senator STEVENS' staff, Mark Mackie; Senator ROTH's staff, Susanne Marshall; Dennis Shea of Senator DOLE's staff; Larry Novak of Senator GLENN's staff; Michael Davidson, Senate legal counsel, and also of the legal counsel staff, Claire Sylvia. Then Gary Kline of my staff was involved in this. I want to pay special tribute to Fred Ansell of my staff, not only for the time and work that went into several weeks of December that he worked on this bill with other staff people, but also for his assuming a tremendous amount of responsibility in making sure that we had a product that was acceptable to the Senate. I think the best measure of a product that is acceptable to the Senate is that there was no amendment applicable to the underlying bill, except the technical amendments that were in the managers bill. So I thank Mr. Ansell for his fine, outstanding work in representing me and the group of staffers.

I yield the floor.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I want to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Iowa in giving credit to those who worked long into the night and do so much work in putting something like this together. It is not easy. They have to do a lot of work on the amendments that were proposed over here, and they did a lot of work over the last couple of years in putting this whole package together.

It finally came together in a way, with the provisions in here, that took care of some of the previous concerns about separation of powers between the branches of Government that literally has held up consideration of this legislation since 1978, when I introduced

legislation like this; way back in 1978, it has been held up all this time.

Last year, as majority leader, Senator Mitchell indicated to me that he wanted us to move this, if we possibly could, out of committee and the best bill we had was the Grassley-Lieberman bill. We worked with them on that and we put it in the form that was passed here this evening. I am proud to have worked with them on that and to be part of the team that got it together.

But I want to particularly give them credit for it, as well as the other people who worked so hard on the staff through this.

On our staff of the Governmental Affairs Committee, Larry Novey, who is with me right here, has done yeoman's work on this. Len Weiss, who is our minority staff director, worked on this, but Larry, in particular, really has dedicated himself to this and did a terrific job on this. So I want to give him credit for working out a lot of the details on this and making it into what I think is a very important piece of legislation that says now for the first time we treat our people here on Capitol Hill with the same fairness, the same rights, that we have thought in the past were important enough to apply to all the rest of the country.

And now we have some 36,000 employees here—I just received a rundown on that a moment ago—36,000 employees total on Capitol Hill or in the instrumentalities that work for the Senate here and the House of Representatives. Those people now have the same protections and same rights under the law, through a different appeals process that we worked out here.

But I just wanted to give credit to those who worked out all these details. I think it is a great step forward.

Thank you very much and I yield the floor.

Mr. LOTT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks that have already been made here. And also on behalf of the majority leader and, I am sure, the membership on both sides of the aisle, I wish to congratulate them on the outstanding job that has been done on this legislation.

The distinguished Senator from Iowa has certainly done an outstanding job. He has been patient. Amendments have not just been brushed off. They have been considered. But all of them were put aside, at least for the time being, so we could have a good, clean bill that does what everybody really wants it to do.

I think the evidence of the good job that has been done was the vote we just saw, 98 to 1. I do think that it is important that this is the first bill of the year; that we have congressional accountability; that we have these laws apply to ourselves. And I think that it is an important message to the American people that they will agree with.

So I just wanted take a moment to commend Senator GRASSLEY; and Senator GLENN, who has done yeoman's work on this legislation over a long period of time and did a lot of good work last year. He certainly worked very closely with Senator GRASSLEY. Both of them did a great job and I think they should be commended for it.

So let us just go forward and do this again on the next bill and see if we cannot complete it in a little less time.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. GRASSLEY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Mississippi for his kind remarks.

Reflecting upon the 98-to-1 vote, I can just simply say the feeling of this body has dramatically changed toward this legislation, because I remember the first time I introduced an amendment on this and got it through on a voice vote. There were just a few Members here at that particular time. One Member was so mad at me after I got it passed that the individual said to me, "GRASSLEY, I hope you are the first one sued."

Well, we have to keep diligent to get things done. And I think that one of the things that I have learned to do is to stick to your guns.

Basically, Prime Minister Disraeli, in the second half of the last century, had this to say as a way to determine success. "Constancy of purpose is the secret of success," is what Disraeli said. I think that that is a very good rule for anybody who wants to get anything done in the congressional system that we have in this country. If you stick to it and if you are on the right track, you will eventually accomplish your goal. I think that even Senator GLENN has a longer view toward that end than I do, because, as I stated before, he was involved in this before I ever got involved in it.

I yield the floor.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I also remember something Benjamin Disraeli said when a young member of Parliament walked up to him one evening—as you know, better than I, the Parliament meets in the evening. He walked up to Benjamin Disraeli, his party leader, and he said, "Mr. Prime Minister,"—there was a particular bill on the floor—he said, "Mr. Prime Minister, such and such a bill is on the floor tonight. I wonder whether you think I should speak tonight on this bill." And Disraeli looked at the young member and said, "Sir, I think it better that the House of Commons wonder why you did not speak than why you did."

And occasionally I think we are going to find Disraeli's admonition, not as it relates to this particular bill, I suspect we may find his admonition may be well placed in terms of how we conduct ourselves the remainder of this session.

But I want to make it clear for the record, I am not referring to the Senator from Iowa or anyone in particular. But I just hope that on some of the legislative initiatives I have heard about, other than the one I have seen tonight, that we follow Disraeli's advice: Sometimes it is better not to speak than to speak.

But I am going to break that admonition myself right now and I am going to ask unanimous consent that I be able to proceed for 10 minutes as if morning business.

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

PARTIAL LIFTING OF SANCTIONS AGAINST SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise this evening to urge the United States to vote at the United Nations against renewing the partial lifting of sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro in return for their alleged blockade against the Bosnian Serbs.

The 100-day probation period for blockade enforcement expires tomorrow, January 12, 1995. A positive action in the U.N. Security Council is necessary to renew the waiver. The language of the U.N. resolution granting the waiver stipulates the need for effectively implementing the closure of the border between Serbia and Montenegro and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. I repeat, effectively implementing—not trying in a half-hearted way or even trying with good intentions. Mr. President, the standard of effectively implementing simply has not been met.

On November 18, 1994, I sent a detailed letter to Secretary of State Christopher in which I outlined my concerns on this issue. Yesterday—nearly 8 weeks later—I finally received an answer from Assistant Secretary of State Sherman. I hope that this inexcusable tardiness in responding to my request and desire is not indicative of a desire on the part of the State Department to keep this vital issue out of the public eye.

Mr. President, the contents of Assistant Secretary Sherman's letter have only increased my fear that the administration is allowing a new overall concept for Bosnia—with which I profoundly disagree—to dictate its interpretation of the facts on the ground.

What about the stipulated U.N. standard of effectively implementing the border closure? Assistant Secretary Sherman writes:

On the whole, looking across the 100-day period, we believe it legitimate to say that the border has been effectively closed in the sense that it has become steadily less porous as loopholes were identified and sealed.

That, Mr. President, is a remarkably creative definition of "effective implementing."

I remember back in the early 1980's, we went from talking about tax increases to revenue enhancements. This