

we should look beyond partisan advantage and look to quality, the quality of what we are doing.

I compliment him on his maiden speech. I compliment him on the substance of the speech. I compliment my friend from Virginia, senior Senator, for being here. Senator ALLEN could have spoken about the dome, and he would have been here because that is the nature of the man. He understands the traditions of this place. They mean something. I am glad I get to serve with him.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I express my profound appreciation and respect for my colleague from Delaware. We have enjoyed a very warm, personal, and professional relationship throughout my 23 years. I note that my colleague from Delaware has been here a number of years beyond that.

And I don't know of any Members, except maybe Senator BYRD or Senator THURMOND, who feel more deeply about the traditions here than my colleague from Delaware. I believe this morning was the longest speech on record with regard to a visiting member of the clergy, but it was heartfelt and it was fascinating to sit and listen.

These are some of the rare moments we share in this great institution when events such as that take place. I commend him and thank him. I know Senator BIDEN is the former chairman of the Judiciary Committee and he is well experienced regarding judicial nominations and the advice and consent role. Indeed, you noted the maiden speech of GEORGE ALLEN. The majority leader leaned over a few minutes ago and said beneath the tones of the system here, "Usually, we wait 3 months."

Two of us reminded the leader that this is a very important subject and one on which, indeed, the Senator could have extolled other aspects, particularly regarding education. But I think he chose the subject wisely, I say to my colleague from Virginia, and he chose the time wisely, because we should be without a moment's doubt in the minds of our colleagues about our support for this nominee and, indeed, our respect for the judicial branch.

I thank my colleague for the privilege of joining him today, and I commend him for his remarks. I also thank my colleague from Delaware.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNNING). The Senator from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to proceed as in morning business notwithstanding the order for the recess.

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

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro

tempore, and upon the recommendation of the majority leader, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2761, as amended, appoints the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) as Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the British-American Interparliamentary Group conference during the 107th Congress.

The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 276h-276k, as amended, appoints the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) as Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the Mexico-U.S. Interparliamentary Group conference during the 107th Congress.

The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 276d-276g, as amended, appoints the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) as Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the Canada-U.S. InterParliamentary Group conference during the 107th Congress.

WELCOMING SENATOR ALLEN TO THE SENATE

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I join my colleague from Virginia and my colleague from Delaware in welcoming our new member from the State of Virginia. Frankly, I am delighted to see another former Governor join this body. I wish there were more of us here. I know the Senator from Virginia will have a great deal to offer. He has already made a significant contribution, and it was a pleasure for me to be able to be here and to hear his first speech. I know not only from that speech, but from his actions, he is going to be an extremely valuable Member of this body. I think the senior Senator from Virginia will agree that having additional "wahoos" is always a good idea.

Mr. WARNER. I thank our colleague.

We wish the Senator well in the coming weeks. He is about to experience something that will require courage and God's will and godspeed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri is recognized.

(The remarks of Mr. BOND pertaining to the introduction of S. 189 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE REPORT TO CONGRESS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, pursuant to Section 102(b) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. sec. 1302(b)), the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance have submitted a report to Congress. This document, dated December 31, 2000 is titled a "Review and Report on the Applicability to the Legislative Branch of Federal Laws Relating to Terms and Conditions of Employment and Access to Public Services and Public Accommodations."

Section 102(b) requires this report to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL

RECORD, and referred to committees with jurisdiction. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed in the RECORD and that the report be appropriately referred.

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

SECTION 102(b) REPORT—REVIEW AND REPORT ON THE APPLICABILITY TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF FEDERAL LAWS RELATING TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICES AND PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

(Prepared by the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance pursuant to section 102(b) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, 2 U.S.C. §1302(b), December 31, 2000)

Section 102(a) of the Congressional Accountability Act (CAA) lists the eleven laws that, "shall apply, as prescribed by this Act, to the legislative branch of the Federal Government."¹ Section 102(b) directs the Board of Directors (Board) of the Office of Compliance (Office) to: "review provisions of Federal law (including regulations) 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."

"And, on the basis of this review, "[b]eginning 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."

I. BACKGROUND

In December of 1996, the Board completed its first biennial report mandated under section 102(b) of the CAA (1996 Section 102(b) Report or 1996 Report).² In that Report the Board reviewed and analyzed the universe of federal law relating to labor, employment and public access, made initial recommendations, and set priorities for future reports. To conduct its analysis, the Board organized the provisions of federal law according to the kinds of entities to which they applied, and systematically analyzed whether and to what extent they were already applied to the legislative branch or whether the legislative branch was already covered by other comparable legislation. This analysis generated four comprehensive tables of laws which were categorized as: (1) provisions of law generally applicable in the private sector and/or in state and local government that also are already applicable to entities in the legislative branch, a category which included nine of the laws made applicable by the CAA; (2) provisions of law that apply only in the federal sector, a category which included the two exclusively federal-sector laws applied to the legislative branch by the CAA; (3) private-sector and/or state- and local-government provisions of law that do not apply in the legislative branch, but govern areas in which Congress has already applied to itself other, comparable provisions of law and; (4) private-sector laws which do not apply or have only very limited application in the legislative branch.