

reduced. It indexes future benefit increases to the cost-of-living increases instead of wage growth.

There are only two ways to fix Social Security, either bring in more revenues or you reduce the amount going out. What we are suggesting is one way to bring in more revenues is real investments. It could be a CD at your local bank, or it could be a United States savings bond. Or it could be the kind of investments that are indexed to maximize safety over the long run in those investments. Everybody should start thinking, is there a way that I could invest money better than what the government is doing in terms of what they give me back in Social Security? Can I get a better rate of return on some of that money that would exceed the 1.1 percent return that we are expecting in the future on Social Security benefits? I think the answer is yes.

Mr. Speaker, I am encouraged and excited about a President that is suggesting that we hold the line on spending, a President that is suggesting that we pay down the debt, a President that is suggesting giving back some of this surplus and letting it stay in the pockets of the people that earned it.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ACKERMAN (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and February 14 on account of medical reasons.

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of business in the district.

Mr. ORTIZ (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of travel problems.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SCHIFF) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. UNDERWOOD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SKELTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SHOWS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GREEN of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at the request of Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his re-

marks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. BIGGERT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, for 5 minutes, February 14.

Mrs. BIGGERT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. TAUZIN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. MCINNIS) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. STUMP, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 235. An act to provide for enhanced safety, public awareness, and environmental protection in pipeline transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 14, 2001, at 10 a.m.

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE REPORT

As required by the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, the following report is submitted:

U.S. CONGRESS,

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE,

Washington, DC, January 24, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,

Speaker of the House, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Section 102(b) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (CAA) mandates a review and report on the applicability to the legislative branch of federal law relating to terms and conditions of employment and access to public services and accommodations.

Pursuant to section 102(b)(2) of the CAA, which provides that 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 report shall be referred to the committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate with jurisdiction, the Board of Directors of

the Office of Compliance is pleased to transmit the enclosed report.

Sincerely yours,

SUSAN S. ROBFOGEL,

Chair of the Board of Directors.

Enclosures.

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

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(B) REPORT

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

¹The nine private-sector laws made applicable by the CAA are: the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. §201 et seq.) (FLSA), Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. §2000e et seq.) (Title VII), the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. §12101 et seq.) (ADA), the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. §621 et seq.) (ADEA), the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. §2611 et seq.) (FMLA), the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. §651 et seq.) (OSHA), the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 (29 U.S.C. §2001 et seq.) (EPPA), the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (29 U.S.C. §2101 et seq.) (WARN Act), and section 2 of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA). The two federal-sector laws made applicable by the CAA are: Chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code (relating to federal service labor-management relations) (Chapter 71), and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. §701 et seq.). This report uses the term "CAA laws" to refer to these eleven laws.

²Section 102(b) Report: Review and Report of the Applicability to the Legislative Branch of Federal Law Relating to Terms and Conditions of Employment and Access to Public Services and Accommodations (Dec. 31, 1996).