

Illinois, Senator PAUL SIMON. He has worked tirelessly with others to promote desalination research, technologies, and demonstrations. This legislation will help to do that, and as a result advance environmentally protective water conservation, reuse, and efficiency policies.

Second, I should clarify the role of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee regarding S. 811 and our committee's intent regarding the Army Corps of Engineers. In order to expedite consideration of S. 811, our committee agreed to be discharged. We also agreed to the revisions made by the Resources Committee to limit the scope of the bill to the programs and authorities of the Secretary of the Interior. In no way should this be construed as a statement of congressional policy that the Department of the Interior is the only appropriate or most appropriate Federal entity to carry out desalination research, development, and demonstrations.

In fact, at the request of the leadership of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, the leadership of the Resources Committee included in the manager's amendment a specific requirement to consult with the Corps of Engineers on activities carried out under the act and included a statement that authorizations in this act are not intended to affect other agency programs or authorizations. I appreciate the cooperation of the Resources Committee and their acknowledgment that the Corps of Engineers has experience and expertise in desalination research, development, and demonstration.

I also congratulate the gentlelady from California, Representative ANDREA SEASTRAND, for her involvement in shaping and improving this bill. At her suggestion and based on the experience of the city of Santa Barbara, the manager's amendment includes specific references to key areas for desalination research.

Again, I thank my colleagues on the Resources Committee, as well as the Science Committee, for their efforts and cooperation and urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I urge an "aye" vote.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 811, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct studies regarding the desalination of water and water reuse, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Mem-

bers may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

DAVID H. PRYOR POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MCHUGH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3877) to designate the U.S. Post Office building in Camden, AR, as the "Honorable David H. Pryor Post Office Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3877

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

SECTION 1. DAVID H. PRYOR POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Post Office building located at 351 West Washington Street in Camden, Arkansas, shall be known and designated as the "David H. Pryor Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "David H. Pryor Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH].

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

Madam Speaker, the legislation before us, H.R. 3877 was unanimously approved as amended by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. H.R. 3877 designates the United States Post Office building located at 351 Washington Street in Camden, AR, as the "Honorable David H. Pryor Post Office Building". The amendment simply corrects the address and makes stylistic changes to make this bill conform with other Post Office naming bills passed by the House. H.R. 3877 as amended designates the United States Post Office building located at 351 West Washington Street in Camden, AR, as the "David H. Pryor Post Office Building" and makes necessary changes to the title of the bill.

This is purely a post office naming bill and, as the United States Postal Service is off budget, there would be no budgetary implication. The Congressional Budget Office has informed the committee that the bill would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply. Additionally, the legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

The original bill was introduced by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr.

DICKEY] and was cosponsored by the entire House Delegation from the State of Arkansas, pursuant to committee policy.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3877 honors Senator DAVID H. PRYOR who served as former Chair of the Senate Subcommittee on Post Office and Civil Service, and currently serves as that panel's ranking minority member. His other committee assignments include: Agriculture, Finance, and Aging.

The Senator is a favorite son of the city of Camden, the county seat of Ouachita, AR—having been born and raised there. He was founder, publisher and editor of the Ouachita Citizen from 1957–61. He earned his law degree at the University of Arkansas and was a practicing attorney from 1964–66. Ouachita County elected him to the State legislature in 1960 at age 26. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1966. In 1972 he ran for the Senate but was defeated in a runoff by John McClellan. However, he was elected Governor of Arkansas in 1974 and in 1976. DAVID PRYOR won the U.S. Senate seat in 1978 and has retained it for three terms. He has announced his retirement from elective office at the end of this term.

As a matter of record, Madam Speaker, the aldermen of the city of Camden passed a resolution "on behalf of each and every resident of the community expressing appreciation to the Honorable DAVID H. PRYOR for his devotion and dedication to the citizens of this community in the performance of this public service during the terms of his various elected capacities."

Madam Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support H.R. 3877 as amended, a bill to honor a former Member of this body, Senator DAVID H. PRYOR, who has spent the major part of this life in service to our country and to his community of Camden, AR.

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Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I would like to express my support for H.R. 3877, as amended, which designates the U.S. Post Office in Camden, Arkansas, as the David H. Pryor Post Office Building. It is cosponsored by the Arkansas delegation and is a fitting honor and duly notes the political contributions of this dedicated public servant, DAVID PRYOR.

DAVID PRYOR is considered one of the most influential advocates in Washington for older Americans. Starting in 1989, he served for 6 years as chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging and now serves as the top ranking Democrat on that committee. He also is a nationally recognized leader in the fight to save the Social Security system, to reform our nursing home industry, to bring down prescription drug prices and to make government institutions preserve the essential dignity of the senior citizens in this country.

Beyond Camden and the State of Arkansas, he is a hero. Certainly he is a hero to many senior citizens in New York and in my district. His name has been mentioned in numerous town meetings by senior citizens over the years because of this great fight against high prescription prices. DAVID PRYOR issued an information paper to assist indigent patients with access assistance programs sponsored by pharmaceutical companies. He issued a report card in 1992 on drug manufacturing price inflation, in 1993 a hearing on marketplace reform, in 1994 a briefing on equal access to discounts, in 1993 a briefing on cost containment in other industrialized nations with respect to prescription drugs, in 1993 a briefing on pharmaceutical pricing, also in 1993 a briefing on medication costs for older Americans.

Before that, he had a landmark hearing on drug prices in 1989. He is the author of the 1992 Veterans Health Care Act, which lowered the cost of drugs purchased by the VA, the Department of Defense, public health clinics, disproportionate share hospitals, et cetera. That was enacted, that act.

He was also the author of many other acts. I rise to salute him not only in terms of his being a favorite son of Arkansas, but throughout the Nation senior citizens are quite appreciative of the contributions of DAVID PRYOR. He is a hero for all the Nation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHUGH. Madam Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from New York for his very kind comments and for his efforts, not just on behalf of this bill but all of the issues we are dealing with on the subcommittee. I appreciate that.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DICKEY], the prime sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. DICKEY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3877 would designate the Post Office building in Camden, AR, as the David H. Pryor Post Office Building. The bill is intended to recognize Senator PRYOR's distinguished career in public service, as an Arkansas State representative for 6 years, Representative of the United States House of Representatives representing the Fourth District of Arkansas for 6 years, the governor of Arkansas for 4 years, and United States Senator for 18 years.

This bill is a fitting tribute to Senator PRYOR upon his retirement because he was born and raised in Camden, AR, where the post office will be, because the city of Camden requested this honor to be granted to Senator PRYOR in recognition of his long service to the County of Ouachita, the State of Arkansas, and the United States, because he is the ranking minority member and the past chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil

Service Subcommittee is another reason; because he has worked tirelessly against overzealous IRS agents and enforcement methods and for the passage of a taxpayer Bill of Rights which he achieved in 1988; and because Senator PRYOR has honorably served his community, his State and his country as an elected public official for more than three decades. The House should pass this bill to honor Senator PRYOR and, in doing so, wish Senator PRYOR a long and happy retirement.

I might add, in addition to all those things, that he probably or arguably is one of the most popular public officials ever to serve in the State of Arkansas. People know him not as Senator PRYOR, not as DAVID PRYOR but just as DAVID, and he is beloved. He is a gentleman at all times. He is always polite. He never to my knowledge, and I have supported him when he ran for office in the U.S. House of Representatives, he has never offended anybody personally. He has made stands and he has offended people that way, but he is always careful to call.

I look back over my years knowing that when I was supporting him for this position, the position I now hold, representing the Fourth District, he asked me to come to Washington with him, and I declined. I was not ever sure if he meant just to come up here and help him unpack and go back or whether or not it would be to help him in his office. But I know this, it would have changed my career a whole lot, and I probably should have done it so some of his statesmanlike qualities would have rubbed off.

I wish you the best, DAVID, but I welcome you home to Arkansas after your retirement.

Mr. MCHUGH. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON], who also worked on and supported this legislation.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3877, which would name the post office in Camden, AR, after my friend and colleague, DAVID PRYOR.

DAVID began his career in 1960 with his election to the Arkansas general assembly. He then came to Washington in 1966 as the Representative of the Fourth District of Arkansas. After serving for 6 years he returned to Arkansas and in 1974 the people of Arkansas chose him as their Governor. Following his two terms as Governor, Arkansans again sent him to Washington—this time as their U.S. Senator.

DAVID is considered the most popular politician in Arkansas. For those of us who know him it is easy to understand why. For the last 18 years DAVID has diligently served the people of Arkansas. He is the consummate example of a statesman. He is tireless in his service to his constituents, courteous to those he disagrees with, listens to all sides of an argument, makes his deci-

sions with thoughtful consideration, and is unyielding on matters of principle. He is an example not only to those of us in public service but to all Arkansans. He truly represents the very best of our State.

Senator PRYOR has been particularly active on issues affecting the elderly. Arkansas has one of the highest per capita populations of senior citizens in the Nation, and DAVID has been one of their primary champions. Through his service on the aging committee, including 6 years as chairman, the Senator has sought to bring attention to the problems which they face. His advocacy on their behalf, particularly in the areas of prescription drug prices and reforms to the nursing home industry, has been recognized nationwide.

DAVID PRYOR has also been a leader in efforts to protect the American taxpayer. As a member of the Senate Finance Committee, the Senator wrote the Taxpayer Bill of Rights, which was the first piece of legislation in 40 years to guarantee the basic rights of individual taxpayers when they deal with the Internal Revenue Service.

Finally, Madam Speaker, I would point out that during my tenure in the Arkansas legislature I was privileged to serve with another Pryor—Mark Pryor, DAVID's son. They say you can tell a lot about a man by the children he raises. I agree. I learned a lot about DAVID through his son. I had the opportunity to observe first hand the character traits that DAVID passed on to his child. Duty, honor, integrity, and devotion to constituents are always foremost in the Pryor family.

Madam Speaker, I consider it a high honor to be able to call two generations of Pryors, my friends, and I think it fitting that we honor the service of Senator DAVID PRYOR here today.

Mrs. LINCOLN. Madam Chairman, I rise today in strong support of renaming the U.S. Post Office in Camden, AR, the Honorable David H. Pryor Post Office Building, after the distinguished Senator and my dear friend, DAVID PRYOR. With this designation it is my hope that we can show, in some small measure, our appreciation for Senator PRYOR's lifelong commitment to public service in the State of Arkansas and at the national level. Most notably as a U.S. Senator for 18 years.

DAVID PRYOR began his political career by being elected to the Arkansas General Assembly in 1960. He was then elected in 1966 for 3 consecutive terms to the U.S. House of Representatives, serving the Fourth Congressional District of Arkansas, and in 1974 became Governor of the State of Arkansas. The two-term Governor is still remembered as a skilled and caring administrator who, through a time of recession, managed to cut spending without hurting programs. In 1978, the people of Arkansas made the decision to return DAVID PRYOR to Washington, but this time as a member of the U.S. Senate. A position which he has served with honor and dignity, becoming one of the most respected Senators of his generation.

As a member of the Agriculture Committee, DAVID PRYOR's leadership has led to the development of innovative programs and legislation to help our farmers and defend Arkansas'

resources. In addition, DAVID PRYOR is considered one of the most influential advocates in Washington on behalf of older Americans. He also is a nationally recognized leader in the fight to save the Social Security system, to reform our nursing home industry, to bring down prescription drug prices, and to make government institutions preserve the essential dignity of the senior citizens in this country.

As a member of the Senate Finance Committee, DAVID PRYOR wrote the "Taxpayer Bill of Rights," which was the first piece of legislation in 40 years to guarantee the basic rights of individual taxpayer when they deal with the Internal Revenue Service.

DAVID PRYOR is held in high esteem by his colleagues in Congress, and in 1989, he became the first Arkansas Senator since Joe T. Robinson to occupy a position in the Senate leadership, which he held for 6 years until 1995. Few have created such a positive influence for Arkansas and our great Nation while remaining so dedicated to service. But most importantly, DAVID PRYOR considers it an honor to represent the people of Arkansas, and we consider it an honor to have had such a talented and compassionate individual to represent us and our State for these many years. The motto of his service, "Arkansas Comes First," is more than a slogan; it has and continues to be his way of life.

With the constant negativity and partisanship in the political climate of the 1990's, many politicians have fallen from grace in the eyes of their constituents and the Nation. However, I can honestly say that there is no one who is more respected for his leadership abilities and his kind, thoughtful nature in the State of Arkansas than Senator DAVID PRYOR. Senator PRYOR continues to transcend partisan political bickering to remain at all times a gentleman and a statesman, and one of the most admired persons to ever grace the halls of Congress. Further, I could not have asked for a more supportive, caring, and thoughtful member.

Again, may I add my full support for H.R. 3877, designating the David H. Pryor U.S. Post Office.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GREENE of Utah). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3877, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States Post Office building located at 351 West Washington Street in Camden, Arkansas, as the 'David H. Pryor Post Office Building'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHUGH. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3877, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

PRESIDENTIAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3452) to make certain laws applicable to the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3452

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 "Presidential and Executive Office Accountability Act".

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

- Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Extension of certain rights and protections to presidential offices.
- Sec. 3. Amendments to title 28, United States Code.
- Sec. 4. Financial officers within the Executive Office of the President.
- Sec. 5. Amendment to definition of "special government employee".
- Sec. 6. Applicability of future employment laws.
- Sec. 7. Repeal of section 320 of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991.
- Sec. 8. Political affiliation.
- Sec. 9. Establishment of Inspector General for Executive Office of the President.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS TO PRESIDENTIAL OFFICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title 3, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"CHAPTER 5—EXTENSION OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS TO PRESIDENTIAL OFFICES

"SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

"Sec.

"401. Definitions.

"402. Application of laws.

"SUBCHAPTER 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

"411. 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.

"412. Rights and protections under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993.

"413. Rights and protections under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

"414. Rights and protections under the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988.

"415. Rights and protections under the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act.

"416. Rights and protections relating to veterans' employment and reemployment.

"417. Prohibition of intimidation or reprisal.

"PART B—PUBLIC ACCESS PROVISIONS UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990

"420. Rights and protections under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

"PART C—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT OF 1970

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

"PART D—LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

"430. Application of chapter 71 of title 5, relating to Federal service labor-management relations; procedures for remedy of violations.

"PART E—GENERAL

"435. Generally applicable remedies and limitations.

"SUBCHAPTER III—ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL DISPUTE-RESOLUTION PROCEDURES

"451. Procedure for consideration of alleged violations.

"452. Counseling and mediation.

"453. Election of proceeding.

"454. Appropriate agencies.

"455. Effect of failure to issue regulations.

"456. Confidentiality.

"457. Definitions.

"SUBCHAPTER IV—WHITE HOUSE COMPLIANCE BOARD

"471. Establishment of White House Compliance Board.

"472. Personnel.

"473. Facilities.

"SUBCHAPTER V—EFFECTIVE DATE

"481. Effective date.

"Subchapter I—General Provisions

"SEC. 401. DEFINITIONS.

"Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, as used in this chapter:

"(1) BOARD.—The term 'Board' means the Merit Systems Protection Board under chapter 12 of title 5.

"(2) COVERED EMPLOYEE.—The term 'covered employee' means any employee of an employing office.

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

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

"(A) each office, agency, or other component of the Executive Office of the President;

"(B) the Executive Residence at the White House; and

"(C) the official residence (temporary or otherwise) of the Vice President.

"SEC. 402. APPLICATION OF LAWS.

"The following laws shall apply, as prescribed by this chapter, to all employing offices (including employing offices within the meaning of section 411, to the extent prescribed therein):

"(1) The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

"(2) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

"(3) The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

"(4) The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967.

"(5) The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993.

"(6) The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.