

SEC. 2. INCREASE IN ANNUAL RATE OF BASIC COMPENSATION.

For fiscal year 2003, the Capitol Police Board shall increase the annual rate of basic compensation applicable for officers and members of the Capitol Police for pay periods occurring during the year by 5 percent, except that in the case of officers above the rank of captain the increase shall be made at a rate determined by the Board at its discretion (but not to exceed 5 percent).

SEC. 3. INCREASE IN RATES APPLICABLE TO NEWLY-APPOINTED MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The Capitol Police Board may compensate newly-appointed officers, members, and civilian employees of the Capitol Police at an annual rate of basic compensation in excess of the lowest rate of compensation otherwise applicable to the position to which the employee is appointed, except that in no case may such a rate be greater than the maximum annual rate of basic compensation otherwise applicable to the position.

SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SPECIALTY ASSIGNMENTS.

Section 909(e) of the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002 (40 U.S.C. 207b-2(e)), is amended—

(1) in the heading, by inserting “AND OFFICERS HOLDING OTHER SPECIALTY ASSIGNMENTS” after “OFFICERS”;

(2) in paragraph (1), by inserting “or who is assigned to another specialty assignment designated by the chief of the Capitol Police” after “field training officer”;

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking “officer,” and inserting “officer or to be assigned to a designated specialty assignment.”

SEC. 5. APPLICATION OF PREMIUM PAY LIMITS ON ANNUAL BASIS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any limits on the amount of premium pay which may be earned by officers and members of the Capitol Police during emergencies (as determined by the Capitol Police Board) shall be applied by the Capitol Police Board on an annual basis and not on a pay period basis.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) shall apply with respect to hours of duty occurring on or after September 11, 2001.

SEC. 6. THRESHOLD FOR ELIGIBILITY FOR ADDITIONAL ANNUAL LEAVE.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide that an officer or member of the Capitol Police who completes 3 years of employment with the Capitol Police (taking into account any period occurring before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act) shall receive 8 hours of annual leave per pay period.

SEC. 7. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION COSTS.

(a) TUITION REIMBURSEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Capitol Police Board shall establish a tuition reimbursement program for officers and members of the Capitol Police who are enrolled in or accepted for enrollment in a degree, certificate, or other program leading to a recognized educational credential at an institution of higher education in a course of study relating to law enforcement.

(2) ANNUAL CAP ON AMOUNT REIMBURSED.—The amount paid as a reimbursement under the program established under this subsection with respect to any individual may not exceed \$3,000 during any year.

(3) APPROVAL OF REGULATIONS.—The program established under this subsection shall take effect upon the approval of the regulations promulgated by the Capitol Police Board to carry out the program by the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

(b) BONUS PAYMENTS FOR COMPLETION OF DEGREE.—The Capitol Police Board may

make a one-time bonus payment in an amount not to exceed \$500 to any officer or member who participates in the program established under subsection (a) upon the officer's or member's completion of the course of study involved.

SEC. 8. BONUS PAYMENTS FOR OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES WHO RECRUIT NEW OFFICERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Capitol Police Board may make a one-time bonus payment in an amount not to exceed \$500 to any officer, member, or civilian employee of the Capitol Police who recruits another individual to serve as an officer or member of the Capitol Police.

(b) EXEMPTION OF RECRUITMENT OFFICERS.—No payment may be made under subsection (a) to any officer, member, or civilian employee who carries out recruiting activities for the Capitol Police as part of the individual's official responsibilities.

(c) TIMING.—No payment may be made under subsection (a) with respect to an individual recruited to serve as an officer or member of the Capitol Police until the individual completes the training required for new officers or members and is sworn in as an officer or member.

SEC. 9. DEPOSIT OF CERTAIN FUNDS RELATING TO THE CAPITOL POLICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.—Any funds from the proceeds of the disposal of property of the Capitol Police shall be deposited in the United States Treasury for credit to the appropriation for “GENERAL EXPENSES” under the heading “CAPITOL POLICE BOARD”, or “SECURITY ENHANCEMENTS” under the heading “CAPITOL POLICE BOARD”.

(2) COMPENSATION.—Any funds for compensation for damage to, or loss of, property of the Capitol Police, including any insurance payment or payment made by an officer or civilian employee of the Capitol Police for such compensation, shall be deposited in the United States Treasury for credit to the appropriation for “GENERAL EXPENSES” under the heading “CAPITOL POLICE BOARD”.

(3) REIMBURSEMENT FOR SERVICES PROVIDED TO GOVERNMENTS.—Any funds from reimbursement made by another entity of the Federal government or by any State or local government for assistance provided by the Capitol Police shall be deposited in the United States Treasury for credit to the appropriation for “GENERAL EXPENSES” under the heading “CAPITOL POLICE BOARD”.

(b) EXPENDITURES.—Funds deposited under subsection (a) may be expended by the Capitol Police Board for any authorized purpose (subject to the approval of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate) and shall remain available until expended.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2003 and each succeeding fiscal year.

SEC. 10. INCREASE IN NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED POSITIONS.

Effective with respect to fiscal year 2002 and each fiscal year thereafter, the total number of full-time equivalent positions of the United States Capitol Police (including positions for members of the Capitol Police and civilian employees) may not exceed 1,981 positions.

SEC. 11. DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS.

The disposal of firearms by officers and members of the United States Capitol Police shall be carried out in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Capitol Police Board and approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 12. USE OF VEHICLES TO TRANSPORT POLICE DOGS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an officer of the United States Capitol Police who works with a police dog and who is responsible for the care of the dog during non-working hours may use an official Capitol Police vehicle when the officer is accompanied by the dog to travel between the officer's residence and duty station and to otherwise carry out official duties.

SEC. 13. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MANAGEMENT OF CAPITOL POLICE.

It is the sense of Congress that, to the greatest extent possible consistent with the mission of the Capitol Police, the chief of the Capitol Police should seek to deploy the human and other resources of the Police in a manner maximizing opportunities for individual officers to be trained for, and to acquire and maintain proficiency in, all aspects of the Police's responsibilities, and to rotate regularly among different posts and duties, in order to utilize fully the skills and talents of officers, enhance the appeal of their work, and ensure the highest state of readiness.

SEC. 14. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2003 and each succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

SEC. 15. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided, this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall apply with respect to pay periods occurring during fiscal year 2003 and each succeeding fiscal year.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NOTIFYING MEMBERS TO CONTACT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY TO COSPONSOR RESOLUTION REGARDING PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

(Mr. SENSENBRENNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that the Pledge of Allegiance is an unconstitutional endorsement of religion. This ruling treats any public religious reference as inherently evil and is an attempt to remove religious speech from the public arena from those who disagree.

This ruling is ridiculous, and I have introduced a resolution today with the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PICKERING) that specifically states that the phrase “one Nation, under God” should remain in the Pledge of Allegiance, and that the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals should agree to rehear this ruling en banc to reverse this constitutionally infirm and historically inaccurate ruling.

Members who wish to cosponsor this resolution should contact the Committee on the Judiciary at 5-3190. It is my hope that the House of Representatives will bring it up promptly.

ON THE WORLDCOM DISASTER

(Mr. SHOWS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I represent Clinton, Mississippi, the hometown of WorldCom, the latest culprit in a continuing series of corporate scandals that have victimized average Americans. The revelation that WorldCom hid almost \$4 billion in expenses from its employees and shareholders has turned upside down the lives of thousands of my constituents and many thousands more across the country.

Just think about the thousands of Mississippi families that had pride in their homegrown business and who placed their hard-earned money into this company's stock. Now they are losing everything. Corporate greed is not a Mississippi value.

Already, 17,000 employees are about to lose their jobs. Undoubtedly, many more layoffs will happen. The stock market is taking a terrible hit, and seniors whose pension funds rely on WorldCom stock will now need help. Baby boomers who are getting close to retirement and families with investments to pay for their kids' college educations will be hurt, too.

Mr. Speaker, there are thousands of people being hurt across the country because of what WorldCom has done, some of the leaders, not WorldCom personally.

I was talking to a man from Newton, Mississippi, the other day. His father, most of his portfolio contains WorldCom stock. Now he is devastated.

I call on Washington to treat this as the disaster that it is and help people through this crisis.

And I call on the barons of WorldComm, past and present, who control the ledgers, to unfurl their golden parachutes and give back to their employees and investors the grotesque salaries they earned while they cooked the corporate books.

And, Mr. Speaker, as we learn more about this financial disaster, I cannot help but imagine what would happen to millions of seniors if we were to privatize Social Security and let the stock market determine their futures.

We must stand with our families today. We must stand with the folks who work hard, pay their bills and deserve better than the greed that is taking their savings and investments.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WITH REGARD TO UNITED STATES NATIONAL SOCCER TEAM AND ITS HISTORIC PERFORMANCE IN THE 2002 FIFA WORLD CUP TOURNAMENT

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 445) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with regard to the United States National Soccer Team and its historic

performance in the 2002 FIFA World Cup tournament, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as a matter of fact, I will not object, but I ask the gentleman from Oklahoma to explain this resolution.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, the United States National Soccer Team is a perfect example of the American dream. Rising above low expectations and defeating the dire predictions of sportswriters and pundits, our soccer team shot and scored their way to the quarter finals of the 2002 World Cup.

Like so many other underdogs, the U.S. team proved that, with hard work and determination, success can be achieved and odds can be overcome.

The irony in the American victory is the fact that our team defeated Portugal and Mexico, countries where soccer is extremely popular. President Bush put it best when he congratulated our players, saying, "The country is really proud of the team. A lot of people that don't know anything about soccer, like me, are all excited and pulling for you."

The performance by the American soccer team this year has been our most successful ever since competing for the World Cup. It is the first time the United States team has made it all the way to the quarter finals since 1930.

Most great performances come under the direction of great leaders, and this is no exception. The resolution before the House today recognizes Bruce Arena, the head coach of the U.S. team, and all of the players for their dedication to excellence. Coach Arena has been successful on many levels: collegiate, professional, and now international. Before coaching the U.S. team, he led the soccer team right here in Washington, D.C., to two professional league titles. Now he has achieved worldwide notoriety with a well-deserving group of soccer players.

Mr. Speaker, sports brings out the best in so many people. The values of determination and willpower manifest themselves in the thrill of competition and good old-fashioned physical fitness. Soccer is no exception. Americans learned what it means to "strike" and to "head" while once again unifying in a patriotic display, which is immensely important to our Nation right now.

Lastly, this resolution commends the United States Soccer Federation and the United States Soccer Foundation, children playing soccer across the

country, and the soccer moms and dads who make it all possible; and I can relate to that because I am one.

It is my hope that soccer players in cities, towns, and communities all over this great land of ours will continue to witness role models winning games around the world. The 1 to 0 loss to Germany last Friday was a very close game. Coach Arena went into the day with a positive attitude, saying, "We know we represent the greatest country in all the world. We are going to give the kind of effort you and all America will be proud of," just as our lady soccer players did about 2½ years ago, back in 1999, gave an effort that we all were extremely proud of.

Mr. Speaker, America is indeed proud. The House today congratulates our team on their performance and the spectacular accomplishment of making the quarter finals. The United States National Soccer Team represents yet another good thing about America; and, for that, we as Americans are grateful.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Continuing my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman from Oklahoma that the play of the U.S. Soccer Team was exemplary.

As a matter of fact, he makes the point that, traditionally, the United States has not been thought of as a world competitor in the soccer arena, but I think we have reached another level. We have crossed that hurdle. Now all of the world recognizes and understands that we have come to the point as a Nation where our athletes can compete in practically any sport and endeavor.

Such is true in the case of soccer, so I certainly would want to add my commendation to the team. I commend the gentleman from Oklahoma for his resolution and agree with him.

Continuing to reserve my right to object, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT).

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of today's resolution honoring the tremendous achievement of the United States Men's Soccer Team in the 2002 FIFA World Cup games. As this team of players, their coaches, and staff gathered together and set out for the games in Korea and Japan, they faced many challenges. They were flying thousands of miles to play the world's best teams in unfamiliar stadiums and to endure the harsh glare of skeptical sportswriters. It is fair to say that those skeptics have changed their minds.

In the opening match against Portugal, our American team dominated the game and walked off with a three to two win under their belt. Critics thought it was a fluke. Coach Bruce Arena and his team were about to prove them wrong.

The U.S. team went on to a draw with Korea and then a qualification for round two, despite an outcome that placed them behind Poland. No one was ignoring Team USA anymore.