

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1730

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE ACT OF 2008

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5683) to make certain reforms with respect to the Government Accountability Office, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5683

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Government Accountability Office Act of 2008”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment is expressed in terms of an amendment to a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of title 31, United States Code.

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

- Sec. 1. Short title; references; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Provisions relating to future annual pay adjustments.
- Sec. 3. Pay adjustment relating to certain previous years.
- Sec. 4. Lump-sum payment for certain performance-based compensation.
- Sec. 5. Inspector General.
- Sec. 6. Reimbursement of audit costs.
- Sec. 7. Financial disclosure requirements.
- Sec. 8. Highest basic pay rate.
- Sec. 9. Additional authorities.

SEC. 2. PROVISIONS RELATING TO FUTURE ANNUAL PAY ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 732 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j)(1) For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘pay increase’, as used with respect to an officer or employee in connection with a year, means the total increase in the rate of basic pay (expressed as a percentage) of such officer or employee, taking effect under section 731(b) and subsection (c)(3) in such year;

“(B) the term ‘required minimum percentage’, as used with respect to an officer or employee in connection with a year, means the percentage equal to the total increase in rates of basic pay (expressed as a percentage) taking effect under sections 5303 and 5304–5304a of title 5 in such year with respect to General Schedule positions within the pay locality (as defined by section 5302(5) of title 5) in which the position of such officer or employee is located;

“(C) the term ‘covered officer or employee’, as used with respect to a pay increase, means any individual—

“(i) who is an officer or employee of the Government Accountability Office, other

than an officer or employee described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of section 4(c)(1) of the Government Accountability Office Act of 2008, determined as of the effective date of such pay increase; and

“(ii) whose performance is at least at a satisfactory level, as determined by the Comptroller General under the provisions of subsection (c)(3) for purposes of the adjustment taking effect under such provisions in such year; and

“(D) the term ‘nonpermanent merit pay’ means any amount payable under section 731(b) which does not constitute basic pay.

“(2)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if (disregarding this subsection) the pay increase that would otherwise take effect with respect to a covered officer or employee in a year would be less than the required minimum percentage for such officer or employee in such year, the Comptroller General shall provide for a further increase in the rate of basic pay of such officer or employee.

“(B) The further increase under this subsection—

“(i) shall be equal to the amount necessary to make up for the shortfall described in subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) shall take effect as of the same date as the pay increase otherwise taking effect in such year.

“(C) Nothing in this paragraph shall be considered to permit or require that a rate of basic pay be increased to an amount inconsistent with the limitation set forth in subsection (c)(2).

“(D) If (disregarding this subsection) the covered officer or employee would also have received any nonpermanent merit pay in such year, such nonpermanent merit pay shall be decreased by an amount equal to the portion of such officer's or employee's basic pay for such year which is attributable to the further increase described in subparagraph (A) (as determined by the Comptroller General), but to not less than zero.

“(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the effective date of any pay increase (within the meaning of paragraph (1)(A)) taking effect with respect to a covered officer or employee in any year shall be the same as the effective date of any adjustment taking effect under section 5303 of title 5 with respect to statutory pay systems (as defined by section 5302(1) of title 5) in such year.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply with respect to any pay increase (as defined by such amendment) taking effect on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. PAY ADJUSTMENT RELATING TO CERTAIN PREVIOUS YEARS.

(a) APPLICABILITY.—This section applies in the case of any individual who, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, is an officer or employee of the Government Accountability Office, excluding—

(1) an officer or employee described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of section 4(c)(1); and

(2) an officer or employee who received both a 2.6 percent pay increase in January 2006 and a 2.4 percent pay increase in February 2007.

(b) PAY INCREASE DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term “pay increase”, as used with respect to an officer or employee in connection with a year, means the total increase in the rate of basic pay (expressed as a percentage) of such officer or employee, taking effect under sections 731(b) and 732(c)(3) of title 31, United States Code, in such year.

(c) PROSPECTIVE EFFECT.—Effective with respect to pay for service performed in any pay period beginning after the end of the 6-

month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act (or such earlier date as the Comptroller General may specify), the rate of basic pay for each individual to whom this section applies shall be determined as if such individual had received both a 2.6 percent pay increase for 2006 and a 2.4 percent pay increase for 2007, subject to subsection (e).

(d) LUMP-SUM PAYMENT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, pay to each individual to whom this section applies a lump-sum payment. Subject to subsection (e), such lump-sum payment shall be equal to—

(1) the total amount of basic pay that would have been paid to the individual, for service performed during the period beginning on the effective date of the pay increase for 2006 and ending on the day before the effective date of the pay adjustment under subsection (c) (or, if earlier, the date on which the individual retires or otherwise ceases to be employed by the Government Accountability Office), if such individual had received both a 2.6 percent pay increase for 2006 and a 2.4 percent pay increase for 2007, minus

(2) the total amount of basic pay that was in fact paid to the individual for service performed during the period described in paragraph (1).

Eligibility for a lump-sum payment under this subsection shall be determined solely on the basis of whether an individual satisfies the requirements of subsection (a) (to be considered an individual to whom this section applies), and without regard to such individual's employment status as of any date following the date of the enactment of this Act or any other factor.

(e) CONDITIONS.—Nothing in subsection (c) or (d) shall be considered to permit or require—

(1) the payment of any rate (or lump-sum amount based on a rate) for any pay period, to the extent that such rate would be (or would have been) inconsistent with the limitation that applies (or that applied) with respect to such pay period under section 732(c)(2) of title 31, United States Code; or

(2) the payment of any rate or amount based on the pay increase for 2006 or 2007 (as the case may be), if—

(A) the performance of the officer or employee involved was not at a satisfactory level, as determined by the Comptroller General under paragraph (3) of section 732(c) of such title 31 for purposes of the adjustment under such paragraph for that year; or

(B) the individual involved was not an officer or employee of the Government Accountability Office on the date as of which that increase took effect.

As used in paragraph (2)(A), the term “satisfactory” includes a rating of “meets expectations” (within the meaning of the performance appraisal system used for purposes of the adjustment under section 732(c)(3) of such title 31 for the year involved).

(f) RETIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The lump-sum payment paid under subsection (d) to an officer or employee shall, for purposes of any determination of the average pay (as defined by section 8331 or 8401 of title 5, United States Code) which is used to compute an annuity under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of such title—

(A) be treated as basic pay (as defined by section 8331 or 8401 of such title); and

(B) be allocated to the biweekly pay periods covered by subsection (d).

(2) CONTRIBUTIONS.—Notwithstanding section 8334, 8422, 8423, or any other provision of

title 5, United States Code, no employee or agency contribution shall be required for purposes of this subsection.

(g) **EXCLUSIVE REMEDY.**—This section constitutes the exclusive remedy that any individuals to whom this section applies (as described in subsection (a)) have for any claim that they are owed any monies denied to them in the form of a pay increase for 2006 or 2007 under section 732(c)(3) of title 31, United States Code, or any other law. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no court or administrative body, including the Government Accountability Office Personnel Appeals Board, shall have jurisdiction to entertain any civil action or other civil proceeding based on the claim of such individuals that they were due money in the form of a pay increase for 2006 or 2007 pursuant to such section 732(c)(3) or any other law.

SEC. 4. LUMP-SUM PAYMENT FOR CERTAIN PERFORMANCE-BASED COMPENSATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, pay to each qualified individual a lump-sum payment equal to the amount of performance-based compensation such individual was denied for 2006, as determined under subsection (b).

(b) **AMOUNT.**—The amount payable to a qualified individual under this section shall be equal to—

(1) the total amount of performance-based compensation such individual would have earned for 2006 (determined by applying the Government Accountability Office's performance-based compensation system under GAO Orders 2540.3 and 2540.4, as in effect in 2006) if such individual had not had a salary equal to or greater than the maximum for such individual's band (as further described in subsection (c)(2)), less

(2) the total amount of performance-based compensation such individual was in fact granted, in January 2006, for that year.

(c) **QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.**—For purposes of this section, the term "qualified individual" means an individual who—

(1) as of the date of the enactment of this Act, is an officer or employee of the Government Accountability Office, excluding—

(A) an individual holding a position subject to section 732a or 733 of title 31, United States Code (disregarding section 732a(b) and 733(c) of such title);

(B) a Federal Wage System employee; and

(C) an individual participating in a development program under which such individual receives performance appraisals, and is eligible to receive permanent merit pay increases, more than once a year; and

(2) as of January 22, 2006, was a Band I staff member with a salary above the Band I cap, a Band IIA staff member with a salary above the Band IIA cap, or an administrative professional or support staff member with a salary above the cap for that individual's pay band (determined in accordance with the orders cited in subsection (b)(1)).

(d) **EXCLUSIVE REMEDY.**—This section constitutes the exclusive remedy that any officers and employees (as described in subsection (c)) have for any claim that they are owed any monies denied to them in the form of merit pay for 2006 under section 731(b) of title 31, United States Code, or any other law. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no court or administrative body in the United States, including the Government Accountability Office Personnel Appeals Board, shall have jurisdiction to entertain any civil action or other civil proceeding based on the claim of such officers or employees that they were due money in the form of merit pay for 2006 pursuant to such section 731(b) or any other law.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section—

(1) the term "performance-based compensation" has the meaning given such term under the Government Accountability Office's performance-based compensation system under GAO Orders 2540.3 and 2540.4, as in effect in 2006; and

(2) the term "permanent merit pay increase" means an increase under section 731(b) of title 31, United States Code, in a rate of basic pay.

SEC. 5. INSPECTOR GENERAL.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter I of chapter 7 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 705. Inspector General for the Government Accountability Office

"(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.**—There is established an Office of the Inspector General in the Government Accountability Office, to—

"(1) conduct and supervise audits consistent with generally accepted government auditing standards and investigations relating to the Government Accountability Office;

"(2) provide leadership and coordination and recommend policies, to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the Government Accountability Office; and

"(3) keep the Comptroller General and Congress fully and currently informed concerning fraud and other serious problems, abuses, and deficiencies relating to the administration of programs and operations of the Government Accountability Office.

"(b) **APPOINTMENT, SUPERVISION, AND REMOVAL.**—

"(1) The Office of the Inspector General shall be headed by an Inspector General, who shall be appointed by the Comptroller General without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of integrity and demonstrated ability in accounting, auditing, financial analysis, law, management analysis, public administration, or investigations. The Inspector General shall report to, and be under the general supervision of, the Comptroller General.

"(2) The Inspector General may be removed from office by the Comptroller General. The Comptroller General shall, promptly upon such removal, communicate in writing the reasons for any such removal to each House of Congress.

"(3) The Inspector General shall be paid at an annual rate of pay equal to \$5,000 less than the annual rate of pay of the Comptroller General, and may not receive any cash award or bonus, including any award under chapter 45 of title 5.

"(c) **AUTHORITY OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.**—In addition to the authority otherwise provided by this section, the Inspector General, in carrying out the provisions of this section, may—

"(1) have access to all records, reports, audits, reviews, documents, papers, recommendations, or other material that relate to programs and operations of the Government Accountability Office;

"(2) make such investigations and reports relating to the administration of the programs and operations of the Government Accountability Office as are, in the judgment of the Inspector General, necessary or desirable;

"(3) request such documents and information as may be necessary for carrying out the duties and responsibilities provided by this section from any Federal agency;

"(4) in the performance of the functions assigned by this section, obtain all information, documents, reports, answers, records, accounts, papers, and other data and documentary evidence from a person not in the United States Government or from a Federal agency, to the same extent and in the same

manner as the Comptroller General under the authority and procedures available to the Comptroller General in section 716 of this title;

"(5) administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, whenever necessary in the performance of the functions assigned by this section, which oath, affirmation, or affidavit when administered or taken by or before an employee of the Office of Inspector General designated by the Inspector General shall have the same force and effect as if administered or taken by or before an officer having a seal;

"(6) have direct and prompt access to the Comptroller General when necessary for any purpose pertaining to the performance of functions and responsibilities under this section;

"(7) report expeditiously to the Attorney General whenever the Inspector General has reasonable grounds to believe there has been a violation of Federal criminal law; and

"(8) provide copies of all reports to the Audit Advisory Committee of the Government Accountability Office and provide such additional information in connection with such reports as is requested by the Committee.

"(d) **COMPLAINTS BY EMPLOYEES.**—

"(1) The Inspector General—

"(A) subject to subparagraph (B), may receive, review, and investigate, as the Inspector General considers appropriate, complaints or information from an employee of the Government Accountability Office concerning the possible existence of an activity constituting a violation of any law, rule, or regulation, mismanagement, or a gross waste of funds; and

"(B) shall refer complaints or information concerning violations of personnel law, rules, or regulations to established investigative and adjudicative entities of the Government Accountability Office.

"(2) The Inspector General shall not, after receipt of a complaint or information from an employee, disclose the identity of the employee without the consent of the employee, unless the Inspector General determines such disclosure is unavoidable during the course of the investigation.

"(3) Any employee who has authority to take, direct others to take, recommend, or approve any personnel action, shall not, with respect to such authority, take or threaten to take any action against any employee as a reprisal for making a complaint or disclosing information to the Inspector General, unless the complaint was made or the information disclosed with the knowledge that it was false or with willful disregard for its truth or falsity.

"(e) **SEMIANNUAL REPORTS.**—(1) The Inspector General shall submit semiannual reports summarizing the activities of the Office of the Inspector General to the Comptroller General. Such reports shall include, but need not be limited to—

"(A) a summary of each significant report made during the reporting period, including a description of significant problems, abuses, and deficiencies disclosed by such report;

"(B) a description of the recommendations for corrective action made with respect to significant problems, abuses, or deficiencies described pursuant to subparagraph (A);

"(C) a summary of the progress made in implementing such corrective action described pursuant to subparagraph (B); and

"(D) information concerning any disagreement the Comptroller General has with a recommendation of the Inspector General.

"(2) The Comptroller General shall transmit the semiannual reports of the Inspector General, together with any comments the Comptroller General considers appropriate,

to Congress within 30 days after receipt of such reports.

“(f) **INDEPENDENCE IN CARRYING OUT DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.**—The Comptroller General may not prevent or prohibit the Inspector General from carrying out any of the duties or responsibilities of the Inspector General under this section.

“(g) **AUTHORITY FOR STAFF.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Inspector General shall select, appoint, and employ such personnel as may be necessary to carry out this section consistent with the provisions of this title governing selections, appointments, and employment in the Government Accountability Office. Such personnel shall be appointed, promoted, and assigned only on the basis of merit and fitness, but without regard to those provisions of title 5 governing appointments and other personnel actions in the competitive service, except that no personnel of the Office may be paid at an annual rate greater than \$1,000 less than the annual rate of pay of the Inspector General.

“(2) **EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.**—The Inspector General may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109 of title 5 at rates not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of such title.

“(3) **INDEPENDENCE IN APPOINTING STAFF.**—No individual may carry out any of the duties or responsibilities of the Office of the Inspector General unless the individual is appointed by the Inspector General, or provides services obtained by the Inspector General, pursuant to this paragraph.

“(4) **LIMITATION ON PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITIES.**—The Inspector General and any individual carrying out any of the duties or responsibilities of the Office of the Inspector General are prohibited from performing any program responsibilities.

“(h) **OFFICE SPACE.**—The Comptroller General shall provide the Office of the Inspector General—

“(1) appropriate and adequate office space;

“(2) such equipment, office supplies, and communications facilities and services as may be necessary for the operation of the Office of the Inspector General;

“(3) necessary maintenance services for such office space, equipment, office supplies, and communications facilities; and

“(4) equipment and facilities located in such office space.

“(i) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this section, the term ‘Federal agency’ means a department, agency, instrumentality, or unit thereof, of the Federal Government.”.

(b) **INCUMBENT.**—The individual who serves in the position of Inspector General of the Government Accountability Office on the date of the enactment of this Act shall continue to serve in such position subject to removal in accordance with the amendments made by this section.

(c) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for chapter 7 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 704 the following:

“705. Inspector General for the Government Accountability Office.”.

SEC. 6. REIMBURSEMENT OF AUDIT COSTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 3521 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j)(1) If the Government Accountability Office audits any financial statement or related schedule which is prepared under section 3515 by an executive agency (or component thereof) for a fiscal year beginning on or after October 1, 2009, such executive agency (or component) shall reimburse the Government Accountability Office for the cost of such audit if—

“(A) the statement or schedule audited is that of an executive agency (or component)

which submitted a financial statement or related schedule under section 3515 for fiscal year 2007 which was audited by the Government Accountability Office; or

“(B) the reason for the audit (described in the matter before subparagraph (A)) is because of the Comptroller General’s determination of materiality to the statements required under section 331(e).

“(2) Any executive agency (or component thereof) that prepares a financial statement under section 3515 for a fiscal year beginning on or after October 1, 2009, and that requests the Government Accountability Office to audit such statement or any related schedule may reimburse the Government Accountability Office for the cost of such audit.

“(3) Any reimbursement under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be deposited to a special account in the Treasury and shall be available to the Government Accountability Office for such purposes and in such amounts as are specified in annual appropriations Acts.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 1401 of title I of Public Law 108–83 (31 U.S.C. 3523 note) is repealed, effective October 1, 2010.

SEC. 7. FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.

Section 109(13)(B) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by inserting “(except any officer or employee of the Government Accountability Office)” after “legislative branch”, and by striking “and” at the end;

(2) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(3) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) each officer or employee of the Government Accountability Office who, for at least 60 consecutive days, occupies a position for which the rate of basic pay, minus the amount of locality pay that would have been authorized under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code (had the officer or employee been paid under the General Schedule) for the locality within which the position of such officer or employee is located (as determined by the Comptroller General), is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS–15 of the General Schedule; and”.

SEC. 8. HIGHEST BASIC PAY RATE.

Section 732(c)(2) is amended by striking “highest basic rate for GS–15;” and inserting “rate for level III of the Executive Level, except that the total amount of cash compensation in any year shall be subject to the limitations provided under section 5307(a)(1) of title 5;”.

SEC. 9. ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 731 is amended—

(1) by repealing subsection (d);

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking “maximum daily rate for GS–18 under section 5332 of such title” and inserting “daily rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule”; and

(B) by striking “more than—” and all that follows and inserting the following: “more than 20 experts and consultants may be procured for terms of not more than 3 years, but which shall be renewable.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(j) Funds appropriated to the Government Accountability Office for salaries and expenses are available for meals and other related reasonable expenses incurred in connection with recruitment.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—(1) Section 732a(b) is amended by striking “section 731(d), (e)(1), or (e)(2)” and inserting “paragraph (1) or (2) of section 731(e)”.
(2) Section 733(c) is amended by striking “(d),”.

(3) Section 735(a) is amended by striking “731(c)–(e),” and inserting “731(c) and (e),”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Now, Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today is a triumphant day for the employees of the Government Accountability Office, known as GAO. When enacted, the Government Accountability Office Act of 2008 will allow GAO to regain its footing as an agency that not only touts that its employees are the best and the brightest but treats them as if they are the best and the brightest.

On April 2, after a 2-year investigation and several subcommittee hearings, I introduced H.R. 5683, which would restore the 2006 and 2007 annual across-the-board increase to GAO employees who met expectations but did not receive the adjustment.

The legislation would also set a floor guarantee that would preserve GAO’s performance-based compensation system, while ensuring that GAO employees receive an annual increase in their permanent pay, provided they meet expectations, that is at least equal to the congressionally approved across-the-board increase. The floor guarantee will be comprised of the annual adjustment to the GAO pay schedule, plus the permanent merit pay increase received by an employee under GAO’s merit pay system.

Other provisions in the bill include creating a statutory Inspector General for GAO, providing GAO with enhanced recruiting tools, and eliminating the statutorily imposed GS–15 pay cap to allow the Comptroller General the authority to pay employees up to the rate for Executive Level III.

At a hearing the subcommittee held on March 23, 2008, on this legislation and GAO’s personnel reforms, the subcommittee learned from the Ivy Planning Group, a consulting firm hired by GAO to conduct an African American Performance Assessment Study at GAO, that there are significant differences between the ratings for African American analysts and Caucasian analysts. Therefore, the personnel reform at GAO had a significant negative impact on African American staffers.

Furthermore, a survey that was administered to GAO employees at my request found that 81 percent of respondents thought morale in general at GAO is worse or much worse than before the reforms, and a majority of the respondents felt that not having an across-the-

board increase for all staff is very or somewhat unreasonable. While the subcommittee recognizes that more work needs to be done at GAO, H.R. 5683 would help improve the morale and remedy the inequities that resulted from the denial of the 2006 and 2007 across-the-board pay adjustments.

The bill before us, H.R. 5683 as amended, makes some technical changes to the bill as reported by the committee. Unfortunately, it also deletes a provision included at the request of Ranking Member TOM DAVIS due to concerns about the cost as reported by the Congressional Budget Office. The provision would have allowed GAO to include bonuses when calculating an employee's annuity, a position I support in principle and which we will hopefully be able to address as this bill moves forward in the legislative process.

The bill, as amended, also deletes provisions which would have given GAO the ability to administer oaths, and guaranteed GAO's access to certain Medicare and FDA information. In addition, it modifies a provision which would allow GAO to recover the costs of financial statement audits it conducts for other agencies.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues will join the Government Accountability Office and the International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers and support this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I think, Mr. Speaker, DANNY DAVIS did a great job in explaining this piece of legislation; so I won't be redundant in going over the same details he just covered.

I will say, last week this bill was scheduled for consideration, but it was pulled because of opposition to a number of contentious provisions added to the legislation such as the explicit authority for GAO to access Medicare part D pricing and rebate information and pharmaceutical trade secret information. Those provisions are not included in the bill today, and so there is no real problem with it.

I congratulate DANNY DAVIS on his presentation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on H.R. 5683, the Government Accountability Office Act of 2008.

Last July, the Government Accountability Office submitted to Congress a legislative proposal to make a number of largely non-controversial changes to GAO's authorizing statutes.

That proposal and the bill we are taking up today, for example, would make statutory GAO's inspector general, and it would authorize GAO to be reimbursed for conducting financial statement audits of Federal agencies.

In addition, H.R. 5683 attempts to resolve a longstanding pay dispute between GAO and

some of its employees. Hopefully, this bill will allow stakeholders to put the dispute to rest and move forward.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5683 was originally scheduled for floor consideration last week but was pulled from the schedule because of opposition to a number of contentious provisions added to the legislation such as the explicit authority for GAO to access Medicare Part D pricing and rebate information and pharmaceutical trade secret information. These provisions are not included in the bill we are taking up today.

In addition, there were a number of objections to the bill raised by the White House. It is my understanding these objections have been addressed in the version of H.R. 5683 before us today.

I appreciate the majority's willingness to remove the contentious provisions so we can move forward with this bill, and I urge my colleagues' support.

I yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, to close, let me, first of all, thank the gentleman from Indiana, and also I'm pleased to note the level of sensitivity that exists within our committee, and when the other side came up with some issues and concerns, the committee was able to respond to those, and of course, the bill has, in fact, been altered. We're very pleased to know that we have their support.

We also want to take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to express appreciation to staffs on both sides of the aisle who worked extremely hard on this legislation and helped us shape it to the point where we think it is going to do an effective job for the employees of the Government Accountability Office.

Especially do I want to thank my staff director in the Subcommittee on the Federal Workforce and not only do we want to thank her, but we know that she's going to be leaving us for a little bit. And at the end of the week, she is going to spend a little bit of time at home and perhaps in the hospital, not very much, but delivering a new voter for the United States of America. And she tells me that in all likelihood it will be a Democrat, and so we congratulate her and her husband and wish them well, and thank her again for her tremendous work.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5683, the Government Accountability Office Act of 2008, introduced by my distinguished colleague from Illinois, Representative DANNY K. DAVIS. This important legislation will improve the oversight, administration, and pay adjustment mechanisms at the Government Accountability Office.

As highlighted by Mr. DAVIS, the former Comptroller General emphasized that Federal agencies should have "modern, effective, credible, and, as appropriate, validated performance management systems in place with adequate safeguards, including reasonable transparency and appropriate accountability mechanisms, to ensure fairness and prevent politicalization and abuse." I have been an outspoken advocate for improved inner governmental mechanisms that would allow for

more fluid movement of information, equity, and the adherence to clear fair processes. H.R. 5683 is imperative to ensure that we as lawmakers are working responsibly to meet the needs of our constituents.

Some of the safeguards recommended by the Government Accountability Office, GAO, include a performance management system that makes meaningful distinctions in individual employee performance; involves employees and stakeholders in designing the system; and achieves consistency, equity and nondiscrimination. Over the last 2 years, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform has conducted oversight, and has also investigated the implementation of GAO's new personnel system to determine if it meets the aforesaid criteria. This investigation revealed that it did not meet the criteria. In addition, based on its investigation the committee concluded that, contrary to legislative intent, GAO employees who met and exceeded expectations in 2006 and 2007, sadly, did not receive the annual across-the-board increase that other GAO employees received. This important legislation would restore the 2006 and 2007 annual across-the-board increase to GAO employees who met expectations but did not receive the adjustment. It would also put into place a "floor guarantee" that would preserve GAO's performance-based compensation system, while ensuring that GAO employees receive an annual increase in their permanent pay, provided they "meet expectations," that is at least equal to the congressionally approved across-the-board increase.

The floor guarantee will be comprised of the annual adjustment to the GAO pay schedule plus the permanent merit pay increase received by an employee under GAO's merit pay system. This bill also establishes an Office of the Inspector General in GAO, who shall report semiannually to the Comptroller General to ensure that GAO is operating on one accord and is putting forth its best effort in implementing H.R. 5683. While I recognize that there are additional improvements that need to be made, this legislation will help improve the morale at GAO and remedy the inequities that resulted from the denial of the 2006 increase and the across-the-board adjustments.

This legislation is imperative to change certain pay practices, compensate employees for certain past practices, and increase salary payments to some GAO employees. It would also increase the cap on employees pay. This bill will expand the types of pay that are included in retirement benefit calculations. H.R. 5683 contains no inter-governmental or private sector mandated mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, UMRA, and would not affect the budgets of States, local or tribal governments.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. We yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5683, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY INDEPENDENCE PRESERVATION ACT

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5778) to preserve the independence of the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5778

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority Independence Preservation Act".

SEC. 2. ENSURING INDEPENDENCE OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF INAPPLICABILITY OF 2005 OMNIBUS AUTHORIZATION PROVISION.—The District of Columbia Home Rule Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating the section 424 added by section 202(a)(1) of the 2005 District of Columbia Omnibus Authorization Act (Public Law 109-356; 120 Stat. 2036) as section 424a; and

(2) in section 424a, as so redesignated, by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) INAPPLICABILITY TO WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Chief Financial Officer under this section does not apply to personnel of the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority established pursuant to the Water and Sewer Authority Establishment and Department of Public Works Reorganization Act of 1996.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the 2005 District of Columbia Omnibus Authorization Act.

SEC. 3. PRESERVING EXISTING INDEPENDENCE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part F of title IV of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (sec. 1-204.91 et seq., D.C. Official Code) is amended—

(1) by amending the heading of such part to read as follows: “PART F—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES AND AUTHORITIES”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new section:

“INDEPENDENT FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, PERSONNEL, AND PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

“SEC. 496. (a) FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, PERSONNEL, AND PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any District of Columbia law, the financial management, personnel, and procurement functions and responsibilities of the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority shall be established exclusively pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by its Board of Directors. Nothing in the previous sentence may be construed to affect the application to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority of sections 445A, 451(d), 453(c), or 490(g).

“(b) CONSISTENCY WITH EXISTING AUTHORIZING LAW.—The rules and regulations adopt-

ed by the Board of Directors of the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority to establish the financial management, personnel, and procurement functions and responsibilities of the Authority shall be consistent with the Water and Sewer Authority Establishment and Department of Public Works Reorganization Act of 1996, as such Act is in effect as of January 1, 2008.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—(1) The table of contents of such Act is amended by amending the item relating to part F of title IV to read as follows:

“PART F—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES AND AUTHORITIES”.

(2) The table of contents of such Act is further amended by adding at the end of the items relating to part F of title IV the following:

“Sec. 496. Independent financial management, personnel, and procurement authority of District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority.”.

SEC. 4. PRESERVING EQUAL ELIGIBILITY OF RESIDENTS OF JURISDICTIONS SERVED BY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY TO SERVE AS EMPLOYEES OF AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 213 of D.C. Act 17-172 is repealed, and each provision of law amended by such section is restored as if such section had not been enacted into law.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of D.C. Act 17-172.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I now yield myself such time as I might consume.

As a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I'd like to present for consideration H.R. 5778, the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority Independence Preservation Act, which clarifies the original intent of previously enacted legislation establishing an independent water and wastewater utility agency for the national capital region.

H.R. 5778 was originally introduced by Representatives CHRIS VAN HOLLEN and TOM DAVIS April 10, 2008, and was discharged from the Oversight Committee on June 6, 2008. As chair of the House Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, Postal Service, and the District of Columbia, I convened a hearing to discuss the merits of this legislation before us on April 15, 2008, where we learned that the bill had the support of the various regional localities that are served by the authority.

The District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority, also known as D.C.

WASA, was created in 1996 through congressional and local government action which was intended to establish an independent regional utility agency that would be responsible for providing drinking water and wastewater treatment services to the District of Columbia and wholesale wastewater treatment services to certain Maryland and Virginia suburban jurisdictions.

Before the enactment of a series of WASA-related statutes, the agency experienced a grave financial and serious operational difficulties. However, I am happy to report that ever since the agency was restructured back in the late 1990s, WASA has made significant progress in carrying out its statutory mandate of providing retail drinking water distribution, wastewater collection, and wastewater treatment services to over 2 million Washington metropolitan regional customers, of which the Federal Government is included.

H.R. 5778 clarifies the original intent of the applicable statutes concerning WASA's Board's responsibilities, including the financial management, personnel, procurement, and all other operations of the authority. A recent amendment to the bill will help to ensure that the residents and employees of the applicable jurisdictions are eligible for employment with WASA under the same terms and conditions.

And so, Mr. Speaker, as a regional partner, it is important that we continue to show our commitment to strengthening and assisting WASA in its efforts to upgrade and improve the agency's operations, equipment, and long-term functionality. H.R. 5778 is an important step in that direction. Therefore, I urge its adoption.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, as my colleague just said, the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority Independence Preservation Act is very important.

H.R. 5778 would amend the D.C. Home Rule Act to clarify that the chief financial officer of the District of Columbia does not have authority over the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority, or WASA. WASA is a regional entity, funded by rate payers living in D.C., Maryland, and Virginia. Under current Federal law, however, WASA's finances are under the jurisdiction of the D.C. chief financial officer.

A memorandum of understanding has been in place between WASA and the District of Columbia CFO for many years stating that the CFO would not exercise its authority over WASA. However, it was recently determined that such a memorandum was not legally enforceable and that Federal law needed to be changed in order to make the previous agreement enforceable.