

The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, the Senator from Iowa has, for at least since the early 1990s, been forcefully arguing for his position. We have the same difference of opinion fundamentally that I mentioned in connection with Senator UDALL's amendment. We are glad for these rules changes and amendments to come to the floor, but only if they are approved or rejected with the requirement of 67 votes. So for that reason, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Oregon.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUEST— S. RES. 21

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, it has been the tradition of this Chamber, when there are rules proposals, to put them on the floor for debate and to hold that debate. Then if the body does not like that, either to defeat them outright or to table them or refer them to committee for further work.

Indeed, under the Constitution, it is in order for us to have a debate now as a simple majority to amend our rules. The Constitution calls for a supermajority for impeachments, a supermajority for treaties, but it calls for a simple majority to amend our rules and to organize ourselves.

Many Members of this body often talk about the Constitution, and it is the Constitution we are talking about right now when it calls for a simple majority to be able to organize.

So that is why, in 1953, the Senate debated Senator Anderson's resolution, eventually defeating it by tabling it. That is why, in 1957 and in 1959, they proceeded to put it on the floor—both sides agreeing that it was appropriate under the Constitution to have the debate in this Chamber—and then to either approve or to vote down or to table or to refer to committee. Then, in 1961, Anderson's rule proposal to make cloture three-fifths present and voting was referred to committee. So it was defeated again, but it was debated and referred to committee. Then the committee returned it to the floor for further debate. No one objected to us holding a debate.

In fact, here is the irony. We are talking about fixing the broken Senate because debate is unable to take place, and this very conversation we are having right now, with proposals to be put on the floor, is being objected to by the other side because they are saying it is not appropriate. But the Constitution says it is appropriate. The tradition of the Senate says it is appropriate.

So I too have a resolution to put on the floor, a proposal for debate. It is the talking filibuster proposal. It is important that Senators not be able to object to the regular order of 51 and then go home or go on vacation and hide from the American people, but that if they believe there should be ad-

ditional debate, they come to this floor and debate. The people of America believe that is what the filibuster is about: making your case before the American people. Let's make it so.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 21, a resolution to amend rule XIX and rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate to enact the talking filibuster; that there be 6 hours for debate equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with no amendments in order; and that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to vote on adoption of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, the Senator from Oregon is a former speaker of the house in Oregon, and he has been a long observer of the Senate, having come here first working for Senator Hatfield, and he has been effective and passionate in his views.

Today, I was reviewing some remarks made by largely Democratic Senators, from 4 or 5 years ago, when some Republicans got the idea that it might be a good idea to make this a more majoritarian body, and Senator SCHUMER, Senator REID, Senator Clinton, and Senator Obama all said it would be a mistake.

So although I greatly respect the Senator from Oregon, we have a difference of opinion about whether it is in the best interest of the Senate and of the country to change the rules in this way, so I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Tennessee for coming to the floor. I applaud his long service.

When I first came to the Senate, Senator Hatfield asked me to bring greetings to his former colleagues, and I had the chance to sit down with Senator ALEXANDER to convey those greetings and to work with him on some projects, including the advocacy for electric vehicles. It is good for the American economy, good for the strategic positioning of America in terms of our consumption of energy, and certainly good for the environment.

I wish to note that while we disagree on this, this is actually the way it should happen. We should come to the floor and share our respective views, disagree with each other, make our points. I believe, at this moment, we should be on a rule. We should be debating it. My colleague has expressed his difference of opinion in a very gracious and respectful manner, and that, too, should be a factor of Senate dialog, so I thank the Senator.

I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUEST— S. RES. 24

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I submit S. Res. 24, on behalf of myself and Senator TOM UDALL, proposing a standing order of the Senate, and I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, for purposes of having the resolution go over, under the rule, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The resolution will go over, under the rule.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASEY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, pursuant to section 304(d) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. sec. 1384(d)), the Office of Compliance, U.S. Congress, submitted a notice of issuance of final regulations. The notice contains final regulations related to the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act of 1998—Regulations under section 4(c)(4) of that Act. The Congressional Accountability Act requires this notice be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; therefore I ask unanimous consent that the notice be printed in the RECORD.

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

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE TEXT OF REGULATIONS FOR THE VETERANS EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ACT OF 1998

When approved by the House of Representatives for the House of Representatives, these regulations will have the prefix "H." When approved by the Senate for the Senate, these regulations will have the prefix "S." When approved by Congress for the other employing offices covered by the CAA, these regulations will have the prefix "C."

In this draft, "H&S Regs" denotes the provisions that would be included in the regulations applicable to be made applicable to the House and Senate, and "C Reg" denotes the provisions that would be included in the regulations to be made applicable to other employing offices.

PART 1—Extension of Rights and Protections Relating to Veterans' Preference Under Title 5, United States Code, to Covered Employees of the Legislative Branch (section 4(c) of the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act of 1998)

Subpart A—Matters of General Applicability to All Regulations Promulgated under Section 4 of the VEOA

Sec.

- 1.101 Purpose and scope.
- 1.102 Definitions.
- 1.103 Adoption of regulations.
- 1.104 Coordination with section 225 of the Congressional Accountability Act.

SEC. 1.101. PURPOSE AND SCOPE.

(a) Section 4(c) of the VEOA. The Veterans Employment Opportunities Act (VEOA) applies the rights and protections of sections 2108, 3309 through 3312, and subchapter I of chapter 35 of title 5 U.S.C., to certain covered employees within the Legislative branch.

(b) Purpose of regulations. The regulations set forth herein are the substantive regulations that the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance has promulgated pursuant to section 4(c)(4) of the VEOA, in accordance with the rulemaking procedure set forth in section 304 of the CAA (2 U.S.C. §1384). The purpose of subparts B, C and D of these regulations is to define veterans' preference and the administration of veterans' preference as applicable to Federal employment in the Legislative branch. (5 U.S.C. §2108, as applied by the VEOA). The purpose of subpart E of these regulations is to ensure that the principles of the veterans' preference laws are integrated into the existing employment and retention policies and processes of those employing offices with employees covered by the VEOA, and to provide for transparency in the application of veterans' preference in covered appointment and retention decisions. Provided, nothing in these regulations shall be construed so as to require an employing office to reduce any existing veterans' preference rights and protections that it may afford to preference eligible individuals.

H Regs: (c) Scope of Regulations. The definition of "covered employee" in Section 4(c) of the VEOA limits the scope of the statute's applicability within the Legislative branch. The term "covered employee" excludes any employee: (1) whose appointment is made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; (2) whose appointment is made by a Member of Congress within an employing office, as defined by Sec. 101 (9)(A-C) of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. §1301 (9)(A-C) or; (3) whose appointment is made by a committee or subcommittee of either House of Congress or a joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate; or (4) who is appointed to a position, the duties of which are equivalent to those of a Senior Executive Service position (within the meaning of section 3132(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code). Accordingly, these regulations shall not apply to any employing office that only employs individuals excluded from the definition of covered employee.

S Regs: (c) Scope of Regulations. The definition of "covered employee" in Section 4(c) of the VEOA limits the scope of the statute's applicability within the Legislative branch. The term "covered employee" excludes any employee: (1) whose appointment is made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; (2) whose appointment is made or directed by a Member of Congress within an employing office, as defined by Sec. 101(9)(A-C) of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. §1301 (9)(A-C) or; (3) whose appointment is made by a committee or subcommittee of either House of Congress or a joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate; (4) who is appointed pursuant to section 105(a) of the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1978; or (5) who is appointed to a position, the duties of which are equivalent to those of a

Senior Executive Service position (within the meaning of section 3132(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code). Accordingly, these regulations shall not apply to any employing office that only employs individuals excluded from the definition of covered employee.

C Regs: (c) Scope of Regulations. The definition of "covered employee" in Section 4(c) of the VEOA limits the scope of the statute's applicability within the Legislative branch. The term "covered employee" excludes any employee: (1) whose appointment is made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; (2) whose appointment is made by a Member of Congress or by a committee or subcommittee of either House of Congress or a joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate; or (3) who is appointed to a position, the duties of which are equivalent to those of a Senior Executive Service position (within the meaning of section 3132(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code). Accordingly, these regulations shall not apply to any employing office that only employs individuals excluded from the definition of covered employee.

SEC. 1.102. DEFINITIONS.

Except as otherwise provided in these regulations, as used in these regulations:

(a) "Accredited physician" means a doctor of medicine or osteopathy who is authorized to practice medicine or surgery (as appropriate) by the State in which the doctor practices. The phrase "authorized to practice by the State" as used in this section means that the provider must be authorized to diagnose and treat physical or mental health conditions without supervision by a doctor or other health care provider.

(b) "Act" or "CAA" means the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, as amended (Pub. L. 104-1, §109 Stat. 3, 2 U.S.C. §§1301-1438).

(c) "Active duty" or "active military duty" means full-time duty with military pay and allowances in the armed forces, except (1) for training or for determining physical fitness and (2) for service in the Reserves or National Guard.

(d) "Appointment" means an individual's appointment to employment in a covered position, but does not include any personnel action that an employing office takes with regard to an existing employee of the employing office.

(e) "Armed forces" means the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

(f) "Board" means the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance.

H Regs: (g) "Covered employee" means any employee of (1) the House of Representatives; and (2) the Senate; (3) the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services; (4) the Capitol Police; (5) the Congressional Budget Office; (6) the Office of the Architect of the Capitol; (7) the Office of the Attending Physician; (8) the Office of Compliance, but does not include an employee (aa) whose appointment is made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; (bb) whose appointment is made by a Member of Congress; (cc) whose appointment is made by a committee or subcommittee of either House of Congress or a joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate; or (dd) who is appointed to a position, the duties of which are equivalent to those of a Senior Executive Service position (within the meaning of section 3132(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code). The term covered employee includes an applicant for employment in a covered position and a former covered employee.

S. Regs: (g) "Covered employee" means any employee of (1) the House of Representatives; and (2) the Senate; (3) the Office of

Congressional Accessibility Services; (4) the Capitol Police; (5) the Congressional Budget Office; (6) the Office of the Architect of the Capitol; (7) the Office of the Attending Physician; (8) the Office of Compliance, but does not include an employee (aa) whose appointment is made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; (bb) whose appointment is made or directed by a Member of Congress; (cc) whose appointment is made by a committee or subcommittee of either House of Congress or a joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate; (dd) who is appointed pursuant to section 105(a) of the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1978; or (ee) who is appointed to a position, the duties of which are equivalent to those of a Senior Executive Service position (within the meaning of section 3132(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code). The term covered employee includes an applicant for employment in a covered position and a former covered employee.

C Regs: (g) "Covered employee" means any employee of (1) the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services; (2) the Capitol Police; (3) the Congressional Budget Office; (4) the Office of the Architect of the Capitol; (5) the Office of the Attending Physician; or (6) the Office of Compliance, but does not include an employee: (aa) whose appointment is made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; or (bb) whose appointment is made by a Member of Congress or by a committee or subcommittee of either House of Congress or a joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate; or (cc) who is appointed to a position, the duties of which are equivalent to those of a Senior Executive Service position (within the meaning of section 3132(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code). The term covered employee includes an applicant for employment in a covered position and a former covered employee.

(h) "Covered position" means any position that is or will be held by a covered employee.

(i) "Disabled veteran" means a person who was separated under honorable conditions from active duty in the armed forces performed at any time and who has established the present existence of a service-connected disability or is receiving compensation, disability retirement benefits, or pensions because of a public statute administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs or a military department.

(j) Employee of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol includes any employee of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol or the Botanic Gardens.

(k) Employee of the Capitol Police Board includes any member or officer of the Capitol Police.

H Regs: (l) Employee of the House of Representatives includes an individual occupying a position the pay of which is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or another official designated by the House of Representatives, or any employment position in an entity that is paid with funds derived from the clerk-hire allowance of the House of Representatives but not any such individual employed by any entity listed in subparagraphs (3) through (8) of paragraph (g) above nor any individual described in subparagraphs (aa) through (dd) of paragraph (g) section 1.102 of the regulations classified with an "H" classification.

S Regs: (l) Employee of the House of Representatives includes an individual occupying a position the pay of which is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or another official designated by the House of Representatives, or any employment position in an entity that is paid with funds derived from the clerk-hire allowance of the House of Representatives but not

any such individual employed by any entity listed in subparagraphs (3) through (8) of paragraph (g) above nor any individual described in subparagraphs (aa) through (dd) of paragraph (g) section 1.102 of the regulations classified with an "H" classification.

C Regs: (1) Employee of the House of Representatives includes an individual occupying a position the pay of which is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or another official designated by the House of Representatives, or any employment position in an entity that is paid with funds derived from the clerk-hire allowance of the House of Representatives but not any such individual employed by any entity listed in paragraph (g) above nor any individual described in subparagraphs (aa) through (dd) of paragraph (g) of section 1.102 of the regulations classified with an "H" classification.

H Regs: (m) Employee of the Senate includes any employee whose pay is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, but not any such individual employed by any entity listed in subparagraphs (3) through (8) of paragraph (g) above nor any individual described in subparagraphs (aa) through (ee) of paragraph (g) of section 1.102 of the regulations classified with an "S" classification.

S Regs: (m) Employee of the Senate includes any employee whose pay is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, but not any such individual employed by any entity listed in subparagraphs (3) through (8) of paragraph (g) above nor any individual described in subparagraphs (aa) through (ee) of paragraph (g) of section 1.102 of the regulations classified with an "S" classification.

C Regs: (m) Employee of the Senate includes any employee whose pay is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, but not any such individual employed by any entity listed in paragraph (g) above nor any individual described in subparagraphs (aa) through (ee) of paragraph (g) of section 1.102 of the regulations classified with an "S" classification.

H Regs: (n) "Employing office" means: (1) the personal office of a Member of the House of Representatives; (2) a committee of the House of Representatives or a joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate; or (3) any other office headed by a person with the final authority to appoint, hire, discharge, and set the terms, conditions, or privileges of the employment of an employee of the House of Representatives or the Senate.

S Regs: (n) "Employing office" means: (1) the personal office of a Senator; (2) a committee of the Senate or a joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate; or (3) any other office headed by a person with the final authority to appoint, or be directed by a Member of Congress to appoint, hire, discharge, and set the terms, conditions, or privileges of the employment of an employee of the House of Representatives or the Senate.

C Regs: (n) "Employing office" means: the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, the Capitol Police, the Congressional Budget Office, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, the Office of the Attending Physician, and the Office of Compliance.

(o) "Office" means the Office of Compliance.

(p) "Preference eligible" means veterans, spouses, widows, widowers or mothers who meet the definition of "preference eligible" in 5 U.S.C. §2108(3)(A)-(G).

(q) "Qualified applicant" means an applicant for a covered position whom an employing office deems to satisfy the requisite minimum job-related requirements of the position. Where the employing office uses an entrance examination or evaluation for a covered position that is numerically scored, the

term "qualified applicant" shall mean that the applicant has received a passing score on the examination or evaluation.

(r) "Separated under honorable conditions" means either an honorable or a general discharge from the armed forces. The Department of Defense is responsible for administering and defining military discharges.

(s) "Uniformed services" means the armed forces, the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, and the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(t) "VEOA" means the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act of 1998 (Pub. L. 105-339, 112 Stat. 3182).

(u) "Veterans" means persons as defined in 5 U.S.C. §2108(1), or any superseding legislation.

SEC. 1.103. ADOPTION OF REGULATIONS.

(a) Adoption of regulations. Section 4(c)(4)(A) of the VEOA generally authorizes the Board to issue regulations to implement section 4(c). In addition, section 4(c)(4)(B) of the VEOA directs the Board to promulgate regulations that are "the same as the most relevant substantive regulations (applicable with respect to the Executive branch) promulgated to implement the statutory provisions referred to in paragraph (2)" of section 4(c) of the VEOA. Those statutory provisions are section 2108, sections 3309 through 3312, and subchapter I of chapter 35, of title 5, United States Code. The regulations issued by the Board herein are on all matters for which section 4(c)(4)(B) of the VEOA requires a regulation to be issued. Specifically, it is the Board's considered judgment based on the information available to it at the time of promulgation of these regulations, that, with the exception of the regulations adopted and set forth herein, there are no other "substantive regulations (applicable with respect to the Executive branch) promulgated to implement the statutory provisions referred to in paragraph (2)" of section 4(c) of the VEOA that need be adopted.

(b) Modification of substantive regulations. As a qualification to the statutory obligation to issue regulations that are "the same as the most substantive regulations (applicable with respect to the Executive branch)", section 4(c)(4)(B) of the VEOA authorizes the Board to "determine, for good cause shown and stated together with the regulation, that a modification of such regulations would be more effective for the implementation of the rights and protections under" section 4(c) of the VEOA.

(c) Rationale for Departure from the Most Relevant Executive Branch Regulations. The Board concludes that it must promulgate regulations accommodating the human resource systems existing in the Legislative branch; and that such regulations must take into account the fact that the Board does not possess the statutory and Executive Order based government-wide policy making authority underlying OPM's counterpart VEOA regulations governing the Executive branch. OPM's regulations are designed for the competitive service (defined in 5 U.S.C. §2102(a)(2)), which does not exist in the employing offices subject to this regulation. Therefore, to follow the OPM regulations would create detailed and complex rules and procedures for a workforce that does not exist in the Legislative branch, while providing no VEOA protections to the covered Legislative branch employees. We have chosen to propose specially tailored regulations, rather than simply to adopt those promulgated by OPM, so that we may effectuate Congress' intent in extending the principles of the veterans' preference laws to the Legislative branch through the VEOA.

SEC. 1.104. COORDINATION WITH SECTION 225 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT.

Statutory directive. Section 4(c)(4)(C) of the VEOA requires that promulgated regulations must be consistent with section 225 of the CAA. Among the relevant provisions of section 225 are subsection (f)(1), which prescribes as a rule of construction that definitions and exemptions in the laws made applicable by the CAA shall apply under the CAA, and subsection (f)(3), which states that the CAA shall not be considered to authorize enforcement of the CAA by the Executive branch.

Subpart B—Veterans' Preference—General Provisions

Sec.

1.105 Responsibility for administration of veterans' preference.

1.106 Procedures for bringing claims under the VEOA.

SEC. 1.105. RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADMINISTRATION OF VETERANS' PREFERENCE.

Subject to section 1.106, employing offices with covered employees or covered positions are responsible for making all veterans' preference determinations, consistent with the VEOA.

SEC. 1.106. PROCEDURES FOR BRINGING CLAIMS UNDER THE VEOA.

Applicants for appointment to a covered position and covered employees may contest adverse veterans' preference determinations, including any determination that a preference eligible applicant is not a qualified applicant, pursuant to sections 401-416 of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. §§1401-1416, and provisions of law referred to therein; 206a(3) of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. §§1401, section 4(c)(3) of the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act of 1998; and the Office's Procedural Rules.

Subpart C—Veterans' Preference in Appointments

Sec.

1.107 Veterans' preference in appointments to restricted covered positions.

1.108 Veterans' preference in appointments to non-restricted covered positions.

1.109 Crediting experience in appointments to covered positions.

1.110 Waiver of physical requirements in appointments to covered positions.

SEC. 1.107. VETERANS' PREFERENCE IN APPOINTMENTS TO RESTRICTED POSITIONS.

In each appointment action for the positions of custodian, elevator operator, guard, and messenger (as defined below and collectively referred to in these regulations as restricted covered positions) employing offices shall restrict competition to preference eligible applicants as long as qualified preference eligible applicants are available. The provisions of sections 1.109 and 1.110 below shall apply to the appointment of a preference eligible applicant to a restricted covered position. The provisions of section 1.108 shall apply to the appointment of a preference eligible applicant to a restricted covered position, in the event that there is more than one preference eligible applicant for the position.

Custodian—One whose primary duty is the performance of cleaning or other ordinary routine maintenance duties in or about a government building or a building under Federal control, park, monument, or other Federal reservation.

Elevator operator—One whose primary duty is the running of freight or passenger elevators. The work includes opening and closing elevator gates and doors, working elevator controls, loading and unloading the elevator, giving information and directions to passengers such as on the location of offices, and reporting problems in running the elevator.

Guard—One whose primary duty is the assignment to a station, beat, or patrol area in a Federal building or a building under Federal control to prevent illegal entry of persons or property; or required to stand watch at or to patrol a Federal reservation, industrial area, or other area designated by Federal authority, in order to protect life and property; make observations for detection of fire, trespass, unauthorized removal of public property or hazards to Federal personnel or property. The term guard does not include law enforcement officer positions of the Capitol Police.

Messenger—One whose primary duty is the supervision or performance of general messenger work (such as running errands, delivering messages, and answering call bells).

SEC. 1.108. VETERANS' PREFERENCE IN APPOINTMENTS TO NON-RESTRICTED COVERED POSITIONS.

(a) Where an employing office has duly adopted a policy requiring the numerical scoring or rating of applicants for covered positions, the employing office shall add points to the earned ratings of those preference eligible applicants who receive passing scores in an entrance examination, in a manner that is proportionately comparable to the points prescribed in 5 U.S.C. § 3309. For example, five preference points shall be granted to preference eligible applicants in a 100-point system, one point shall be granted in a 20-point system, and so on.

(b) In all other situations involving appointment to a covered position, employing offices shall consider veterans' preference eligibility as an affirmative factor in the employing office's determination of who will be appointed from among qualified applicants.

SEC. 1.109. CREDITING EXPERIENCE IN APPOINTMENTS TO COVERED POSITIONS.

When considering applicants for covered positions in which experience is an element of qualification, employing offices shall provide preference eligible applicants with credit:

(a) for time spent in the military service (1) as an extension of time spent in the position in which the applicant was employed immediately before his/her entrance into the military service, or (2) on the basis of actual duties performed in the military service, or (3) as a combination of both methods. Employing offices shall credit time spent in the military service according to the method that will be of most benefit to the preference eligible applicant.

(b) for all experience material to the position for which the applicant is being considered, including experience gained in religious, civic, welfare, service, and organizational activities, regardless of whether he/she received pay therefor.

SEC. 1.110. WAIVER OF PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS IN APPOINTMENTS TO COVERED POSITIONS.

(a) Subject to (c) below, in determining qualifications of a preference eligible applicant for appointment, an employing office shall waive:

(1) with respect to a preference eligible applicant, requirements as to age, height, and weight, unless the requirement is essential to the performance of the duties of the position; and

(2) with respect to a preference eligible applicant to whom it has made a conditional offer of employment, physical requirements if, in the opinion of the employing office, on the basis of evidence before it, including any recommendation of an accredited physician submitted by the preference eligible applicant, the preference eligible applicant is physically able to perform efficiently the duties of the position;

(b) Subject to (c) below, if an employing office determines, on the basis of evidence be-

fore it, including any recommendation of an accredited physician submitted by the preference eligible applicant, that an applicant to whom it has made a conditional offer of employment is preference eligible as a disabled veteran as described in 5 U.S.C. § 2108(3)(c) and who has a compensable service-connected disability of 30 percent or more is not able to fulfill the physical requirements of the covered position, the employing office shall notify the preference eligible applicant of the reasons for the determination and of the right to respond and to submit additional information to the employing office, within 15 days of the date of the notification. The director of the employing office may, by providing written notice to the preference eligible applicant, shorten the period for submitting a response with respect to an appointment to a particular covered position, if necessary because of a need to fill the covered position immediately. Should the preference eligible applicant make a timely response, the highest ranking individual or group of individuals with authority to make employment decisions on behalf of the employing office shall render a final determination of the physical ability of the preference eligible applicant to perform the duties of the position, taking into account the response and any additional information provided by the preference eligible applicant. When the employing office has completed its review of the proposed disqualification on the basis of physical disability, it shall send its findings to the preference eligible applicant.

(c) Nothing in this section shall relieve an employing office of any obligations it may have pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq.) as applied by section 102(a)(3) of the Act, 2 U.S.C. § 1302(a)(3).

Subpart D—Veterans' preference in reductions in force.

Sec.

1.111 Definitions applicable in reductions in force.

1.112 Application of preference in reductions in force.

1.113 Crediting experience in reductions in force.

1.114 Waiver of physical requirements in reductions in force.

1.115 Transfer of functions.

SEC. 1.111. DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE IN REDUCTIONS IN FORCE.

(a) Competing covered employees are the covered employees within a particular position or job classification, at or within a particular competitive area, as those terms are defined below.

(b) Competitive area is that portion of the employing office's organizational structure, as determined by the employing office, in which covered employees compete for retention. A competitive area must be defined solely in terms of the employing office's organizational unit(s) and geographical location, and it must include all employees within the competitive area so defined. A competitive area may consist of all or part of an employing office. The minimum competitive area is a department or subdivision of the employing office within the local commuting area.

(c) Position classifications or job classifications are determined by the employing office, and shall refer to all covered positions within a competitive area that are in the same grade, occupational level or classification, and which are similar enough in duties, qualification requirements, pay schedules, tenure (type of appointment) and working conditions so that an employing office may reassign the incumbent of one position to any of the other positions in the position classification without undue interruption.

(d) Preference Eligibles. For the purpose of applying veterans' preference in reductions in force, except with respect to the application of section 1.114 of these regulations regarding the waiver of physical requirements, the following shall apply:

(1) "active service" has the meaning given it by section 101 of title 37;

(2) "a retired member of a uniformed service" means a member or former member of a uniformed service who is entitled, under statute, to retired, retirement, or retainer pay on account of his/her service as such a member; and

(3) a preference eligible covered employee who is a retired member of a uniformed service is considered a preference eligible only if (A) his/her retirement was based on disability—

(i) resulting from injury or disease received in line of duty as a direct result of armed conflict; or

(ii) caused by an instrumentality of war and incurred in the line of duty during a period of war as defined by sections 101 and 1101 of title 38;

(B) his/her service does not include twenty or more years of full-time active service, regardless of when performed but not including periods of active duty for training; or

(C) on November 30, 1964, he/she was employed in a position to which this subchapter applies and thereafter he/she continued to be so employed without a break in service of more than 30 days.

The definition of "preference eligible" as set forth in 5 U.S.C 2108 and section 1.102(p) of these regulations shall apply to waivers of physical requirements in determining an employee's qualifications for retention under section 1.114 of these regulations.

H&S Regs: (e) Reduction in force is any termination of a covered employee's employment or the reduction in pay and/or position grade of a covered employee for more than 30 days and that may be required for budgetary or workload reasons, changes resulting from reorganization, or the need to make room for an employee with reemployment or restoration rights. The term "reduction in force" does not encompass a termination or other personnel action: (1) predicated upon performance, conduct or other grounds attributable to an employee, or (2) involving an employee who is employed by the employing office on a temporary basis, or (3) attributable to a change in party leadership or majority party status within the House of Congress where the employee is employed.

C Regs: (e) Reduction in force is any termination of a covered employee's employment or the reduction in pay and/or position grade of a covered employee for more than 30 days and that may be required for budgetary or workload reasons, changes resulting from reorganization, or the need to make room for an employee with reemployment or restoration rights. The term "reduction in force" does not encompass a termination or other personnel action: (1) predicated upon performance, conduct or other grounds attributable to an employee, or (2) involving an employee who is employed by the employing office on a temporary basis.

(f) Undue interruption is a degree of interruption that would prevent the completion of required work by a covered employee 90 days after the employee has been placed in a different position under this part. The 90-day standard should be considered within the allowable limits of time and quality, taking into account the pressures of priorities, deadlines, and other demands. However, work generally would not be considered to be unduly interrupted if a covered employee needs more than 90 days after the reduction in force to perform the optimum quality or quantity of work. The 90-day standard may

be extended if placement is made under this part to a program accorded low priority by the employing office, or to a vacant position.

SEC. 1.112. APPLICATION OF PREFERENCE IN REDUCTIONS IN FORCE.

Prior to carrying out a reduction in force that will affect covered employees, employing offices shall determine which, if any, covered employees within a particular group of competing covered employees are entitled to veterans' preference eligibility status in accordance with these regulations. In determining which covered employees will be retained, employing offices will treat veterans' preference as the controlling factor in retention decisions among such competing covered employees, regardless of length of service or performance, provided that the preference eligible employee's performance has not been determined to be unacceptable. Provided, a preference eligible employee who is a "disabled veteran" under section 1.102(i) above who has a compensable service-connected disability of 30 percent or more and whose performance has not been determined to be unacceptable by an employing office is entitled to be retained in preference to other preference eligible employees. Provided, this section does not relieve an employing office of any greater obligation it may be subject to pursuant to the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (29 U.S.C. § 2101 et seq.) as applied by section 102(a)(9) of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. § 1302(a)(9).

SEC. 1.113. CREDITING EXPERIENCE IN REDUCTIONS IN FORCE.

In computing length of service in connection with a reduction in force, the employing office shall provide credit to preference eligible covered employees as follows:

(a) a preference eligible covered employee who is not a retired member of a uniformed service is entitled to credit for the total length of time in active service in the armed forces;

(b) a preference eligible covered employee who is a retired member of a uniformed service is entitled to credit for:

(1) the length of time in active service in the armed forces during a war, or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized; or

(2) the total length of time in active service in the armed forces if he is included under 5 U.S.C. § 3501(a)(3)(A), (B), or (C); and

(c) a preference eligible covered employee is entitled to credit for:

(1) service rendered as an employee of a county committee established pursuant to section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Allotment Act or of a committee or association of producers described in section 10(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, reenacted with amendments by the Agriculture Marketing Agreement Act of 1937; and

(2) service rendered as an employee described in 5 U.S.C. § 2105(c) if such employee moves or has moved, on or after January 1, 1966, without a break in service of more than 3 days, from a position in a nonappropriated fund instrumentality of the Department of Defense or the Coast Guard to a position in the Department of Defense or the Coast Guard, respectively, that is not described in 5 U.S.C. § 2105(c).

SEC. 1.114. WAIVER OF PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS IN REDUCTIONS IN FORCE.

(a) If an employing office determines, on the basis of evidence before it, that a covered employee is preference eligible, the employing office shall waive, in determining the covered employee's retention status in a reduction in force:

(1) requirements as to age, height, and weight, unless the requirement is essential to the performance of the duties of the position; and

(2) physical requirements if, in the opinion of the employing office, on the basis of evidence before it, including any recommendation of an accredited physician submitted by the employee, the preference eligible covered employee is physically able to perform efficiently the duties of the position.

(b) If an employing office determines that a covered employee who is a preference eligible as a disabled veteran as described in 5 U.S.C. § 2108(3)(c) and has a compensable service-connected disability of 30 percent or more is not able to fulfill the physical requirements of the covered position, the employing office shall notify the preference eligible covered employee of the reasons for the determination and of the right to respond and to submit additional information to the employing office within 15 days of the date of the notification. Should the preference eligible covered employee make a timely response, the highest ranking individual or group of individuals with authority to make employment decisions on behalf of the employing office, shall render a final determination of the physical ability of the preference eligible covered employee to perform the duties of the covered position, taking into account the evidence before it, including the response and any additional information provided by the preference eligible. When the employing office has completed its review of the proposed disqualification on the basis of physical disability, it shall send its findings to the preference eligible covered employee.

(c) Nothing in this section shall relieve an employing office of any obligation it may have pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq.) as applied by section 102(a)(3) of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. § 1302(a)(3).

SEC. 1.115. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.

(a) When a function is transferred from one employing office to another employing office, each covered employee in the affected position classifications or job classifications in the function that is to be transferred shall be transferred to the receiving employing office for employment in a covered position for which he/she is qualified before the receiving employing office may make an appointment from another source to that position.

(b) When one employing office is replaced by another employing office, each covered employee in the affected position classifications or job classifications in the employing office to be replaced shall be transferred to the replacing employing office for employment in a covered position for which he/she is qualified before the replacing employing office may make an appointment from another source to that position.

Subpart E—Adoption of Veterans' preference policies, recordkeeping & informational requirements.

Sec.

1.116 Adoption of veterans' preference policy.

1.117 Preservation of records made or kept.

1.118 Dissemination of veterans' preference policies to applicants for covered positions.

1.119 Information regarding veterans' preference determinations in appointments.

1.120 Dissemination of veterans' preference policies to covered employees.

1.121 Written notice prior to a reduction in force.

SEC. 1.116. ADOPTION OF VETERANS' PREFERENCE POLICY.

No later than 120 calendar days following Congressional approval of this regulation,

each employing office that employs one or more covered employees or that seeks applicants for a covered position shall adopt its written policy specifying how it has integrated the veterans' preference requirements of the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act of 1998 and these regulations into its employment and retention processes. Each such employing office will make its policies available to applicants for appointment to a covered position and to covered employees in accordance with these regulations. The act of adopting a veterans' preference policy shall not relieve any employing office of any other responsibility or requirement of the Veterans Employment Opportunity Act of 1998 or these regulations. An employing office may amend or replace its veterans' preference policies as it deems necessary or appropriate, so long as the resulting policies are consistent with the VEOA and these regulations.

SEC. 1.117. PRESERVATION OF RECORDS MADE OR KEPT.

An employing office that employs one or more covered employees or that seeks applicants for a covered position shall maintain any records relating to the application of its veterans' preference policy to applicants for covered positions and to workforce adjustment decisions affecting covered employees for a period of at least one year from the date of the making of the record or the date of the personnel action involved or, if later, one year from the date on which the applicant or covered employee is notified of the personnel action. Where a claim has been brought under section 401 of the CAA against an employing office under the VEOA, the respondent employing office shall preserve all personnel records relevant to the claim until final disposition of the claim. The term "personnel records relevant to the claim", for example, would include records relating to the veterans' preference determination regarding the person bringing the claim and records relating to any veterans' preference determinations regarding other applicants for the covered position the person sought, or records relating to the veterans' preference determinations regarding other covered employees in the person's position or job classification. The date of final disposition of the charge or the action means the latest of the date of expiration of the statutory period within which the aggrieved person may file a complaint with the Office or in a U.S. District Court or, where an action is brought against an employing office by the aggrieved person, the date on which such litigation is terminated.

SEC. 1.118. DISSEMINATION OF VETERANS' PREFERENCE POLICIES TO APPLICANTS FOR COVERED POSITIONS.

(a) An employing office shall state in any announcements and advertisements it makes concerning vacancies in covered positions that the staffing action is governed by the VEOA.

(b) An employing office shall invite applicants for a covered position to identify themselves as veterans' preference eligible applicants, provided that in doing so:

(1) the employing office shall state clearly on any written application or questionnaire used for this purpose or make clear orally, if a written application or questionnaire is not used, that the requested information is intended for use solely in connection with the employing office's obligations and efforts to provide veterans' preference to preference eligible applicants in accordance with the VEOA;

(2) the employing office shall state clearly that disabled veteran status is requested on a voluntary basis, that it will be kept confidential in accordance with the Americans

with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq.) as applied by section 102(a)(3) of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. § 1302(a)(3), that refusal to provide it will not subject the individual to any adverse treatment except the possibility of an adverse determination regarding the individual's status as a preference eligible applicant as a disabled veteran under the VEOA, and that any information obtained in accordance with this section concerning the medical condition or history of an individual will be collected, maintained and used only in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq.) as applied by section 102(a)(3) of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. § 1302(a)(3); and

(3) the employing office shall state clearly that applicants may request information about the employing office's veterans' preference policies as they relate to appointments to covered positions, and shall describe the employing office's procedures for making such requests.

(c) Upon written request by an applicant for a covered position, an employing office shall provide the following information in writing:

(1) the VEOA definition of "preference eligible" as set forth in 5 U.S.C. § 2108 or any superseding legislation, providing the actual, current definition in a manner designed to be understood by applicants, along with the statutory citation;

(2) the employing office's veterans' preference policy or a summary description of the employing office's veterans' preference policy as it relates to appointments to covered positions, including any procedures the employing office shall use to identify preference eligible employees; and

(3) the employing office may provide other information to applicants regarding its veterans' preference policies and practices, but is not required to do so by these regulations.

(d) Employing offices are also expected to answer questions from applicants for covered positions that are relevant and non-confidential concerning the employing office's veterans' preference policies and practices.

SEC. 1.119. INFORMATION REGARDING VETERANS' PREFERENCE DETERMINATIONS IN APPOINTMENTS.

Upon written request by an applicant for a covered position, the employing office shall promptly provide a written explanation of the manner in which veterans' preference was applied in the employing office's appointment decision regarding that applicant. Such explanation shall include at a minimum:

(a) the employing office's veterans' preference policy or a summary description of the employing office's veterans' preference policy as it relates to appointments to covered positions; and

(b) a statement as to whether the applicant is preference eligible and, if not, a brief statement of the reasons for the employing office's determination that the applicant is not preference eligible.

SEC. 1.120. DISSEMINATION OF VETERANS' PREFERENCE POLICIES TO COVERED EMPLOYEES.

(a) If an employing office that employs one or more covered employees provides any written guidance to such employees concerning employee rights generally or reductions in force more specifically, such as in a written employee policy, manual or handbook, such guidance must include information concerning veterans' preference under the VEOA, as set forth in subsection (b) of this regulation.

(b) Written guidances described in subsection (a) above shall include, at a minimum:

(1) the VEOA definition of veterans' "preference eligible" as set forth in 5 U.S.C. § 2108

or any superseding legislation, providing the actual, current definition along with the statutory citation;

(2) the employing office's veterans' preference policy or a summary description of the employing office's veterans' preference policy as it relates to reductions in force, including the procedures the employing office shall take to identify preference eligible employees; and

(3) the employing office may provide other information in its guidances regarding its veterans' preference policies and practices, but is not required to do so by these regulations.

(c) Employing offices are also expected to answer questions from covered employees that are relevant and non-confidential concerning the employing office's veterans' preference policies and practices.

SEC. 1.121. WRITTEN NOTICE PRIOR TO A REDUCTION IN FORCE.

(a) Except as provided under subsection (c), a covered employee may not be released due to a reduction in force, unless the covered employee and the covered employee's exclusive representative for collective-bargaining purposes (if any) are given written notice, in conformance with the requirements of paragraph (b), at least 60 days before the covered employee is so released.

(b) Any notice under paragraph (a) shall include—

(1) the personnel action to be taken with respect to the covered employee involved;

(2) the effective date of the action;

(3) a description of the procedures applicable in identifying employees for release;

(4) the covered employee's competitive area;

(5) the covered employee's eligibility for veterans' preference in retention and how that preference eligibility was determined;

(6) the retention status and preference eligibility of the other employees in the affected position classifications or job classifications within the covered employee's competitive area, by providing:

(A) a list of all covered employee(s) in the covered employee's position classification or job classification and competitive area who will be retained by the employing office, identifying those employees by job title only and stating whether each such employee is preference eligible; and

(B) a list of all covered employee(s) in the covered employee's position classification or job classification and competitive area who will not be retained by the employing office, identifying those employees by job title only and stating whether each such employee is preference eligible; and

(7) a description of any appeal or other rights which may be available.

(c) The director of the employing office may, in writing, shorten the period of advance notice required under subsection (a), with respect to a particular reduction in force, if necessary because of circumstances not reasonably foreseeable.

(d) No notice period may be shortened to less than 30 days under this subsection.

COMMENDING SENATOR BARBARA MIKULSKI

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, on January 5, 2011, Senator BARBARA MIKULSKI of Maryland became the longest-serving female Senator in the history of our country. Breaking this record, which was set by an extraordinary woman in her own time Margaret Chase Smith of Maine—is only one of many milestones BARBARA MIKULSKI has reached during her tenure

in elective office. Additional milestones are: first female Democrat to serve in both Chambers of Congress; the first female Democrat elected to the Senate without succeeding a husband or a father; and the first female to chair one of the most sought-after Appropriations subcommittees. The history books will rightly mark these achievements for the benefit of generations to come.

In addition, BARBARA MIKULSKI is known and will be remembered as a fierce fighter for the people of Maryland, an advocate for working families, the small business owner, and seniors looking for help and support in their later years. Her advocacy for and in defense of Federal workers is legendary. They may be faceless bureaucrats to some, but to Senator MIKULSKI they are her friends and neighbors. And they most certainly have found a champion in BARBARA MIKULSKI. Every day, she brings that definitive fighting spirit to the Senate, championing the causes she holds dear—women's health, extended access to higher education, the concerns of our Nation's veterans and the advancement of our space program, to name just a few. She is renowned in the Halls of Congress for her toughness and tenacity, commanding the respect and appreciation of her constituents and people across the country.

Besides these milestones and significant legislative accomplishments, it is also important to note Senator MIKULSKI's unique willingness and enthusiasm for mentoring others. I have been the beneficiary of her special attention, guidance and sage advice, as have many of my peers. She has helped us find our footing and navigate the peculiar ways of the Senate. It is truly extraordinary—and one of her most admirable qualities—that someone of her stature, who wields so much influence, always seems to be able to find the time to help and take interest in others, women in particular. Senator MIKULSKI is a remarkable leader in that way. She continues to serve as an inspiration to us all. I know she will remain a pathfinder, a visionary and a courageous leader for the people of Maryland and for our Nation. Another Barbara—Barbara Coloroso, the international bestselling author on parenting and teaching—once observed that "the beauty of empowering others is that your own power is not diminished in the process." That truth holds special meaning for those of us fortunate enough to have been empowered through our association and friendship with the senior Senator from Maryland.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, as we embark on a new year and a new Congress, I stand here today to congratulate my colleague, BARBARA MIKULSKI, on becoming the longest serving female Senator in our Nation's history. Her work in these Halls has made our country stronger. And in a place where partisan rancor too often rules the day, she has established a legacy of