

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF FINAL REGULATIONS PURSUANT TO THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

MAY 16, 2022.

Hon. PATRICK J. LEAHY,
*President Pro Tempore of the Senate,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: On May 10, 2022, the House of Representatives passed House Resolution 1096, thereby approving the regulations adopted by the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights that were promulgated under section 220(e)(1) of the Congressional Accountability Act (CAA), 2 U.S.C. § 1351(e)(1), to the extent such regulations are consistent with the provisions of the CAA. The approved regulations govern unionizing and collective bargaining rights in the House offices listed in section 220(e)(2) of the CAA.

Section 304 of the CAA, (2 U.S.C. § 1384) provides that, after congressional approval of substantive regulations, the Board shall submit the regulations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate. Accordingly, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, I am transmitting the enclosed Notice of Issuance of Final Regulations, together with a copy of the final regulations.

The CAA further specifies that the enclosed notice be published in the Congressional Record on the first day on which both the House and the Senate are in session following this transmittal. Because the approved regulations only govern rights in the House offices listed in section 220(e)(2) of the CAA, the Board requests publication only in the Congressional Record for the House.

Sincerely,

BARBARA CHILDS WALLACE,
*Chair of the Board of Directors,
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.*

Attachment.

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF FINAL REGULATIONS

The Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (CAA) was enacted into law on January 23, 1995. In general, the CAA applies the rights and protections of 14 federal labor and employment law statutes to covered congressional employees and employing offices. Section 220 of the CAA addresses the application of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code (chapter 71), relating to Federal Service Labor-Management Relations. Section 220(a) of the CAA applies the rights, protections, and responsibilities established under sections 7102, 7106, 7111 through 7117, 7119 through 7122, and 7131 of chapter 71 to employing offices, covered employees, and representatives of covered employees.

Section 220(d) of the Act requires the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights (Board) to issue regulations to implement section 220. The Board adopted final regulations under section 220(d) on July 9, 1996; Congress subsequently approved those regulations; and they became effective on November 30, 1996.

Section 220(e)(1) of the CAA further requires that the Board issue regulations “on the manner and extent to which the requirements and exemptions of chapter 71 . . . should apply to covered employees who are employed in the offices listed in” section 220(e)(2). The offices listed in section 220(e)(2) include:

- (A) the personal office of any Member of the House of Representatives;
- (B) a standing, select, special, permanent, temporary, or other committee of the House of Representatives;
- (C) the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Major-

ity Leader of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Offices of the Chief Deputy Majority Whips, the Offices of the Chief Deputy Minority Whips, and the following offices within the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives: Offices of Legislative Operations, Official Reporters of Debate, Official Reporters to Committees, Printing Services, and Legislative Information;

(D) the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Office of the General Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, and the Office of the Law Revision Counsel;

(E) the offices of any caucus or party organization within the House of Representatives;

(F) the Office of the Majority Whip of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Minority Whip of the House of Representatives, the Office of House Employment Counsel, the Immediate Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Immediate Office of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, the Office of Legislative Computer Systems of the House of Representatives, the Office of Finance of the House of Representatives, and the Immediate Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

On August 19, 1996, the Board, pursuant to section 220(e)(1), adopted and submitted for publication in the Congressional Record Regulations Relating to the House of Representatives and Its Employing Offices, which are attached to this Notice. On May 10, 2022, the House of Representatives passed House Resolution 1096, thereby approving these regulations to the extent such regulations are consistent with the provisions of the CAA.

Section 220(f)(2) of the CAA provides that, “[w]ith respect to the offices listed in subsection (e)(2), to the covered employees of such offices, and to representatives of such employees, [section 220] shall be effective on the effective date of regulations under subsection (e).” Pursuant to section 304 of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. § 1384, approved regulations become effective not less than 60 days after the date on which they are published in the Congressional Record. Although the Board has the authority to provide for an earlier effective date for good cause found, the Board does not find good cause to provide for an earlier effective date for these regulations. Therefore, these regulations will become effective 60 days after the date on which they are published in the Congressional Record.

Accordingly, having now been approved by the House, the Board submits its regulations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for publication in the Congressional Record.

BARBARA CHILDS WALLACE,
*Chair of the Board of Directors,
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.*

FINAL REGULATIONS

Regulations Relating to the House of Representatives and Its Employing Offices

H Series

H2472 Specific regulations regarding certain offices of Congress

H2472.1 Purpose and Scope

The regulations contained in this section implement the provisions of chapter 71 as applied by section 220 of the CAA to covered employees in the following employing offices:

- (A) the personal office of any Member of the House of Representatives;
- (B) a standing, select, special, permanent, temporary, or other committee of the House of Representatives;
- (C) the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Major-

(C) the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Offices of the Chief Deputy Majority Whips, the Offices of the Chief Deputy Minority Whips, and the following offices within the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives: Offices of Legislative Operations, Official Reporters of Debate, Official Reporters to Committees, Printing Services, and Legislative Information;

(D) the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Office of the General Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, and the Office of the Law Revision Counsel;

(E) the offices of any caucus or party organization within the House of Representatives;

(F) the Office of the Majority Whip of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Minority Whip of the House of Representatives, the Office of House Employment Counsel, the Immediate Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Immediate Office of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, the Office of Legislative Computer Systems of the House of Representatives, the Office of Finance of the House of Representatives, and the Immediate Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

H2472.2 Application of Chapter 71

(a) The requirements and exemptions of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, as made applicable by section 220 of the CAA, shall apply to covered employees who are employed in the offices listed in section H2472.1 in the same manner and to the same extent as those requirements and exemptions are applied to other covered employees.

(b) The regulations of the Office, as set forth at section 2420-29 and 2470-71, shall apply to the employing offices listed in section H2472.1, covered employees who are employed in those offices, and representatives of those employees.

MORNING BUSINESS

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT SCHOOL OF LAW

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize the University of Connecticut School of Law as it celebrates 100 years of extraordinary legal education.

In 1921, George William Lillard and Caroline Eiermann Lillard founded the Hartford College of Law to provide Hartford insurance company employees with a legal education. Among the members of the first graduating class was Miss J. Agnes Burns, who was the first female attorney to present to the Connecticut Supreme Court.

The college continued to grow during the 1930s, even amid unstable economic times. It reached a student body of 100 part-time night students with three full-time instructors. In September 1933, the American Bar Association—ABA—approved the college, and the examining committee of the Connecticut

Bar Association accredited the institution. The Hartford College of Law also appointed their first full-time dean, Thomas A. Larremore. Within the decade, the school amended the charter to organize the college as a nonprofit educational corporation and added the day division program to allow for full-time study.

During World War II, when enrollment dropped dramatically, the University of Connecticut, based in Storrs, CT, agreed to take responsibility for the Hartford College of Law to prevent it from closing. The initial lease was for 5 years, and the full title was conveyed to the university on September 1, 1948, renaming the college as the University of Connecticut School of Law. The first class at the newly established school of law was also the first class to have all of its members pass the State bar.

In 1964, a new home for the law school was opened, with a modern look designed by the architect of the Storrs campus' renowned Jorgensen Auditorium, Frederic C. Teich. The West Hartford News called the law school's new campus reveal a "most significant event in our state's history." The opening received an entire section in the local newspaper, including a two-page photo layout and an article praising the building's lighting and the library's book collection and technological elements.

With the new building came a 40-percent increase in admissions. Soon, the new building was overflowing, and by the late 1970s, the ABA expressed concerns about the facilities meeting accreditation standards. In June 1978, Governor Ella Grasso signed legislation that allowed for the purchase and renovation of the then empty Hartford Seminary campus to accommodate the increased demand for legal education. The law school remains at that location, housed in a beautiful campus, with ornate structures befitting a century old, august institution.

Since its founding, the University of Connecticut School of Law has grown exponentially in both size and stature. It opened its first clinic, the Criminal Clinic, in 1969. Further degree programs were also established: in 1994, its first LLM program, in U.S. legal studies; and in 2013, the doctor of the science of laws program.

Many illustrious alumni have entered public service, working on behalf of the State and the Nation. Others have contributed to the ongoing evolution of the law, especially in areas such as property, tax, and insurance law. The law school, through its clinics, has assisted many Connecticut residents who otherwise could not afford lawyers.

As the former Connecticut Attorney General, I can attest to the fact that many of the assistant attorneys general, who graduated from the law school, provided the State with dedicated and insightful legal representation.

On October 25, 2021, hundreds of students, alumni, faculty, and staff cele-

brated Founders' Day, in honor of the Lillards. The event began a yearlong celebration, which culminates on June 11, 2022, with the centennial gala.

The University of Connecticut School of Law has had an immeasurable impact on our State and countless residents. As the school celebrates its centennial, I applaud its exemplary record of success and achievement. I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating the University of Connecticut School of Law on 100 years of excellence.●

TRIBUTE TO STEVEN E. BERGER

• Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the legacy and impact of Steve Berger, follower of Christ and beloved pastor, leader, mentor, and friend.

Since Steve was called to serve the ministry more than 30 years ago, he has been a giant in the faith. His passion, his boldness, and his resolve in spreading love and the glory of God has been an inspiration to so many, and has truly been a force for good in our community.

I commend the devotion to faith that marks Steve's life and has marked the lives of many others in turn. Through Steve's courageous preaching and wise leadership, Grace Chapel has transcended the walls of the local church and has seen such success across our great State.

Steve has always been one to lead by example, constantly showing his relentless love for the hurting, oppressed, and impoverished across the globe. Steve's profound devotion has taken him to some of the farthest comers of the world to serve, help, and save those who are suffering. Steve has brokered peace in war-torn countries and has been a faithful, generous, and loving friend to Israel. He has brought God's healing to the wounded, His Word to the burdened, His sustenance to the poor, and His hope to the persecuted.

And so it is with a glad and grateful heart that today I rise to affirm and honor the tremendous influence of Steve Berger.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 91. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, as the "Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 92. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, as the "Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office".

H.R. 207. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 215 1st Avenue in Amory, Mississippi, as the "Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. 'Rabbit' Kennedy Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 209. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 305 Highway 15 North in Pontotoc, Mississippi, as the "Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building".

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H.R. 903. An act to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3508. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 West Main Street, in Honeoye Falls, New York, as the "CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office".

H.R. 5129. An act to amend the Community Services Block Grant Act to reauthorize and modernize the Act.

The message further announced that pursuant to section 201(b) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6431), and the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Speaker appoints the following individuals on the part of the House of Representatives to the Commission on International Religious Freedom for a term effective May 14, 2022, and ending May 14, 2024: Mr. Nury Turkel of Alexandria, Virginia, Mr. Frank R. Wolf of Vienna, Virginia, to succeed Ms. Anurima Bhargava of Chicago, Illinois, and Dr. David G. Curry of Corona Del Mar, California, to succeed Dr. James W. Carr of Searcy, Arkansas.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 1687(b)(1)(A-B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2022 (Public Law 117-81), the Minority Leader appoints the following member to the Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States: Mr. Matthew Kroenig of McLean, Virginia.

The message further announced that pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 2702, the Minority Leader reappoints the following member to the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress: Mr. Gunter Waibel of Oakland, California.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 91. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, as the "Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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