To establish a commission to review certain regulatory obstacles to preparedness for, response to, and recovery from the Coronavirus SARS–CoV–2 pandemic and other pandemics, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. PORTMAN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on ______.

A BILL

To establish a commission to review certain regulatory obstacles to preparedness for, response to, and recovery from the Coronavirus SARS–CoV–2 pandemic and other pandemics, and for other purposes.

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

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

4 (a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “Pandemic Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Act of 2020”.

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:
SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that:

(1) Federal regulation serves important goals and has achieved important objectives. The accumulation of Federal regulations over the decades, however, is of concern. The Code of Federal Regulations currently contains over 180,000 pages of regulations, many of which may be outdated, no longer needed, or duplicative.

(2) Unneeded or inefficient regulation reduces the ability of United States employers and workers to generate and obtain more jobs and higher wages. It also increases the expenses of United States households and hinders the overall performance and competitiveness of the United States economy in the global marketplace.

(3) Unneeded or inefficient regulation is particularly problematic as United States employers, workers, and households continue to respond to and seek to recover from the Coronavirus SARS–CoV–2 pandemic of 2019–2020.
(4) A timely and prioritized review of existing regulations to identify those that can and should be modified, consolidated, harmonized, or repealed to promote higher jobs and wages, reduce household expenses, and improve economic performance and competitiveness in and by the United States is needed.

(5) Such a review, moreover, is needed to accelerate and strengthen the recovery of United States employers, workers, and households from the Coronavirus SARS–CoV–2 pandemic and ensure that Federal regulations do not inhibit or impede preparedness for and effective responses to future pandemics.

(6) The establishment of an expert commission, charged to conduct such a review and recommend to Congress legislation to effectuate a prioritized set of regulatory modifications, consolidations, harmonizations, and repeals, can ensure that such a review will be completed in the timeliest possible way.

(7) In light of the adverse impacts of and circumstances caused by the Coronavirus SARS–CoV–2 pandemic, it is particularly important that such a commission prioritize in its review the elimination of regulatory obstacles to the United States, the several States’, and the people’s preparedness for, response
to, and recovery from the health and economic effects of the Coronavirus SARS–CoV–2 pandemic of 2019–2020 and possible future pandemics, for example, regulations that—

(A) impeded preparedness for or response to the Coronavirus SARS–CoV–2 pandemic, including those that were suspended or for which enforcement was waived after the outbreak of the pandemic under the authority of Executive Order 13924 (85 Fed. Reg. 31353; relating to regulatory relief to support economic recovery) or any other authority;

(B) could impede preparedness for or response to a future pandemic;

(C) otherwise impeded or could impede health, economic performance, or the stability of wages or employment during the Coronavirus SARS–CoV–2 pandemic or a future pandemic, including those that were suspended or for which enforcement was waived after the outbreak of the pandemic under the authority of Executive Order 13924 (85 Fed. Reg. 31353; relating to regulatory relief to support economic recovery) or any other authority; and
(D) impede or could impede the recovery of health, economic performance, or wages or employment following the Coronavirus SARS–CoV–2 pandemic or a future pandemic, with a particular emphasis on impediments to recovery by persons infected by Coronavirus SARS–CoV–2 or a future pandemic disease, individuals or entities that supported or support those persons, and entities that qualify as small entities within the meaning of section 601 of title 5, United States Code, and those entities’ employees, contractors, or investors, including by impeding—

(i) access to health care or health care equipment or supplies;

(ii) access to employment;

(iii) access to public or private assistance;

(iv) consumer or business spending, investment, or access to capital or credit;

or

(v) other consumer or business activity, including hiring and education or retraining.
SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Pandemic Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Commission established under section 4.

(2) COMMISSION BILL.—The term “Commission bill” means a bill consisting of the proposed legislative language of the Commission recommended under section 5(h)(2)(C) and introduced under section 5(i)(1).

(3) COVERED REGULATION.—The term “covered regulation” means a regulation that has been finalized not later than the date on which the Commission is established.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the legislative branch a commission to be known as the “Pandemic Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Commission”.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of 9 members, of whom—

(A) 1 member shall be appointed by the President, and shall serve as the Chair of the Commission;
(B) 2 members shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate; 

(C) 2 members shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate; 

(D) 2 members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and 

(E) 2 members shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(2) DATE.—The appointment of the members of the Commission shall be made not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) QUALIFICATIONS.—

(A) CHAIR.—The Chair of the Commission shall be an individual with expertise and experience in rulemaking, such as past Administrators of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, past chairs of the Administrative Conference of the United States, and other individuals with similar expertise and experience in rulemaking affairs and the administration of regulatory reviews.

(B) MEMBERS.—Members appointed to the Commission shall be prominent citizens of the United States with national recognition and a
significant depth of experience and responsibilities in matters relating to, generally and with respect to the matters identified in section 2—
(i) government service;
(ii) regulatory policy;
(iii) public health;
(iv) economics;
(v) Federal agency management,
(vi) public administration; and
(vii) law.

(4) LIMITATION.—Not more than 5 members appointed to the Commission may be from the same political party.

(e) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(d) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 15 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall hold its first meeting.

(e) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair.
(f) OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.—Each meeting of the Commission shall be open to the public.

(g) QUORUM.—Five members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(h) NONAPPLICABILITY OF THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.

SEC. 5. DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Commission is to evaluate and provide recommendations for modification, consolidation, harmonization, or repeal of covered regulations, while reducing compliance costs, encouraging growth and innovation, improving competitiveness, and protecting public health, safety, and welfare.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Commission shall—

(1) prioritize in its analysis of covered regulations, those covered regulations—

(A) for which modification, consolidation, harmonization, or repeal could assist in the United States’—

(i) recovery from or continued response to the adverse health and economic
impacts of the Coronavirus SARS–CoV–2 pandemic; or

(ii) preparedness for, response to, or recovery from a future pandemic;

(B) that impose disproportionately high costs on a small entity (as defined in section 601 of title 5, United States Code);

(C) that impose substantial paperwork burdens; or

(D) that could be strengthened in their effectiveness while reducing regulatory costs;

(2) consider in its analysis of covered regulations the regulatory principles articulated in section 1 of Executive Order 12866 (58 Fed. Reg. 51735; relating to regulatory planning and review);

(3) solicit and review comments from the public on the covered regulations described in this section; and

(4) develop a set of covered regulations to modify, consolidate, harmonize, or repeal, with input from each appropriate issuing agency involved, to be submitted to Congress for an up-or-down vote, with the goal of eliminating as many of the impediments described in this section as is reasonably possible.

(c) Public Comments.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after
the date of the initial meeting of the Commission,
the Commission shall initiate a process to solicit and
collect written recommendations from the general
public, interested parties, Federal agencies, and
other relevant entities regarding which covered regu-
lations should be examined.

(2) SUBMISSION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS.—The
Commission shall ensure that the process initiated
under paragraph (1) allows for recommendations to
be submitted to the Commission through the website
of the Commission, through regulations.gov, by mail,
or through any other means determined to be appro-
priate by the Commission.

(3) LENGTH OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD.—
The period for the submission of recommendations
under this subsection shall end 60 days after the
date on which the process is initiated under para-
graph (1).

(4) PUBLICATION.—At the end of the period for
the submission of recommendations under this sub-
section, all submitted recommendations shall be pub-
lished in the Federal Register and on—

(A) the website of the Commission; or

(B) regulations.gov.
(d) Commission Outreach.—

(1) In General.—During the public comment period described in subsection (c), the Commission shall conduct public outreach and convene focus groups to better inform the commissioners of the public’s interest and possible contributions to the work of the Commission.

(2) Focus Groups.—The focus groups required under paragraph (1) shall include individuals affiliated with the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, the Administrative Conference of the United States, the offices within Federal agencies responsible for small business affairs and regulatory compliance, experts in pandemic preparedness and response, experts in public health, and, at the discretion of the Commission, relevant stakeholders from within or outside the regulatory entities.

(e) Commission Review of Public Comments.—Not later than 15 days after the date on which the period for the submission of recommendations ends under subsection (c), the Commission shall convene to review submitted recommendations, prepare a work plan for completion of the Commission’s further work, and to identify covered regulations to modify, consolidate, harmonize, or repeal.
(f) Examination of Regulations.—

(1) Process for Examination.—In examining covered regulations under this section, the Commission shall determine the effectiveness of individual covered regulations, by using multiple resources, including the following:

(A) Quantitative metrics.

(B) Testimony from industry and agency experts, experts in pandemic preparedness and response, and experts in public health.

(C) Research from the staff of the Commission.

(2) Deadline.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Commission convenes under subsection (e), the Commission shall complete a substantial examination of covered regulations.

(g) Initial Report.—

(1) In General.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Commission convenes under subsection (e), the Commission shall publish, and make available to the public for comment, a report, which shall include—

(A) the findings and conclusions of the Commission for the improvement of covered regulations examined by the Commission; and
(B) a list of recommendations for changes to the covered regulations examined by the Commission, which may include recommendations for modification, consolidation, harmonization, or repeal of those covered regulations.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be approved by not fewer than 5 members of the Commission.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF REPORT.—The Commission shall make the report required under paragraph (1) available through the website of the Commission and in printed form.

(4) PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD.—During the 60-day period beginning on the date on which the report required under paragraph (1) is published, the Commission shall—

(A) solicit comments from the public on such report, using the same process established under subsection (c); and

(B) publish any comments received under subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the Federal Register; and

(ii) on—

(I) the website of the Commission; or
(5) Consultation.—

(A) In general.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the report required under paragraph (1) is published, the Commission shall complete a consultation with the chair and ranking minority member of the committees of jurisdiction in the House of Representatives and Senate, and with the head of each agency that has enforcement jurisdiction with respect to rules recommended for modification, consolidation, harmonization, or repeal, regarding the contents of the report.

(B) Requirements.—The consultation required under subparagraph (A) shall provide—

(i) the opportunity for the chair and ranking minority member of the committees of jurisdiction to provide substantive feedback or recommendations related to the regulatory changes contained in the report required under paragraph (1);

(ii) the opportunity for the chair and ranking minority member of the committees of jurisdiction to provide recommendations for alternative means of achieving a
reduction in regulatory costs while maintaining the same level of benefits to society; and

(iii) the opportunity for the head of each agency potentially affected by the Commission’s recommendations to provide substantive input into the reform process.

(h) Report to Congress.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the 60-day period described in subsection (g)(4) ends, the Commission shall—

(A) review any comments received under subsection (g)(4);

(B) incorporate any relevant comments received under subsection (g)(4) into the report required under subsection (g)(1); and

(C) submit the revised report to Congress.

(2) Contents.—The revised report required to be submitted to Congress under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the findings and conclusions of the Commission for the improvement of covered regulations examined by the Commission;

(B) a list of recommendations for changes to the covered regulations examined by the
Commission, which may include recommendations for modification, consolidation, harmonization, or repeal of such covered regulations; and

(C) recommended legislative language to implement the recommendations in subparagraph (B).

(i) Congressional Consideration of Legislative Language to Implement Recommendations.—

(1) Commission Bill Described.—In this subsection, the term “Commission bill” means, with respect to the Senate or the House of Representatives, a bill described as follows:

(A) The title of the bill is as follows: “A Bill to implement the recommendations of the Pandemic Preparedness, Response, and Rapid Recovery Commission.”.

(B) The bill is introduced in the House of Representatives or the Senate (as the case may be)—

(i) not later than 3 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and any day on which the House or the Senate, as the case may be, is not in session because of an adjournment sine die, a recess of
more than three days, or an adjournment
of more than three days) after the date on
which the Commission submits the revised
report to Congress under subsection
(h)(1); or

(ii) if the Congress during which the
Commission submits such report adjourns
sine die prior to the expiration of the 60-
day period which begins on the date the
Commission submits the report (excluding
Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and any
day on which neither House is in session
because of an adjournment sine die, a re-
cess of more than three days, or an ad-
journment of more than three days), on
the first day of the next Congress.

(C) The text of the bill consists exclusively
of the recommended legislative language to im-
plement the recommendations of the Commiss-
ion which is included in the revised report sub-
mitted to Congress under subsection (h)(1), as
certified by the Chair of the Commission to the
Speaker of the House of Representatives or the
President pro tempore of the Senate (as the
case may be).
(2) Consideration in the house of representatives.—

(A) Referral and reporting.—Any committee of the House of Representatives to which the Commission bill is referred shall report it to the House without amendment not later than 30 days after the date on which the Commission bill is introduced under paragraph (1). If a committee fails to report the Commission bill within that period, it shall be in order to move that the House discharge the committee from further consideration of the Commission bill. Such a motion shall not be in order after the last committee authorized to consider the Commission bill reports it to the House or after the House has disposed of a motion to discharge the Commission bill. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion except 3 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent. If such a motion is adopted, the House shall proceed immediately to consider the Commission bill in accordance with subparagraphs (B) and (C). A motion to reconsider the vote by
which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—
After the last committee authorized to consider the Commission bill reports it to the House or has been discharged (other than by motion) from its consideration, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the Commission bill in the House. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed with respect to the Commission bill. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(C) CONSIDERATION.—The Commission bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against the Commission bill and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the Commission bill to its passage without intervening motion except 10 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent and one motion to limit debate on the
Commission bill. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the Commission bill shall not be in order.

(D) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—The vote on passage of the Commission bill shall occur not later than 60 days after the date on which the Commission bill is discharged from the last committee authorized to consider the Commission bill.

(3) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

(A) COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION.—A Commission bill introduced in the Senate under paragraph (1) shall be jointly referred to the committee or committees of jurisdiction, which committees shall report the bill without any revision and with a favorable recommendation, an unfavorable recommendation, or without recommendation, not later than 30 days after the date on which the Commission bill is introduced. If any committee fails to report the bill within that period, that committee shall be automatically discharged from consideration of the bill, and the bill shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.
(B) MOTION TO PROCEED.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order, not later than 2 days of session after the date on which a Commission bill is reported or discharged from all committees to which it was referred, for the majority leader of the Senate or the majority leader’s designee to move to proceed to the consideration of the Commission bill. It shall also be in order for any Member of the Senate to move to proceed to the consideration of the Commission bill at any time after the conclusion of such 2-day period. A motion to proceed is in order even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to. All points of order against the motion to proceed to the Commission bill are waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the Commission bill is agreed to, the Commission bill shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.
(C) CONSIDERATION.—All points of order against the Commission bill and against consider-
eration of the Commission bill are waived. Con-
sideration of the Commission bill and of all de-
batable motions and appeals in connection therewith shall not exceed a total of 10 hours which shall be divided equally between the ma-
ajority and minority leaders or their designees. A motion further to limit debate on the Commis-
sion bill is in order, shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of the Members duly chosen and sworn, and is not debatable. Any debatable motion or appeal is debatable for not to exceed 1 hour, to be divided equally between those fa-
voring and those opposing the motion or appeal. All time used for consideration of the Commis-
sion bill, including time used for quorum calls and voting, shall be counted against the total 10 hours of consideration.

(D) NO AMENDMENTS.—An amendment to the Commission bill, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the Commission bill, is not in order.
(E) Vote on passage.—If the Senate has voted to proceed to the Commission bill, the vote on passage of the Commission bill shall occur immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a Commission bill, and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested. The vote on passage of the Commission bill shall occur not later than 60 days after the date on which the Commission bill is discharged from all committees to which the Commission bill was referred.

(F) Rulings of the chair on procedure.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a Commission bill shall be decided without debate.

(4) Amendment.—The Commission bill shall not be subject to amendment in either the House of Representatives or the Senate.

(5) Consideration by the other house.—

(A) In general.—If, before passing the Commission bill, one House receives from the other a Commission bill—
(i) the Commission bill of the other
House shall not be referred to a com-
mittee; and

(ii) the procedure in the receiving
House shall be the same as if no Commis-
sion bill had been received from the other
House until the vote on passage, when the
Commission bill received from the other
House shall supplant the Commission bill
of the receiving House.

(B) Revenue Measure.—This subsection
shall not apply to the House of Representa-
tives if the Commission bill received from the Senate
is a revenue measure.

(6) Rules to coordinate action with
other house.—

(A) Treatment of Commission bill of
other house.—If the Senate fails to introduce
or consider a Commission bill under this sec-
tion, the Commission bill of the House shall be
entitled to expedited floor procedures under this
section.

(B) Treatment of Companion Meas-
ures in the Senate.—If following passage of
the Commission bill in the Senate, the Senate
then receives the Commission bill from the
House of Representatives, the House-passed
Commission bill shall not be debatable. The
vote on passage of the Commission bill in the
Senate shall be considered to be the vote on
passage of the Commission bill received from
the House of Representatives.

(C) VETOES.—If the President vetoes the
Commission bill, debate on a veto message in
the Senate under this section shall be 1 hour
equally divided between the majority and minori-

(j) NOTICE TO REGULATORY AGENCIES.—

(1) ENACTMENT OF COMMISSION BILL.—If the
Commission bill is enacted into law, the President
shall—

(A) not later than 7 days after the date on
which the Commission bill is enacted into law—

(i) provide notice to the affected regu-
latory agencies; and

(ii) publish notice of enactment in the
Federal Register and online; and

(B) require affected regulatory agencies to
implement the Commission bill not later than
60 days after the date on which the Commission bill is enacted into law.

(2) Failure to Enact Commission Bill.—If the Commission bill is not enacted into law, the President shall provide notice of such failure to enact the Commission bill in the Federal Register.

SEC. 6. POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) Hearings.—The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission considers advisable to carry out this Act.

(b) Information from Federal Agencies.—

(1) In General.—The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Government, information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this Act.

(2) Provision of Information.—Each department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality shall, to the extent authorized by law, furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the chair, the chair of any subcommittee created by the
Commission, or any member designated by a majority of the Commission.

(3) **Receipt, handling, storage, and dissemination.**—Information described in this subsection shall only be received, handled, stored, and disseminated by members of the Commission and its staff consistent with all applicable statutes, regulations, and Executive orders.

(e) **Postal Services.**—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

(d) **Gifts.**—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property.

(e) **Space for Use of Commission.**—

(1) **In general.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Architect of the Capitol and the Administrator of General Services shall support on a reimbursable basis the operations of the Commission, including the identification of suitable space to house the Commission.

(2) **Lease.**—If the Architect and the Administrator are not able to make such suitable space available prior to the expiration of the 30-day period
described in paragraph (1), the Commission shall lease space to the extent that funds are available.

SEC. 7. COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—Each member of the Commission shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which such member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Commission.

(b) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

(c) STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chair of the Commission may, without regard to the civil service laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an executive director and such other additional personnel as may be necessary to enable the Commission to perform its duties.
(2) Confirmation of Executive Director.—The employment of an executive director of the Commission shall be subject to confirmation by the Commission.

(3) Compensation.—The Chair of the Commission may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel of the Commission without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for the executive director and other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(4) Agency Assistance.—Following consultation with and upon the request of the Chair of the Commission, the head of any agency may detail an employee of the agency to the Commission without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(5) GAO and OIRA Assistance.—The Comptroller General of the United States and the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs may, upon request, provide assistance, in-
including the detailing of employees, to the Commis-

sion in accordance with an agreement entered into

with the Commission.

(d) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMIT-
TENT SERVICES.—The Chair of the Commission may pro-
cure temporary and intermittent services under section
3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individ-
uals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual
rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive
Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(e) CONTRACTING AUTHORITY.—The Commission
may acquire administrative supplies and equipment for
Commission use to the extent funds are available.

(f) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.—The Administrator
of General Services shall provide to the Commission, on
a reimbursable basis, the administrative support services
necessary for the Commission to carry out its responsibil-

ities under this Act.

(g) APPLICATION OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNT-
ABILITY ACT OF 1995.—For purposes of the Congres-
sional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301 et
seq.)—

(1) the Commission shall be considered an em-

ploying office; and
(2) the employees of the Commission shall be considered covered employees.

SEC. 8. TERMINATION OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the Commission submits the report pursuant to section 5(h).

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to the Commission to carry out this Act.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Any sums appropriated under the authorization contained in this section shall remain available, without fiscal year limitation, until expended.