The FBI would like to search the travel records of a suspected terrorist to help determine if he attended a meeting with other extremists. The FBI has reason to believe the records are related to a suspected terrorist, so the SAFE Act would authorize the issuance of a subpoena.

The FBI suspects that an individual affiliated with an extremist organization is planning a terrorist attack. The FBI would like to search the suspect's computer drive to learn more about the plot without tipping off the suspect and his co-conspirators. The SAFE Act would permit the issuance of a ''sneak and peek'' warrant, and permit the FBI to delay notice of the warrant for as long as it would continue to endanger the life or physical safety of an individual, result in flight from prosecution, or result in the destruction of or tampering with the evidence sought under the warrant.

At the same time, the SAFE Act would protect innocent Americans from unchecked Government surveillance. For example:

The FBI is investigating suspected members of a terrorist cell and would like to subpoena the records of a library and a bookstore that they frequent. Currently, the FBI could subpoena all of the records of the library and bookstore, including the records of countless innocent Americans, by certifying they are sought for a terrorism investigation, the exceedingly low standard created by the PATRIOT Act. The SAFE Act would permit the FBI to obtain the records related to the suspected terrorists, but not records related to innocent Americans who are not suspected terrorists.

The FBI is tracking a suspected terrorist who is using public phones at local restaurants to do business. The PATRIOT Act would permit the issuance of a roving wiretap that would apply to any phone the suspect uses. Under the PATRIOT Act, the FBI could monitor the conversations not just of the suspect, but of innocent patrons of these restaurants. The SAFE Act would also permit the issuance of a roving wiretap that would apply to any phone the suspect uses, but would only permit the FBI to gather intelligence when they ascertain that the suspect is using a phone.

The Justice Department has argued that amending the PATRIOT Act would handcuff law enforcement and make it very difficult to combat terrorism. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is possible to combat terrorism and protect our liberties. The SAFE Act demonstrates that. I urge my colleagues to support it.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 238—AUTHORIZING REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE USE OF OFFICIAL EQUIPMENT

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 238

Resolved, That (a) the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may issue regulations to authorize a Senator or officer or employee of the Senate to use official equipment for purposes incidental to the conduct of their official duties.

(b) Any use under subsection (a) shall be subject to such terms and conditions as set forth in the regulations.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 71—PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE

Mr. FRIST submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Friday, October 3, 2003, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Minority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until Tuesday, October 14, 2003, at a time to be specified by the Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after Members are notifed to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the Senate to reassemble whenever, in his opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1800. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1801. Mr. SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1585, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1802. Mr. COLEMAN (for himself, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. CORZINE, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BYRD, Mr. PRYOR, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. NELSON of Florida) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

SA 1803. Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1804. Mr. DAYTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1805. Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1806. Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1807. Mr. CHAFEE (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1808. Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1809. Ms. MIKULSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1810. Ms. MIKULSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1811. Mr. CORZINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1812. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BAYH, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1813. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. GREGG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1814. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1815. Mr. BAYH (for himself and Mr. NELSON of Nebraska) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1816. Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. BOND, Mr. BURNS, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. REID, and Mr. ALLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1817. Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. CORZINE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1818. Mr. BYRD (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1819. Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1820. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. BYRD, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1821. Mr. STEVENS proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1822. Mr. REID (for Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. DURBIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1823. Mr. REID (for Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. SCHUMER)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, supra.

SA 1824. Mr. FRIST (for Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. GREGG, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. ENZI, Mr. DODD, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. HAGEL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. HATCH, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LUGAR, and Mr. KERRY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1053, to prohibit discrimination on the basis of genetic information with respect to health insurance and employment.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1800. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending

September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 22, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

SEC. 316. (a) In addition to other purposes for which funds in the Iraq Freedom Fund are available, such funds shall also be available for reimbursing a member of the Armed Forces for the cost of air fare incurred by the member for any travel by the member within the United States that is commenced during fiscal year 2003 or fiscal year 2004 and is completed during either such fiscal year while the member is on rest and recuperation leave from deployment overseas in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, but only for one round trip by air between two locations within the United States.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that the commercial airline industry should, to the maximum extent practicable, charge members of the Armed Forces on rest and recuperation leave as described in subsection (a) and their families specially discounted, lowest available fares for air travel in connection with such leave and that any restrictions and limitations imposed by the airlines in connection with the air fares charged for such travel should be minimal.

SA 1801. Mr. SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1585, making appropriations for Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 38, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following new section:

SEC. 2313. (a) Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States armed forces entered Iraq on March 19, 2003 to liberate the Iraqi people from Saddam Hussein and remove a threat to global security and stability.

(2) Having liberated the country from its prior regime, the United States and its coalition partners now have the temporary responsibility of rebuilding Iraq's infrastructure and economy until a new Iraqi government can take over this work.

(3) During the long reign of Saddam Hussein many public and private entities extended billions of dollars in loans to his regime despite his record of aggression and barbarism. Such debts must not be permitted to burden the new Iraq that is now emerging or be a factor in shaping current efforts to rebuild Iraq.

(4) Pursuant to basic principles of bankruptcy law, such prior creditors are no longer entitled to repayment of their loans. These creditors extended money to a debtor regime that no longer exists and is the functional equivalent of a bankrupt estate.

(5) Pursuant to basic principles of equity, the people of Iraq must not be burdened with the obligation of repaying loans that funded the very regime that oppressed them.

(6) Entities which extended financial support to the regime of Saddam Hussein after his record of military aggression and war crimes became public did so contrary to international norms of decency and United States foreign policy. Those who thus aided and abetted Saddam Hussein were accessories before the fact to the atrocities committed by Saddam Hussein and should not be rewarded with repayment of their loans.

(7) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1483, which passed unanimously on May 22, 2003, specifically provides that all proceeds from the sale of Iraqi oil be deposited into a United States-controlled development fund for the reconstruction of Iraq.

(8) Pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1483, the United States has an obligation to use revenue generated by the sale of Iraqi oil to fund the reconstruction of Iraq.

(9) Pursuant to basic principles of bankruptcy law, the United States is entitled to priority repayment of any loans the United States now extends to Iraq. Such loans are the equivalent of debtor-in-possession financing because the loans are being extended to an already distressed entity in order to help that entity rebuild. Loans made under such circumstances are traditionally repaid before any previously extended loans.

(10) Pursuant to basic principles of secured transactions, the United States is entitled to priority repayment of any loans it now extends to Iraq. The United States is currently in control of Iraq and its assets and is therefore a secured creditor, a creditor in physical possession of collateral, entitled to priority repayment.

(11) Pursuant to the norms of international financial aid, the United States is entitled to priority repayment of any loans it extends to Iraq. The role of the United States in Iraq is analogous to the role of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in extending credit to a distressed country to help it achieve solvency. Such International Monetary Fund and World Bank loans are repaid prior to any pre-existing loans.

(12) Extending loans instead of outright grants to Iraq will not lend credibility to any assertion that the United States liberated Iraq merely to gain control of its oil assets. The United States seeks to use Iraqi oil revenues for one purpose only, namely, to rebuild Iraq for the good of the Iraqi people. The United States will not use these assets to pay for its own military expenses in Iraq (which far exceed the cost of reconstruction). Nor will the United States take any Iraqi assets with it when it leaves the country.

(13) Extending loans instead of outright grants to Iraq will not make it more difficult for the United States to secure participation from other potential donor nations in the rebuilding of Iraq. If the United States provides all reconstruction funds in advance in the form of grants, there will be little need or incentive for other donor nations to contribute funds. If the United States provides only loans, however, it leaves open the question of whether and how much all donor nations, including the United States, should provide to Iraq in the form of grants.

(14) The United States does not typically fund the development projects of other nations with outright grants. When Israel undertakes a major new infrastructure or development project, for example, the United States assists Israel by providing loan guarantees. Such loan guarantees have no cost to United States taxpayers if Israel repays its loans. Iraq should be treated no better than allies of the United States such as Israel.

(b) Of the amount appropriated in title II under the subheading ''IRAQ RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION FUND'' under the heading ''OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT'', $20,304,000,000 shall be used as loans to, or used to guarantee loans entered into by, the Development Fund for Iraq acting on behalf of the people of Iraq. The Development Fund for Iraq shall act in consultation with the Governing Council in Iraq, or any successor governing authority in Iraq, and shall, as provided in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1483, be subject to audits supervised by the International Advisory and Monitoring Board of the Development Fund for Iraq. The members of such Board shall include duly qualified representatives of the United Nations Secretary General, of the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, of the Director General of the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development, and the President of the World Bank.

SA 1802. Mr. COLEMAN (for himself, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. CORZINE, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BYRD, Mr. PRYOR, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. NELSON of Florida) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 54, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following new section:

SEC. 215. Of the amount provided for the National Marine Fisheries Service in this title under the subheading ''OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES'' under the heading ''NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION'', $20,556,000 shall be available for Columbia River hatchery operations for Pacific Salmon as follows:

(1) $13,587,000 for hatcheries and facilities;

(2) $2,052,000 for monitoring, evaluation, and reform; and

(3) $4,917,000 for other facilities.

SA. 1803. Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 25, line 21, before the colon, insert the following:

: Provided further, That beginning not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Coalition Provisional Authority shall report to and be under the direct authority and foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State

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SA 1804. Mr. DAYTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, insert the following:

SEC. 316. (a) EXPANSION OF REST AND RECUPERATION LEAVE PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Defense shall expand the Central Command Rest and Recuperation Leave program to provide travel and transportation allowances to each member of the Armed Forces participating in the program in order to permit such member to travel at the expense of the United States from an original airport of debarkation to the permanent station or home of such member and back to such airport.

(b) ALLOWANCES AUTHORIZED.—The travel and transportation allowances that may be provided under subsection (a) are the travel and transportation allowances specified in section 404(d) of title 37, United States Code.

(c) CONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER ALLOWANCES.—Travel and transportation allowances provided for travel under subsection

(a) are in addition to any other travel and transportation or other allowances that may be provided for such travel by law.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''Central Command Rest and Recuperation Leave program'' means the Rest and Recuperation Leave program for certain members of the Armed Forces serving in the Iraqi theater of operations in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom as established by the United States Central Command on September 25, 2003.

(2) The term ''original airport of debarkation'' means an airport designated as an airport of debarkation for members of the Armed Forces under the Central Command Rest and Recuperation Leave program as of the establishment of such program on September 25, 2003.

(e) FUNDING.—Amounts appropriated or otherwise made available by chapter 1 of this title under the heading ''IRAQ FREEDOM FUND'' shall be available to carry out this section: *Provided,* That the amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 502 of House Concurrent Resolution 95 (108th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004: *Provided further,* That the amount shall be made available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement, as defined in House Concurrent Resolution 95, is transmitted by the President to Congress.

SA 1805. Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 38, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following:

SEC. 2313. (a) Congress finds that—

(1) in a speech delivered to the United Nations on September 23, 2003, President George W. Bush appealed to the international community to take action to make the world a safer and better place;

(2) in that speech, President Bush emphasized the responsibility of the international community to help the people of Iraq rebuild their country into a free and democratic state;

(3) French President Jacques Chirac has proposed a plan for Iraqi self-rule within a period of months;

(4) for a plan for Iraq's future to be appropriate, the provisions of that plan must be consistent with the best interests of the Iraqi people;

(5) the plan proposed by President Chirac would impose premature self-government in Iraq that could threaten peace and stability in that country; and

(6) premature self-government could make the Iraqi state inherently weak and could serve as an invitation for terrorists to sabotage the accomplishments of the United States and United States allies in the region.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) arbitrary deadlines should not be set for the dissolution of the Coalition Provisional Authority or the transfer of its authority to an Iraqi governing authority; and

(2) no such dissolution or transfer of authority should occur until the ratification of an Iraqi constitution and the establishment of an elected government in Iraq.

SA 1806. Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 39, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

SEC. 3002. (a) Congress finds that—

(1) Israel is a strategic ally of the United States in the Middle East;

(2) Israel recognizes the benefits of a democratic form of government;

(3) the policies and activities of the Government of Iraq under the Saddam Hussein regime contributed to security concerns in the Middle East, especially for Israel;

(4) the Arab Liberation Front was established by Iraqi Baathists, and supported by Saddam Hussein;

(5) the Government of Iraq under the Saddam Hussein regime assisted the Arab Liberation Front in distributing grants to the families of suicide bombers;

(6) the Government of Iraq under the Saddam Hussein regime aided Abu Abass, leader of the Palestinian Liberation Front, who was a mastermind of the hijacking of the Achille Lauro, an Italian cruise ship, and is responsible for the death of an American tourist aboard that ship; and

(7) Saddam Hussein attacked Israel during the 1990-1991 Persian Gulf War by launching 39 Scud missiles into that country and thereby causing multiple casualties.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that Operation Iraqi Freedom promotes the security of Israel and other United States allies.

SA 1807. Mr. CHAFEE (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 29, strike line 13 and all that follows through page 31, line 5, and insert the following:

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''International Disaster Assistance'' for relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance for Liberia, and for an additional amount for military assistance programs for Liberia for which funds were appropriated by title III of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2003 (division E of Public Law 108–7; 117 Stat. 176), $200,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $100,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from funds appropriated in this title under the subheading ''IRAQ RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION FUND'' under the heading ''OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT'': *Provided,* That the entire amount made available under this heading is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 502 of House Concurrent Resolution 95, 108th Congress, 1st session.

SA 1808. Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 38, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following new section:

SEC. 2313. Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report on the efforts of the Government of the United States to increase the resources contributed by foreign countries and international organizations to the reconstruction of Iraq and the feasibility of repayment of funds contributed for infrastructure projects in Iraq. The report shall include—

(1) a description of efforts by the Government of the United States to increase the resources contributed by foreign countries and international organizations to the reconstruction of Iraq;

(2) an accounting of the funds contributed to assist in the reconstruction of Iraq, disaggregated by donor;

(3) an assessment of the effect that—

(A) the bilateral debts incurred during the regime of Saddam Hussein have on Iraq's ability to finance essential programs to rebuild infrastructure and restore critical public services, including health care and education, in Iraq; and

(B) forgiveness of such debts would have on the reconstruction and long-term prosperity in Iraq;

(4) a description of any commitment by a foreign country or international organization to forgive any part of a debt owed by Iraq if such debt was incurred during the regime of Saddam Hussein; and

(5) an assessment of the feasibility of repayment by Iraq—

(A) of bilateral debts incurred during the regime of Saddam Hussein; and

(B) of the funds contributed by the United States to finance infrastructure projects in Iraq.

SA 1809. Ms. MIKULSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. The amount appropriated by title ___ of this Act under the heading ''RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, ARMY'' is hereby increased by $30,000,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) for malaria research and vaccine development.

SA 1810. Ms. MIKULSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. The amount appropriated by title ___ of this Act under the heading ''OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY'' is hereby increased by $27,300,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for recovery, repair, and restoration with respect to storm damage at the United States Naval Academy, Maryland, relating to Hurricane Isabel.

SA 1811. Mr. CORZINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 22, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

SEC. 316. (a) Section 12731(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''at least 60 years of age'' and inserting ''at least 55 years of age''.

(b) With respect to any provision of law, or of any policy, regulation, or directive of the executive branch, that refers to a member or former member of the uniformed services as being eligible for, or entitled to, retired pay under chapter 1223 of title 10, United States Code, but for the fact that the member or former member is under 60 years of age, such provision shall be carried out with respect to that member or former member by substituting for the reference to being 60 years of age a reference to the age in effect for qualification for such retired pay under section 12731(a) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a).

(c) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the first day of the first month beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to retired pay payable for that month and subsequent months.

SA 1812. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BAYH, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 22, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

SEC. 316. (a) The amount appropriated under chapter 1 of this title for the Army for procurement under the heading ''OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY'', is hereby increased by $191,100,000. The additional amount shall be available for the procurement of 800 High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles in addition to the number of such vehicles for which funds are provided within the amount specified under such heading.

(b) The Secretary of the Army shall reevaluate the requirements of the Army for armored security vehicles and the options available to the Army for procuring armored security vehicles to meet the validated requirements.

(c) The amount appropriated for the Iraq Freedom Fund under chapter 1 of this title is hereby reduced by $191,100,000.

SA 1813. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. GREGG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 22, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

SEC. 316. In addition to other purposes for which funds in the Iraq Freedom Fund are available, such funds shall also be available for reimbursing members of the Armed Forces who, as determined by the Secretary of Defense, at any time during fiscal year 2003 or 2004 purchased nonrefundable airline tickets for travel during rest and recuperation leave between the theater of operations for Operation Iraqi Freedom or Operation Enduring Freedom and the United States on the basis of guidance provided to them under command authority regarding travel during rest and recuperation leave, if the members have not commenced the travel by reason of modified guidance provided to them under command authority.

SA 1814. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 25, line 21, before the colon, insert the following:

: *Provided further,* That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be allocated for any capital project, including construction of a prison, hospital, housing community, railroad, or government building, until the Coalition Provisional Authority submits a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing in detail the estimated costs (including the costs of consultants, design, materials, shipping, and labor) on which the request for funds for such project is based: *Provided further,* That in order to control costs, to the maximum extent practicable Iraqis with the necessary qualifications shall be consulted and utilized in the design and implementation of programs, projects, and activities funded under this heading

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SA 1815. Mr. BAYH (for himself and Mr. NELSON of Nebraska) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 38, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following new section:

SEC. 2313. (a) The funds appropriated in title II under the subheading ''IRAQ RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION FUND'' under the heading ''OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT'', other than such funds allocated for security, may not be obligated or expended before each country that is owed bilateral debt incurred by the regime of Saddam Hussein forgives such debt.

(b) On the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, any funds referred to in subsection (a) that have not been obligated or expended by reason of the limitation in such subsection shall be transferred to an account to be available to the President for use as a loan to the Governing Council in Iraq, as described in subsection (c).

(c)(1) The President is authorized to use any amount transferred under subsection (b) to make loans to the Governing Council in Iraq. Any such loan shall be made under a loan agreement that—

(A) is fairly negotiated between the Government of the United States and the Governing Council in Iraq; and

(B) includes a provision that requires any debt incurred by the regime of Saddam Hussein to be subordinated to the debt incurred through the receiving of a loan under this subsection.

(2) The purposes for which the proceeds of loans made under paragraph (1) are used may include reconstruction in Iraq.

(d) In this section, the term ''Governing Council in Iraq'' means the Governing Council established in Iraq on July 13, 2003, or any successor governing authority in Iraq.

SA 1816. Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. BOND, Mr. BURNS, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. REID, and Mr. ALLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. 316. (a) Section 1074a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f)(1) At any time after the Secretary concerned notifies members of the Ready Reserve that the members are to be called or ordered to active duty, the administering Secretaries may provide to each such member any medical and dental screening and care that is necessary to ensure that the member meets the applicable medical and dental standards for deployment.

''(2) The Secretary concerned shall promptly transmit to each member of the Ready Reserve eligible for screening and care under this subsection a notification of eligibility for such screening and care.

''(3) A member provided medical or dental screening or care under paragraph (1) may not be charged for the screening or care.

''(4) Screening and care may not be provided under this section after September 30, 2004.''.

(b) The benefits provided under the amendment made by subsection (a) shall be provided only within funds available under this Act.

SEC. 317. (a) Chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1076a the following new section:

''§ 1076b. TRICARE program: coverage for members of the Ready Reserve

''(a) ELIGIBILITY.—Each member of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve and each member of the Individual Ready Reserve described in section 10144(b) of this title is eligible, subject to subsection (h), to enroll in TRICARE and receive benefits under such enrollment for any period that the member—

''(1) is an eligible unemployment compensation recipient; or

''(2) is not eligible for health care benefits under an employer-sponsored health benefits plan.

''(b) TYPES OF COVERAGE.—(1) A member eligible under subsection (a) may enroll for either of the following types of coverage:

''(A) Self alone coverage.

''(B) Self and family coverage.

''(2) An enrollment by a member for self and family covers the member and the dependents of the member who are described in subparagraph (A), (D), or (I) of section 1072(2) of this title.

''(c) OPEN ENROLLMENT PERIODS.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide for at least one open enrollment period each year. During an open enrollment period, a member eligible under subsection (a) may enroll in the

TRICARE program or change or terminate an enrollment in the TRICARE program.

''(d) SCOPE OF CARE.—(1) A member and the dependents of a member enrolled in the TRICARE program under this section shall be entitled to the same benefits under this chapter as a member of the uniformed services on active duty or a dependent of such a member, respectively.

''(2) Section 1074(c) of this title shall apply with respect to a member enrolled in the TRICARE program under this section.

''(e) PREMIUMS.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall charge premiums for coverage pursuant to enrollments under this section. The Secretary shall prescribe for each of the TRICARE program options a premium for self alone coverage and a premium for self and family coverage.

''(2) The monthly amount of the premium in effect for a month for a type of coverage under this section shall be the amount equal to 28 percent of the total amount determined by the Secretary on an appropriate actuarial basis as being reasonable for the coverage.

''(3) The premiums payable by a member under this subsection may be deducted and withheld from basic pay payable to the member under section 204 of title 37 or from compensation payable to the member under section 206 of such title. The Secretary shall prescribe the requirements and procedures applicable to the payment of premiums by members not entitled to such basic pay or compensation.

''(4) Amounts collected as premiums under this subsection shall be credited to the appropriation available for the Defense Health Program Account under section 1100 of this title, shall be merged with sums in such Account that are available for the fiscal year in which collected, and shall be available under subparagraph (B) of such section for such fiscal year.

''(f) OTHER CHARGES.—A person who receives health care pursuant to an enrollment in a TRICARE program option under this section, including a member who receives such health care, shall be subject to the same deductibles, copayments, and other nonpremium charges for health care as apply under this chapter for health care provided under the same TRICARE program option to dependents described in subparagraph (A), (D), or (I) of section 1072(2) of this title.

''(g) TERMINATION OF ENROLLMENT.—(1) A member enrolled in the TRICARE program under this section may terminate the enrollment only during an open enrollment period provided under subsection (c), except as provided in subsection (h).

''(2) An enrollment of a member for self alone or for self and family under this section shall terminate on the first day of the first month beginning after the date on which the member ceases to be eligible under subsection (a).

''(3) The enrollment of a member under this section may be terminated on the basis of failure to pay the premium charged the member under this section.

''(h) RELATIONSHIP TO TRANSITION TRICARE COVERAGE UPON SEPARATION FROM ACTIVE DUTY.—(1) A member may not enroll in the TRICARE program under this section while entitled to transitional health care under subsection (a) of section 1145 of this title or while authorized to receive health care under subsection (c) of such section.

''(2) A member who enrolls in the TRICARE program under this section within 90 days after the date of the termination of the member's entitlement or eligibility to receive health care under subsection (a) or (c) of section 1145 of this title may terminate the enrollment at any time within one year after the date of the enrollment.

''(i) CERTIFICATION OF NONCOVERAGE BY OTHER HEALTH BENEFITS PLAN.—The Secretary of Defense may require a member to submit any certification that the Secretary considers appropriate to substantiate the member's assertion that the member is not covered for health care benefits under any other health benefits plan.

''(j) ELIGIBLE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION RECIPIENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'eligible unemployment compensation recipient' means, with respect to any month, any individual who is determined eligible for any day of such month for unemployment compensation under State law (as defined in section 205(9) of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970), including Federal unemployment compensation laws administered through the State.

''(k) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the other administering Secretaries, shall prescribe regulations for the administration of this section.

''(l) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—An enrollment in TRICARE under this section may not continue after September 30, 2004.''.

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1076a the following new item:

''1076b. TRICARE program: coverage for members of the Ready Reserve.''.

(c) The benefits provided under section 1076b of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)), shall be provided only within funds available under this Act.

SEC. 318. (a)(1) Chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1078a the following new section:

''§ 1078b. Continuation of non-TRICARE health benefits plan coverage for certain Reserves called or ordered to active duty and their dependents

''(a) PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.—The Secretary concerned shall pay the applicable premium to continue in force any qualified health benefits plan coverage for an eligible reserve component member for the benefits coverage continuation period if timely elected by the member in accordance with regulations prescribed under subsection (j).

''(b) ELIGIBLE MEMBER.—A member of a reserve component is eligible for payment of the applicable premium for continuation of qualified health benefits plan coverage under subsection (a) while serving on active duty pursuant to a call or order issued under a provision of law referred to in section 101(a)(13)(B) of this title during a war or national emergency declared by the President or Congress.

''(c) QUALIFIED HEALTH BENEFITS PLAN COVERAGE.—For the purposes of this section, health benefits plan coverage for a member called or ordered to active duty is qualified health benefits plan coverage if—

''(1) the coverage was in force on the date on which the Secretary notified the member that issuance of the call or order was pending or, if no such notification was provided, the date of the call or order;

''(2) on such date, the coverage applied to the member and dependents of the member described in subparagraph (A), (D), or (I) of section 1072(2) of this title; and

''(3) the coverage has not lapsed.

''(d) APPLICABLE PREMIUM.—The applicable premium payable under this section for continuation of health benefits plan coverage in the case of a member is the amount of the premium payable by the member for the coverage of the member and dependents.

''(e) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The total amount that the Department of Defense may pay for the applicable premium of a health benefits plan for a member under this section in a fiscal year may not exceed the amount determined by multiplying—

''(1) the sum of one plus the number of the member's dependents covered by the health benefits plan, by

''(2) the per capita cost of providing TRICARE coverage and benefits for dependents under this chapter for such fiscal year, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

''(f) BENEFITS COVERAGE CONTINUATION PERIOD.—The benefits coverage continuation period under this section for qualified health benefits plan coverage in the case of a member called or ordered to active duty is the period that—

''(1) begins on the date of the call or order; and

''(2) ends on the earlier of—

''(A) the date on which the member's eligibility for transitional health care under section 1145(a) of this title terminates under paragraph (3) of such section;

''(B) the date on which the member elects to terminate the continued qualified health benefits plan coverage of the dependents of the member; or

''(C) September 30, 2004.

''(g) EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF COBRA COVERAGE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

''(1) any period of coverage under a COBRA continuation provision (as defined in section 9832(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) for a member under this section shall be deemed to be equal to the benefits coverage continuation period for such member under this section; and

''(2) with respect to the election of any period of coverage under a COBRA continuation provision (as so defined), rules similar to the rules under section 4980B(f)(5)(C) of such Code shall apply.

''(h) NONDUPLICATION OF BENEFITS.—A dependent of a member who is eligible for benefits under qualified health benefits plan coverage paid on behalf of a member by the Secretary concerned under this section is not eligible for benefits under the TRICARE program during a period of the coverage for which so paid.

''(i) REVOCABILITY OF ELECTION.—A member who makes an election under subsection (a) may revoke the election. Upon such a revocation, the member's dependents shall become eligible for benefits under the TRICARE program as provided for under this chapter.

''(j) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations for carrying out this section. The regulations shall include such requirements for making an election of payment of applicable premiums as the Secretary considers appropriate.''.

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1078a the following new item:

''1078b. Continuation of non-TRICARE health benefits plan coverage for certain Reserves called or ordered to active duty and their dependents.''.

(b) Section 1078b of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)), shall apply with respect to calls or orders of members of reserve components of the Armed Forces to active duty as described in subsection (b) of such section, that are issued by the Secretary of a military department before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act, but only with respect to qualified health benefits plan coverage (as described in subsection (c) of such section) that is in effect on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) The benefits provided under section 1078b of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)), shall be provided only within funds available under this Act.

SEC. 319. (a) Section 1074 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d)(1) For the purposes of this chapter, a member of a reserve component of the armed forces who is issued a delayed-effective-date active-duty order, or is covered by such an order, shall be treated as being on active duty for a period of more than 30 days beginning on the later of the date that is—

''(A) the date of the issuance of such order; or

''(B) 90 days before date on which the period of active duty is to commence under such order for that member.

''(2) In this subsection, the term 'delayed-effective-date active-duty order' means an order to active duty for a period of more than 30 days in support of a contingency operation under a provision of law referred to in section 101(a)(13)(B) of this title that provides for active-duty service to begin under such order on a date after the date of the issuance of the order.

''(3) This section shall cease to be effective on September 30, 2004.''.

(b) The benefits provided under the amendment made by subsection (a) shall be provided only within funds available under this Act.

SEC. 320. (a) Subject to subsection (b), during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2004, section 1145(a) of title 10, United States Code, shall be administered by substituting for paragraph (3) the following:

''(3) Transitional health care for a member under subsection (a) shall be available for 180 days beginning on the date on which the member is separated from active duty.''.

(b)(1) Subsection (a) shall apply with respect to separations from active duty that take effect on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) Beginning on October 1, 2004, the period for which a member is provided transitional health care benefits under section 1145(a) of title 10, United States Code, shall be adjusted as necessary to comply with the limits provided under paragraph (3) of such section.

(c) The benefits provided under this section shall be provided only within funds available under this Act.

SA 1817. Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. CORZINE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 2, line 20, strike ''$24,946,464,000:'' and insert ''$25,268,464,000, of which $322,000,000 shall be available to provide safety equipment through the Rapid Fielding Initiative and the Iraqi Battlefield Clearance program:''.

On page 25, line 10, strike ''$5,136,000,000'' and insert ''$4,884,000,000''.

On page 25, line 16, strike ''$353,000,000'' and insert ''$283,000,000''.

SA 1818. Mr. BYRD (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 38, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following:

SEC. 2313. (a)(1) Of the funds appropriated under chapter 2 of this title under the heading ''IRAQ RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION FUND''—

(A) not more than $5,000,000,000 may be obligated or expended before April 1, 2004; and

(B) the excess of the total amount so appropriated over $5,000,000,000 may not be obligated or expended after April 1, 2004, unless—

(i) the President submits to Congress in writing the certifications described in subsection (b); and

(ii) Congress enacts an appropriations law (other than this Act) that authorizes the obligation and expenditure of such funds.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to the $5,136,000,000 provided under the heading ''IRAQ RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION FUND'' for security, including public safety requirements, national security, and justice (which includes funds for Iraqi border enforcement, enhanced security communications, and the establishment of Iraqi national security forces and the Iraq Defense Corps).

(b) The certifications referred to in subsection (a)(1)(A) are as follows:

(1) A certification that the United Nations Security Council has adopted a resolution (after the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1483 of May 22, 2003, and after the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1500 of August 14, 2003) that authorizes a multinational force under United States leadership for post-Saddam Hussein Iraq, provides for a central role for the United Nations in the political and economic development and reconstruction of Iraq, and will result in substantially increased contributions of military forces and amounts of money by other countries to assist in the restoration of security in Iraq and the reconstruction of Iraq.

(2) A certification that the United States reconstruction activities in Iraq are being successfully implemented in accordance with a detailed plan (which includes fixed timetables and costs), and with a significant commitment of financial assistance from other countries, for—

(A) the establishment of economic and political stability in Iraq, including prompt restoration of basic services, such as water and electricity services;

(B) the adoption of a democratic constitution in Iraq;

(C) the holding of local and national elections in Iraq;

(D) the establishment of a democratically elected government in Iraq that has broad public support; and

(E) the establishment of Iraqi security and armed forces that are fully trained and appropriately equipped and are able to defend Iraq and carry out other security duties without the involvement of the United States Armed Forces.

(c) Not later than March 1, 2004, the President shall submit to Congress a report on United States and foreign country involvement in Iraq that includes the following information:

(1) The number of military personnel from other countries that, as of such date, are supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom, together with an estimate of the number of such personnel to be in place in Iraq for that purpose on May 1, 2004.

(2) The total amounts of financial donations pledged and paid by other countries for the reconstruction of Iraq.

(3) A description of the economic, political, and military situation in Iraq, including the number, type, and location of attacks on Coalition, United Nations and Iraqi military, public safety, and civilian personnel in the 60 days preceding the date of the report.

(4) A description of the measures taken to protect United States military personnel serving in Iraq.

(5) A detailed plan, containing fixed timetables and costs, for establishing civil, economic, and political security in Iraq, including restoration of basic services, such as water and electricity services.

(6) An estimate of the total number of United States and foreign military personnel that are necessary in the short term and the long term to bring to Iraq stability and security for its reconstruction, including the prevention of sabotage that impedes the reconstruction efforts.

(7) An estimate of the duration of the United States military presence in Iraq and the levels of United States military personnel strength that will be necessary for that presence for each of the future 6-month periods, together with a rotation plan for combat divisions, combat support units. and combat service support units.

(8) An estimate of the total cost to the United States of the military presence in Iraq that includes—

(A) the estimated incremental costs of the United States active duty forces deployed in Iraq and neighboring countries;

(B) the estimated costs of United States reserve component forces mobilized for service in Iraq and in neighboring countries;

(C) the estimated costs of replacing United States military equipment being used in Iraq; and

(D) the estimated costs of support to be provided by the United States to foreign troops in Iraq.

(9) An estimate of the total financial cost of the reconstruction of Iraq, together with—

(A) an estimate of the percentage of such cost that would be paid by the United States and a detailed accounting specified for major categories of cost; and

(B) the amounts of contributions pledged and paid by other countries, specified in major categories.

(10) A strategy for securing significant additional international financial support for the reconstruction of Iraq, including a discussion of the progress made in implementing the strategy.

(11) A schedule, including fixed timetables and costs, for the establishment of Iraqi security and armed forces that are fully trained and appropriately equipped and are able to defend Iraq and carry out other security duties without the involvement of the United States Armed Forces.

(12) An estimated schedule for the withdrawal of United States and foreign armed forces from Iraq.

(13) An estimated schedule for—

(A) the adoption of a democratic constitution in Iraq;

(B) the holding of democratic local and national elections in Iraq;

(C) the establishment of a democratically elected government in Iraq that has broad public support; and

(D) the timely withdrawal of United States and foreign armed forces from Iraq.

(d) Every 90 days after the submission of the report under subsection (c), the President shall submit to Congress an update of that report. The requirement for updates under the preceding sentence shall terminate upon the withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces (other than diplomatic security detachment personnel) from Iraq.

(e) The report under subsection (c) and the updates under subsection (d) shall be submitted in unclassified form.

SA 1819. Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place in Title III, insert the following:

SEC. ___.

(a) None of the funds under the heading Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund may be used for: a Facilities Protection Service Professional Standards and Training Program; any amount in excess of $50,000,000 for completion of irrigation and drainage systems; construction of water supply dams; any amount in excess of $25,000,000 for the construction of regulators for the Hawizeh Marsh; any amount in excess of $50,000,000 for a witness protection program; Postal Information Technology Architecture and Systems, including establishment of ZIP codes; civil aviation infrastructure cosmetics, such as parking lots, escalators and glass; museums and memorials; wireless fidelity networks for the Iraqi Telephone Postal Company; any amount in excess of $50,000,000 for construction of housing units; any amount in excess of $100,000,000 for an American-Iraqi Enterprise Fund; any amount in excess of $75,000,000 for expanding a network of employment centers, for on-the-job training, for computer literacy training, English as a Second Language or for Vocational Training Institutes or catch-up business training; any amount in excess of $782,500,000 for the purchase of petroleum product imports.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, amounts made available under the heading Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund shall be reduced by $600,000,000.

(c) In addition to the amounts otherwise made available in this Act, $600,000,000 shall be made available for Operation and Maintenance, Army: *Provided,* That these funds are available only for the purpose of securing and destroying conventional munitions in Iraq, such as bombs, bomb materials, small arms, rocket propelled grenades, and shoulder-launched missiles.

SA 1820. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. BYRD, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 39, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

SEC. 3002. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended by the head of an executive agency for payments under any contract or other agreement described in subsection (b) that is not entered into with full and open competition unless, not later than 30 days after the date on which the contract or other agreement is entered into, such official—

(1) submits a report on the contract or other agreement to the Committees on Armed Services, on Governmental Affairs, and on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Committees on Armed Services, on Government Reform, and on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) publishes such report in the Federal Register and the Commerce Business Daily.

(b) This section applies to any contract or other agreement in excess of $1,000,000 that is entered into with any public or private sector entity for any of the following purposes:

(1) To build or rebuild physical infrastructure of Iraq.

(2) To establish or reestablish a political or societal institution of Iraq.

(3) To provide products or services to the people of Iraq.

(4) To perform personnel support services in Iraq, including related construction and procurement of products, in support of members of the Armed Forces and United States civilian personnel.

(c) The report on a contract or other agreement of an executive agency under subsection (a) shall include the following information:

(1) The amount of the contract or other agreement.

(2) A brief discussion of the scope of the contract or other agreement.

(3) A discussion of how the executive agency identified, and solicited offers from, potential contractors to perform the contract, together with a list of the potential contractors that were issued solicitations for the offers.

(4) The justification and approval documents on which was based the determination to use procedures other than procedures that provide for full and open competition.

(d) The limitation on use of funds in subsection (a) shall not apply in the case of any contract or other agreement entered into by the head of an executive agency for which such official—

(1) either—

(A) withholds from publication and disclosure as described in such subsection any document or other collection of information that is classified for restricted access in accordance with an Executive order in the interest of national defense or foreign policy; or

(B) redacts any part so classified that is in a document or other collection of information not so classified before publication and disclosure of the document or other information as described in such subsection; and

(2) transmits an unredacted version of the document or other collection of information, respectively, to the chairman and ranking member of each of the Committees on Governmental Affairs and on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committees on Government Reform and on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the committees that the head of such executive agency determines has legislative jurisdiction for the operations of such executive agency to which the document or other collection of information relates.

(e)(1)(A) In the case of any contract or other agreement for which the Secretary of Defense determines that it is necessary to do so in the national security interests of the United States, the Secretary may waive the limitation in subsection (a), but only on a case-by-case basis.

(B) For each contract or other agreement for which the Secretary of Defense grants a waiver under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit a notification of the contract or other agreement and the grant of the waiver, together with a discussion of the justification for the waiver, to the committees of Congress named in subsection (a)(1).

(2)(A) In the case of any contract or other agreement for which the Director of Central Intelligence determines that it is necessary to do so in the national security interests of the United States related to intelligence, the Director may waive the limitation in subsection (a), but only on a case-by-case basis.

(B) For each contract or other agreement for which the Director of Central Intelligence grants a waiver under this paragraph, the Director shall submit a notification of the contract or other agreement and of the grant of the waiver, together with a discussion of the justification for the waiver, to the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate and to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Governmental Reform of the House of Representatives.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting obligations to disclose United States Government information under any other provision of law.

(g) In this section—

(1) the term ''full and open competition'' has the meaning given such term in section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403);

(2) the term ''executive agency'' has the meaning given such term in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, and includes the Coalition Provisional Authority for Iraq; and

(3) the term ''Coalition Provisional Authority for Iraq'' means the entity charged by the President with directing reconstruction efforts in Iraq.

SA 1821. Mr. STEVENS proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike section 309.

SA 1822. Mr. REID (for Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. DURBIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page ____, between lines ____ and ____, insert the following new section:

SEC. ___. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO UNITED STATES ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN AND IRAQ.

(a) GOVERNANCE.—Activities carried out by the United States with respect to the civilian governance of Afghanistan and Iraq shall, to the maximum extent practicable

(1) include the perspectives and advice of women's organizations in Afghanistan and Iraq, respectively;

(2) promote the inclusion of a representative number of women in future legislative bodies to ensure that the full range of human rights for women are included and upheld in any constitution or legal institution of Afghanistan and Iraq, respectively; and

(3) encourage the appointment of women to high level positions within ministries in Afghanistan and Iraq, respectively.

(b) POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.—Activities carried out by the United States with respect to post-conflict stability in Afghanistan and Iraq shall to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) encourage the United States organizations that receive funds made available by this Act to (a) partner with or create counterpart organizations led by Afghans and Iraqis, respectively, and (b) to provide such counterpart organizations with significant financial resources, technical assistance, and capacity building;

(2) increase the access of women to, or ownership by women of, productive assets such as land, water, agricultural inputs, credit, and property in Afghanistan and Iraq, respectively;

(3) provide long-term financial assistance for education for girls and women in Afghanistan and Iraq, respectively; and

(4) integrate education and training programs for former combatants in Afghanistan and Iraq, respectively, with economic development programs to—

(A) encourage the reintegration of such former combatants into society; and

(B) promote post-conflict stability in Afghanistan and Iraq, respectively.

(c) MILITARY AND POLICE.—Activities carried out by the United States with respect to training for military and police forces in Afghanistan and Iraq shall—

(1) include training on the protection, rights, and particular needs of women and emphasize that violations of women's rights are intolerable and should be prosecuted; and

(2) encourage the personnel providing the training described in paragraph (1) to consult with women's organizations in Afghanistan and Iraq, respectively, to ensure that training content and materials are adequate, appropriate, and comprehensive.

SA 1823. Mr. REID (for Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. SCHUMER)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1689, making emergency supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan security and reconstruction for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. A MONTH FOR AMERICA.

(a) VETERANS HEALTHCARE.—For an additional amount for veterans healthcare programs and activities carried out by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, $1,800,000,000 to remain available until expended.

(b) SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For an additional amount for the Fund for the Improvement of Education under part D of title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7241 et seq.), $1,000,000,000 for such fund that shall be used by the Secretary of Education to award formula grants to State educational agencies to enable such State educational agencies—

(A) to expand existing structures to alleviate overcrowding in public schools;

(B) to make renovations or modifications to existing structures necessary to support alignment of curriculum with State standards in mathematics, reading or language arts, or science in public schools served by such agencies;

(C) to make emergency repairs or renovations necessary to ensure the safety of students and staff and to bring public schools into compliance with fire and safety codes;

(D) to make modifications necessary to render public schools in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794);

(E) to abate or remove asbestos, lead, mold, and other environmental factors in public schools that are associated with poor cognitive outcomes in children; and

(F) to renovate, repair, and acquire needs related to infrastructure of charter schools.

(2) AMOUNT OF GRANT.—The Secretary of Education shall allocate amounts available for grants under this subsection to States in proportion to the funds received by the States, respectively, for the previous fiscal year under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq).

(c) HEALTHCARE.—For an additional amount for healthcare programs and activities carried out through Federally qualified health centers (as defined in section 1861(aa) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(aa))), $103,000,000 to remain available until expended.

(d) TRANSPORTATION AND JOB CREATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For an additional amount for transportation and job creation activities—

(A) $1,500,000,000 for capital investments for Federal-aid highways to remain available until expended; and

(B) $600,000,000 for mass transit capital and operating grants to remain available until expended.

(2) PRIORITY.—In allocating amounts appropriated under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Transportation shall give priority to Federal-aid highway and mass transit projects that can be commenced within 90 days of the date on which such amounts are allocated.

(b) OFFSET.—Each amount appropriated under title II under the heading ''OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—IRAQ RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION FUND'' (other than the amount appropriated for Iraqi border enforcement and enhanced security communications and the amount appropriated for the establishment of an Iraqi national security force and Iraqi Defense Corps) shall be reduced on a pro rata basis by $5,030,000,000.

(c) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should consider an additional $5,030,000,000 funding for Iraq relief and reconstruction during the fiscal year 2005 budget and appropriations process.

SA 1824. Mr. FRIST (for Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. GREGG, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. ENZI, Mr. DODD, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. HAGEL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. HATCH, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LUGAR, and Mr. KERRY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1053, to prohibit discrimination on the basis of genetic information with respect to health insurance and employment; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2003''.

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

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Deciphering the sequence of the human genome and other advances in genetics open major new opportunities for medical progress. New knowledge about the genetic basis of illness will allow for earlier detection of illnesses, often before symptoms have begun. Genetic testing can allow individuals to take steps to reduce the likelihood that they will contract a particular disorder. New knowledge about genetics may allow for the development of better therapies that are more effective against disease or have fewer side effects than current treatments. These advances give rise to the potential misuse of genetic information to discriminate in health insurance and employment.

(2) The early science of genetics became the basis of State laws that provided for the sterilization of persons having presumed genetic ''defects'' such as mental retardation, mental disease, epilepsy, blindness, and hearing loss, among other conditions. The first sterilization law was enacted in the State of Indiana in 1907. By 1981, a majority of States adopted sterilization laws to ''correct'' apparent genetic traits or tendencies. Many of these State laws have since been repealed, and many have been modified to include essential constitutional requirements of due process and equal protection. However, the current explosion in the science of genetics, and the history of sterilization laws by the States based on early genetic science, compels Congressional action in this area.

(3) Although genes are facially neutral markers, many genetic conditions and disorders are associated with particular racial and ethnic groups and gender. Because some genetic traits are most prevalent in particular groups, members of a particular group may be stigmatized or discriminated against as a result of that genetic information. This form of discrimination was evident in the 1970s, which saw the advent of programs to screen and identify carriers of sickle cell anemia, a disease which afflicts African-Americans. Once again, State legislatures began to enact discriminatory laws in the area, and in the early 1970s began mandating genetic screening of all African Americans for sickle cell anemia, leading to discrimination and unnecessary fear. To alleviate some of this stigma, Congress in 1972 passed the National Sickle Cell Anemia Control Act, which withholds Federal funding from States unless sickle cell testing is voluntary.

(4) Congress has been informed of examples of genetic discrimination in the workplace. These include the use of pre-employment genetic screening at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, which led to a court decision in favor of the employees in that case *Norman-Bloodsaw v. Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory* (135 F.3d 1260, 1269 (9th Cir. 1998)). Congress clearly has a compelling public interest in relieving the fear of discrimination and in prohibiting its actual practice in employment and health insurance.

(5) Federal law addressing genetic discrimination in health insurance and employment is incomplete in both the scope and depth of its protections. Moreover, while many States have enacted some type of genetic non-discrimination law, these laws vary widely with respect to their approach, application, and level of protection. Congress has collected substantial evidence that the American public and the medical community find the existing patchwork of State and Federal laws to be confusing and inadequate to protect them from discrimination. Therefore Federal legislation establishing a national and uniform basic standard is necessary to fully protect the public from discrimination and allay their concerns about the potential for discrimination, thereby allowing individuals to take advantage of genetic testing, technologies, research, and new therapies.

TITLE I—GENETIC NONDISCRIMINATION IN HEALTH INSURANCE

SEC. 101. AMENDMENTS TO EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974.

(a) PROHIBITION OF HEALTH DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF GENETIC INFORMATION OR GENETIC SERVICES.—

(1) NO ENROLLMENT RESTRICTION FOR GENETIC SERVICES.—Section 702(a)(1)(F) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1182(a)(1)(F)) is amended by inserting before the period the following: ''(including information about a request for or receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual)''.

(2) NO DISCRIMINATION IN GROUP PREMIUMS BASED ON GENETIC INFORMATION.—Section 702(b) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1182(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting before the semicolon the following: ''except as provided in paragraph (3)''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) NO DISCRIMINATION IN GROUP PREMIUMS BASED ON GENETIC INFORMATION.—For purposes of this section, a group health plan, or a health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage in connection with a group health plan, shall not adjust premium or contribution amounts for a group on the basis of genetic information concerning an individual in the group or a family member of the individual (including information about a request for or receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual).''.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON GENETIC TESTING.—Section 702 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1182) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) GENETIC TESTING.—

''(1) LIMITATION ON REQUESTING OR REQUIRING GENETIC TESTING.—A group health plan, or a health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage in connection with a group health plan, shall not request or require an individual or a family member of such individual to undergo a genetic test.

''(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this part shall be construed to—

''(A) limit the authority of a health care professional who is providing health care services with respect to an individual to request that such individual or a family member of such individual undergo a genetic test;

''(B) limit the authority of a health care professional who is employed by or affiliated with a group health plan or a health insurance issuer and who is providing health care services to an individual as part of a bona fide wellness program to notify such individual of the availability of a genetic test or to provide information to such individual regarding such genetic test; or

''(C) authorize or permit a health care professional to require that an individual undergo a genetic test.

''(d) APPLICATION TO ALL PLANS.—The provisions of subsections (a)(1)(F), (b)(3), and (c) shall apply to group health plans and health insurance issuers without regard to section 732(a).''.

(c) REMEDIES AND ENFORCEMENT.—Section 502 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1132) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(n) ENFORCEMENT OF GENETIC NONDISCRIMINATION REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FOR IRREPARABLE HARM.—With respect to any violation of subsection (a)(1)(F), (b)(3), or (c) of section 702, a participant or beneficiary may seek relief under subsection 502(a)(1)(B) prior to the exhaustion of available administrative remedies under section 503 if it is demonstrated to the court, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the exhaustion of such remedies would cause irreparable harm to the health of the participant or beneficiary. Any determinations that already have been made under section 503 in such case, or that are made in such case while an action under this paragraph is pending, shall be given due consideration by the court in any action under this subsection in such case.

''(2) EQUITABLE RELIEF FOR GENETIC NONDISCRIMINATION.—

''(A) REINSTATEMENT OF BENEFITS WHERE EQUITABLE RELIEF HAS BEEN AWARDED.—The recovery of benefits by a participant or beneficiary under a civil action under this section may include an administrative penalty under subparagraph (B) and the retroactive reinstatement of coverage under the plan involved to the date on which the participant or beneficiary was denied eligibility for coverage if—

''(i) the civil action was commenced under subsection (a)(1)(B); and

''(ii) the denial of coverage on which such civil action was based constitutes a violation of subsection (a)(1)(F), (b)(3), or (c) of section 702.

''(B) ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTY.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—An administrator who fails to comply with the requirements of subsection (a)(1)(F), (b)(3), or (c) of section 702 with respect to a participant or beneficiary may, in an action commenced under subsection (a)(1)(B), be personally liable in the discretion of the court, for a penalty in the amount not more than $100 for each day in the noncompliance period.

''(ii) NONCOMPLIANCE PERIOD.—For purposes of clause (i), the term 'noncompliance period' means the period—

''(I) beginning on the date that a failure described in clause (i) occurs; and

''(II) ending on the date that such failure is corrected.

''(iii) PAYMENT TO PARTICIPANT OR BENEFICIARY.—A penalty collected under this subparagraph shall be paid to the participant or beneficiary involved.

''(3) SECRETARIAL ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.—

''(A) GENERAL RULE.—The Secretary has the authority to impose a penalty on any failure of a group health plan to meet the requirements of subsection (a)(1)(F), (b)(3), or (c) of section 702.

''(B) AMOUNT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the penalty imposed by subparagraph (A) shall be $100 for each day in the noncompliance period with respect to each individual to whom such failure relates.

''(ii) NONCOMPLIANCE PERIOD.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'noncompliance period' means, with respect to any failure, the period—

''(I) beginning on the date such failure first occurs; and

''(II) ending on the date such failure is corrected.

''(C) MINIMUM PENALTIES WHERE FAILURE DISCOVERED.—Notwithstanding clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (D):

''(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of 1 or more failures with respect to an individual—

''(I) which are not corrected before the date on which the plan receives a notice from the Secretary of such violation; and

''(II) which occurred or continued during the period involved;

the amount of penalty imposed by subparagraph (A) by reason of such failures with respect to such individual shall not be less than $2,500.

''(ii) HIGHER MINIMUM PENALTY WHERE VIOLATIONS ARE MORE THAN DE MINIMIS.—To the extent violations for which any person is liable under this paragraph for any year are more than de minimis, clause (i) shall be applied by substituting '$15,000' for '$2,500' with respect to such person.

''(D) LIMITATIONS.—

''(i) PENALTY NOT TO APPLY WHERE FAILURE NOT DISCOVERED EXERCISING REASONABLE DILIGENCE.—No penalty shall be imposed by subparagraph (A) on any failure during any period for which it is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the person otherwise liable for such penalty did not know, and exercising reasonable diligence would not have known, that such failure existed.

''(ii) PENALTY NOT TO APPLY TO FAILURES CORRECTED WITHIN CERTAIN PERIODS.—No penalty shall be imposed by subparagraph (A) on any failure if—

''(I) such failure was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect; and

''(II) such failure is corrected during the 30-day period beginning on the first date the person otherwise liable for such penalty knew, or exercising reasonable diligence would have known, that such failure existed.

''(iii) OVERALL LIMITATION FOR UNINTENTIONAL FAILURES.—In the case of failures which are due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, the penalty imposed by subparagraph (A) for failures shall not exceed the amount equal to the lesser of—

''(I) 10 percent of the aggregate amount paid or incurred by the employer (or predecessor employer) during the preceding taxable year for group health plans; or

''(II) $500,000.

''(E) WAIVER BY SECRETARY.—In the case of a failure which is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, the Secretary may waive part or all of the penalty imposed by subparagraph (A) to the extent that the payment of such penalty would be excessive relative to the failure involved.''.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—Section 733(d) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1191b(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) FAMILY MEMBER.—The term 'family member' means with respect to an individual—

''(A) the spouse of the individual;

''(B) a dependent child of the individual, including a child who is born to or placed for adoption with the individual; and

''(C) all other individuals related by blood to the individual or the spouse or child described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

''(6) GENETIC INFORMATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term 'genetic information' means information about—

''(i) an individual's genetic tests;

''(ii) the genetic tests of family members of the individual; or

''(iii) the occurrence of a disease or disorder in family members of the individual.

''(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term 'genetic information' shall not include information about the sex or age of an individual.

''(7) GENETIC TEST.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'genetic test' means an analysis of human DNA, RNA, chromosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that detects genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes.

''(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The term 'genetic test' does not mean—

''(i) an analysis of proteins or metabolites that does not detect genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes; or

''(ii) an analysis of proteins or metabolites that is directly related to a manifested disease, disorder, or pathological condition that could reasonably be detected by a health care professional with appropriate training and expertise in the field of medicine involved.

''(8) GENETIC SERVICES.—The term 'genetic services' means—

''(A) a genetic test;

''(B) genetic counseling (such as obtaining, interpreting, or assessing genetic information); or

''(C) genetic education.''.

(e) REGULATIONS AND EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Labor shall issue final regulations in an accessible format to carry out the amendments made by this section.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to group health plans for plan years beginning after the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this title.

SEC. 102. AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

(a) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO THE GROUP MARKET.—

(1) PROHIBITION OF HEALTH DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF GENETIC INFORMATION OR GENETIC SERVICES.—

(A) NO ENROLLMENT RESTRICTION FOR GENETIC SERVICES.—Section 2702(a)(1)(F) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–1(a)(1)(F)) is amended by inserting before the period the following: ''(including information about a request for or receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual)''.

(B) NO DISCRIMINATION IN GROUP PREMIUMS BASED ON GENETIC INFORMATION.—Section 2702(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–1(b)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting before the semicolon the following: '', except as provided in paragraph (3)''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) NO DISCRIMINATION IN GROUP PREMIUMS BASED ON GENETIC INFORMATION.—For purposes of this section, a group health plan, or a health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage in connection with a group health plan, shall not adjust premium or contribution amounts for a group on the basis of genetic information concerning an individual in the group or a family member of the individual (including information about a request for or receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual).''.

(2) LIMITATIONS ON GENETIC TESTING.—Section 2702 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–1) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) GENETIC TESTING.—

''(1) LIMITATION ON REQUESTING OR REQUIRING GENETIC TESTING.—A group health plan, or a health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage in connection with a group health plan, shall not request or require an individual or a family member of such individual to undergo a genetic test.

''(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this part shall be construed to—

''(A) limit the authority of a health care professional who is providing health care services with respect to an individual to request that such individual or a family member of such individual undergo a genetic test;

''(B) limit the authority of a health care professional who is employed by or affiliated with a group health plan or a health insurance issuer and who is providing health care services to an individual as part of a bona fide wellness program to notify such individual of the availability of a genetic test or to provide information to such individual regarding such genetic test; or

''(C) authorize or permit a health care professional to require that an individual undergo a genetic test.

''(d) APPLICATION TO ALL PLANS.—The provisions of subsections (a)(1)(F), (b)(3), and (c) shall apply to group health plans and health insurance issuers without regard to section 2721(a).''.

(3) REMEDIES AND ENFORCEMENT.—Section 2722(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-22)(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY RELATING TO GENETIC DISCRIMINATION.—

''(A) GENERAL RULE.—In the cases described in paragraph (1), notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2)(C), the following provisions shall apply with respect to an action under this subsection by the Secretary with respect to any failure of a health insurance issuer in connection with a group health plan, to meet the requirements of subsection (a)(1)(F), (b)(3), or (c) of section 2702.

''(B) AMOUNT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the penalty imposed under this paragraph shall be $100 for each day in the noncompliance period with respect to each individual to whom such failure relates.

''(ii) NONCOMPLIANCE PERIOD.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'noncompliance period' means, with respect to any failure, the period—

''(I) beginning on the date such failure first occurs; and

''(II) ending on the date such failure is corrected.

''(C) MINIMUM PENALTIES WHERE FAILURE DISCOVERED.—Notwithstanding clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (D):

''(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of 1 or more failures with respect to an individual—

''(I) which are not corrected before the date on which the plan receives a notice from the Secretary of such violation; and

''(II) which occurred or continued during the period involved;

the amount of penalty imposed by subparagraph (A) by reason of such failures with respect to such individual shall not be less than $2,500.

''(ii) HIGHER MINIMUM PENALTY WHERE VIOLATIONS ARE MORE THAN DE MINIMIS.—To the extent violations for which any person is liable under this paragraph for any year are more than de minimis, clause (i) shall be applied by substituting '$15,000' for '$2,500' with respect to such person.

''(D) LIMITATIONS.—

''(i) PENALTY NOT TO APPLY WHERE FAILURE NOT DISCOVERED EXERCISING REASONABLE DILIGENCE.—No penalty shall be imposed by subparagraph (A) on any failure during any period for which it is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the person otherwise liable for such penalty did not know, and exercising reasonable diligence would not have known, that such failure existed.

''(ii) PENALTY NOT TO APPLY TO FAILURES CORRECTED WITHIN CERTAIN PERIODS.—No penalty shall be imposed by subparagraph (A) on any failure if—

''(I) such failure was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect; and

''(II) such failure is corrected during the 30-day period beginning on the first date the person otherwise liable for such penalty knew, or exercising reasonable diligence would have known, that such failure existed.

''(iii) OVERALL LIMITATION FOR UNINTENTIONAL FAILURES.—In the case of failures which are due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, the penalty imposed by subparagraph (A) for failures shall not exceed the amount equal to the lesser of—

''(I) 10 percent of the aggregate amount paid or incurred by the employer (or predecessor employer) during the preceding taxable year for group health plans; or

''(II) $500,000.

''(E) WAIVER BY SECRETARY.—In the case of a failure which is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, the Secretary may waive part or all of the penalty imposed by subparagraph (A) to the extent that the payment of such penalty would be excessive relative to the failure involved.''.

(4) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2791(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–91(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(15) FAMILY MEMBER.—The term 'family member' means with respect to an individual—

''(A) the spouse of the individual;

''(B) a dependent child of the individual, including a child who is born to or placed for adoption with the individual; and

''(C) all other individuals related by blood to the individual or the spouse or child described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

''(16) GENETIC INFORMATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term 'genetic information' means information about—

''(i) an individual's genetic tests;

''(ii) the genetic tests of family members of the individual; or

''(iii) the occurrence of a disease or disorder in family members of the individual.

''(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term 'genetic information' shall not include information about the sex or age of an individual.

''(17) GENETIC TEST.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'genetic test' means an analysis of human DNA, RNA, chromosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that detects genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes.

''(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The term 'genetic test' does not mean—

''(i) an analysis of proteins or metabolites that does not detect genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes; or

''(ii) an analysis of proteins or metabolites that is directly related to a manifested disease, disorder, or pathological condition that could reasonably be detected by a health care professional with appropriate training and expertise in the field of medicine involved.

''(18) GENETIC SERVICES.—The term 'genetic services' means—

''(A) a genetic test;

''(B) genetic counseling (such as obtaining, interpreting, or assessing genetic information); or

''(C) genetic education.''.

(b) AMENDMENT RELATING TO THE INDIVIDUAL MARKET.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The first subpart 3 of part B of title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–51 et seq.) (relating to other requirements) is amended—

(A) by redesignating such subpart as subpart 2; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 2753. PROHIBITION OF HEALTH DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF GENETIC INFORMATION.

''(a) PROHIBITION ON GENETIC INFORMATION AS A CONDITION OF ELIGIBILITY.—A health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage in the individual market may not establish rules for the eligibility (including continued eligibility) of any individual to enroll in individual health insurance coverage based on genetic information (including information about a request for or receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual).

''(b) PROHIBITION ON GENETIC INFORMATION IN SETTING PREMIUM RATES.—A health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage in the individual market shall not adjust premium or contribution amounts for an individual on the basis of genetic information concerning the individual or a family member of the individual (including information about a request for or receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual).

''(c) GENETIC TESTING.—

''(1) LIMITATION ON REQUESTING OR REQUIRING GENETIC TESTING.—A health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage in the individual market shall not request or require an individual or a family member of such individual to undergo a genetic test.

''(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this part shall be construed to—

''(A) limit the authority of a health care professional who is providing health care services with respect to an individual to request that such individual or a family member of such individual undergo a genetic test;

''(B) limit the authority of a health care professional who is employed by or affiliated with a health insurance issuer and who is providing health care services to an individual as part of a bona fide wellness program to notify such individual of the availability of a genetic test or to provide information to such individual regarding such genetic test; or

''(C) authorize or permit a health care professional to require that an individual undergo a genetic test.''.

(2) REMEDIES AND ENFORCEMENT.—Section 2761(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-61)(b)) is amended to read as follows:

''(b) SECRETARIAL ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall have the same authority in relation to enforcement of the provisions of this part with respect to issuers of health insurance coverage in the individual market in a State as the Secretary has under section 2722(b)(2), and section 2722(b)(3) with respect to violations of genetic nondiscrimination provisions, in relation to the enforcement of the provisions of part A with respect to issuers of health insurance coverage in the small group market in the State.''.

(c) ELIMINATION OF OPTION OF NON-FEDERAL GOVERNMENTAL PLANS TO BE EXCEPTED FROM REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING GENETIC INFORMATION.—Section 2721(b)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S. C. 300gg–21(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''If the plan sponsor'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subparagraph (D), if the plan sponsor''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) ELECTION NOT APPLICABLE TO REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING GENETIC INFORMATION.—The election described in subparagraph (A) shall not be available with respect to the provisions of subsections (a)(1)(F) and (c) of section 2702 and the provisions of section 2702(b) to the extent that such provisions apply to genetic information (or information about a request for or the receipt of genetic services by an individual or a family member of such individual).''.

(d) REGULATIONS AND EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health and Human Services (as the case may be) shall issue final regulations in an accessible format to carry out the amendments made by this section.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply—

(A) with respect to group health plans, and health insurance coverage offered in connection with group health plans, for plan years beginning after the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this title; and

(B) with respect to health insurance coverage offered, sold, issued, renewed, in effect, or operated in the individual market after the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this title.

SEC. 103. AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.

(a) PROHIBITION OF HEALTH DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF GENETIC INFORMATION OR GENETIC SERVICES.—

(1) NO ENROLLMENT RESTRICTION FOR GENETIC SERVICES.—Section 9802(a)(1)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting before the period the following: ''(including information about a request for or receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual)''.

(2) NO DISCRIMINATION IN GROUP PREMIUMS BASED ON GENETIC INFORMATION.—Section 9802(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting before the semicolon the following: '', except as provided in paragraph (3)''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) NO DISCRIMINATION IN GROUP PREMIUMS BASED ON GENETIC INFORMATION.—For purposes of this section, a group health plan shall not adjust premium or contribution amounts for a group on the basis of genetic information concerning an individual in the group or a family member of the individual (including information about a request for or receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual).''.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON GENETIC TESTING.—Section 9802 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) GENETIC TESTING AND GENETIC SERVICES.—

''(1) LIMITATION ON REQUESTING OR REQUIRING GENETIC TESTING.—A group health plan shall not request or require an individual or a family member of such individual to undergo a genetic test.

''(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this part shall be construed to—

''(A) limit the authority of a health care professional who is providing health care services with respect to an individual to request that such individual or a family member of such individual undergo a genetic test;

''(B) limit the authority of a health care professional who is employed by or affiliated with a group health plan and who is providing health care services to an individual as part of a bona fide wellness program to notify such individual of the availability of a genetic test or to provide information to such individual regarding such genetic test; or

''(C) authorize or permit a health care professional to require that an individual undergo a genetic test.

''(e) APPLICATION TO ALL PLANS.—The provisions of subsections (a)(1)(F), (b)(3), and (d) shall apply to group health plans and health insurance issuers without regard to section 9831(a)(2).''.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—Section 9832(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) FAMILY MEMBER.—The term 'family member' means with respect to an individual—

''(A) the spouse of the individual;

''(B) a dependent child of the individual, including a child who is born to or placed for adoption with the individual; and

''(C) all other individuals related by blood to the individual or the spouse or child described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

''(7) GENETIC SERVICES.—The term 'genetic services' means—

''(A) a genetic test;

''(B) genetic counseling (such as obtaining, interpreting, or assessing genetic information); or

''(C) genetic education.

''(8) GENETIC INFORMATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term 'genetic information' means information about—

''(i) an individual's genetic tests;

''(ii) the genetic tests of family members of the individual; or

''(iii) the occurrence of a disease or disorder in family members of the individual.

''(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term 'genetic information' shall not include information about the sex or age of an individual.

''(9) GENETIC TEST.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'genetic test' means an analysis of human DNA, RNA, chromosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that detects genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes.

''(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The term 'genetic test' does not mean—

''(i) an analysis of proteins or metabolites that does not detect genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes; or

''(ii) an analysis of proteins or metabolites that is directly related to a manifested disease, disorder, or pathological condition that could reasonably be detected by a health care professional with appropriate training and expertise in the field of medicine involved.''.

(d) REGULATIONS AND EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue final regulations in an accessible format to carry out the amendments made by this section.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to group health plans for plan years beginning after the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this title.

SEC. 104. AMENDMENTS TO TITLE XVIII OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT RELATING TO MEDIGAP.

(a) NONDISCRIMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1882(s)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ss(s)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(E)(i) An issuer of a medicare supplemental policy shall not deny or condition the issuance or effectiveness of the policy, and shall not discriminate in the pricing of the policy (including the adjustment of premium rates) of an eligible individual on the basis of genetic information concerning the individual (or information about a request for, or the receipt of, genetic services by such individual or family member of such individual).

''(ii) For purposes of clause (i), the terms 'family member', 'genetic services', and 'genetic information' shall have the meanings given such terms in subsection (v).''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to a policy for policy years beginning after the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON GENETIC TESTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1882 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ss) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(v) LIMITATIONS ON GENETIC TESTING.—

''(1) GENETIC TESTING.—

''(A) LIMITATION ON REQUESTING OR REQUIRING GENETIC TESTING.—An issuer of a medicare supplemental policy shall not request or require an individual or a family member of such individual to undergo a genetic test.

''(B) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to—

''(i) limit the authority of a health care professional who is providing health care services with respect to an individual to request that such individual or a family member of such individual undergo a genetic test;

''(ii) limit the authority of a health care professional who is employed by or affiliated with an issuer of a medicare supplemental policy and who is providing health care services to an individual as part of a bona fide wellness program to notify such individual of the availability of a genetic test or to provide information to such individual regarding such genetic test; or

''(iii) authorize or permit a health care professional to require that an individual undergo a genetic test.

''(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) FAMILY MEMBER.—The term 'family member' means with respect to an individual—

''(i) the spouse of the individual;

''(ii) a dependent child of the individual, including a child who is born to or placed for adoption with the individual; or

''(iii) any other individuals related by blood to the individual or to the spouse or child described in clause (i) or (ii).

''(B) GENETIC INFORMATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the term 'genetic information' means information about—

''(I) an individual's genetic tests;

''(II) the genetic tests of family members of the individual; or

''(III) the occurrence of a disease or disorder in family members of the individual.

''(ii) EXCLUSIONS.—The term 'genetic information' shall not include information about the sex or age of an individual.

''(C) GENETIC TEST.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The term 'genetic test' means an analysis of human DNA, RNA, chromosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that detects genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes.

''(ii) EXCEPTIONS.—The term 'genetic test' does not mean—

''(I) an analysis of proteins or metabolites that does not detect genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes; or

''(II) an analysis of proteins or metabolites that is directly related to a manifested disease, disorder, or pathological condition that could reasonably be detected by a health care professional with appropriate training and expertise in the field of medicine involved.

''(D) GENETIC SERVICES.—The term 'genetic services' means—

''(i) a genetic test;

''(ii) genetic counseling (such as obtaining, interpreting, or assessing genetic information); or

''(iii) genetic education.

''(E) ISSUER OF A MEDICARE SUPPLEMENTAL POLICY.—The term 'issuer of a medicare supplemental policy' includes a third-party administrator or other person acting for or on behalf of such issuer.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1882(o) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ss(o)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4) The issuer of the medicare supplemental policy complies with subsection (s)(2)(E) and subsection (v).''.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply with respect to an issuer of a medicare supplemental policy for policy years beginning on or after the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) TRANSITION PROVISIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of Health and Human Services identifies a State as requiring a change to its statutes or regulations to conform its regulatory program to the changes made by this section, the State regulatory program shall not be considered to be out of compliance with the requirements of section 1882 of the Social Security Act due solely to failure to make such change until the date specified in paragraph (4).

(2) NAIC STANDARDS.—If, not later than June 30, 2004, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (in this subsection referred to as the ''NAIC'') modifies its NAIC Model Regulation relating to section 1882 of the Social Security Act (referred to in such section as the 1991 NAIC Model Regulation, as subsequently modified) to conform to the amendments made by this section, such revised regulation incorporating the modifications shall be considered to be the applicable NAIC model regulation (including the revised NAIC model regulation and the 1991 NAIC Model Regulation) for the purposes of such section.

(3) SECRETARY STANDARDS.—If the NAIC does not make the modifications described in paragraph (2) within the period specified in such paragraph, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall, not later than October 1, 2004, make the modifications described in such paragraph and such revised regulation incorporating the modifications shall be considered to be the appropriate regulation for the purposes of such section.

(4) DATE SPECIFIED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the date specified in this paragraph for a State is the earlier of—

(i) the date the State changes its statutes or regulations to conform its regulatory program to the changes made by this section, or

(ii) October 1, 2004.

(B) ADDITIONAL LEGISLATIVE ACTION REQUIRED.—In the case of a State which the Secretary identifies as—

(i) requiring State legislation (other than legislation appropriating funds) to conform its regulatory program to the changes made in this section, but

(ii) having a legislature which is not scheduled to meet in 2004 in a legislative session in which such legislation may be considered,

the date specified in this paragraph is the first day of the first calendar quarter beginning after the close of the first legislative session of the State legislature that begins on or after July 1, 2004. For purposes of the previous sentence, in the case of a State that has a 2-year legislative session, each year of such session shall be deemed to be a separate regular session of the State legislature.

SEC. 105. PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY.

(a) APPLICABILITY.—Except as provided in subsection (d), the provisions of this section shall apply to group health plans, health insurance issuers (including issuers in connection with group health plans or individual health coverage), and issuers of medicare supplemental policies, without regard to—

(1) section 732(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1191a(a));

(2) section 2721(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-21(a)); and

(3) section 9831(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH CERTAIN CONFIDENTIALITY STANDARDS WITH RESPECT TO GENETIC INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under part C of title XI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320d et seq.) and section 264 of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d-2 note) shall apply to the use or disclosure of genetic information.

(2) PROHIBITION ON UNDERWRITING AND PREMIUM RATING.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a group health plan, a health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy shall not use or disclose genetic information (including information about a request for or a receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual) for purposes of underwriting, determinations of eligibility to enroll, premium rating, or the creation, renewal or replacement of a plan, contract or coverage for health insurance or health benefits.

(c) PROHIBITION ON COLLECTION OF GENETIC INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy shall not request, require, or purchase genetic information (including information about a request for or a receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual) for purposes of underwriting, determinations of eligibility to enroll, premium rating, or the creation, renewal or replacement of a plan, contract or coverage for health insurance or health benefits.

(2) LIMITATION RELATING TO THE COLLECTION OF GENETIC INFORMATION PRIOR TO ENROLLMENT.—A group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy shall not request, require, or purchase genetic information (including information about a request for or a receipt of genetic services by an individual or family member of such individual) concerning a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee prior to the enrollment, and in connection with such enrollment, of such individual under the plan, coverage, or policy.

(3) INCIDENTAL COLLECTION.—Where a group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy obtains genetic information incidental to the requesting, requiring, or purchasing of other information concerning a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee, such request, requirement, or purchase shall not be considered a violation of this subsection if—

(A) such request, requirement, or purchase is not in violation of paragraph (1); and

(B) any genetic information (including information about a request for or receipt of genetic services) requested, required, or purchased is not used or disclosed in violation of subsection (b).

(d) APPLICATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY STANDARDS.—The provisions of subsections (b) and (c) shall not apply—

(1) to group health plans, health insurance issuers, or issuers of medicare supplemental policies that are not otherwise covered under the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under part C of title XI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320d et seq.) and section 264 of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d-2 note); and

(2) to genetic information that is not considered to be individually-identifiable health information under the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under part C of title XI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320d et seq.) and

section 264 of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d-2 note).

(e) ENFORCEMENT.—A group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy that violates a provision of this section shall be subject to the penalties described in sections 1176 and 1177 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320d-5 and 1320d-6) in the same manner and to the same extent that such penalties apply to violations of part C of title XI of such Act.

(f) PREEMPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A provision or requirement under this section or a regulation promulgated under this section shall supersede any contrary provision of State law unless such provision of State law imposes requirements, standards, or implementation specifications that are more stringent than the requirements, standards, or implementation specifications imposed under this section or such regulations. No penalty, remedy, or cause of action to enforce such a State law that is more stringent shall be preempted by this section.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to establish a penalty, remedy, or cause of action under State law if such penalty, remedy, or cause of action is not otherwise available under such State law.

(g) COORDINATION WITH PRIVACY REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall implement and administer this section in a manner that is consistent with the implementation and administration by the Secretary of the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under part C of title XI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320d et seq.) and section 264 of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d-2 note).

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) GENETIC INFORMATION; GENETIC SERVICES.—The terms ''family member'', ''genetic information'', ''genetic services'', and ''genetic test'' have the meanings given such terms in section 2791 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-91), as amended by this Act.

(2) GROUP HEALTH PLAN; HEALTH INSURANCE ISSUER.—The terms ''group health plan'' and ''health insurance issuer'' include only those plans and issuers that are covered under the regulations described in subsection (d)(1).

(3) ISSUER OF A MEDICARE SUPPLEMENTAL POLICY.—The term ''issuer of a medicare supplemental policy'' means an issuer described in section 1882 of the Social Security Act (42 insert 1395ss).

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

SEC. 106. ASSURING COORDINATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Labor shall ensure, through the execution of an interagency memorandum of understanding among such Secretaries, that—

(1) regulations, rulings, and interpretations issued by such Secretaries relating to the same matter over which two or more such Secretaries have responsibility under this title (and the amendments made by this title) are administered so as to have the same effect at all times; and

(2) coordination of policies relating to enforcing the same requirements through such Secretaries in order to have a coordinated enforcement strategy that avoids duplication of enforcement efforts and assigns priorities in enforcement.

(b) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services has the sole authority to promulgate regulations to implement section 105.

SEC. 107. REGULATIONS; EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue final regulations in an accessible format to carry out this title.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Except as provided in section 104, the amendments made by this title shall take effect on the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE II—PROHIBITING EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF GENETIC INFORMATION

SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as created by section 705 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-4).

(2) EMPLOYEE; EMPLOYER; EMPLOYMENT AGENCY; LABOR ORGANIZATION; MEMBER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''employee'' means—

(i) an employee (including an applicant), as defined in section 701(f) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e(f));

(ii) a State employee (including an applicant) described in section 304(a) of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (42 U.S.C. 2000e–16c(a));

(iii) a covered employee (including an applicant), as defined in section 101 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301);

(iv) a covered employee (including an applicant), as defined in section 411(c) of title 3, United States Code; or

(v) an employee or applicant to which section 717(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e–16(a)) applies.

(B) EMPLOYER.—The term ''employer'' means—

(i) an employer (as defined in section 701(b) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e(b));

(ii) an entity employing a State employee described in section 304(a) of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991;

(iii) an employing office, as defined in section 101 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995;

(iv) an employing office, as defined in section 411(c) of title 3, United States Code; or

(v) an entity to which section 717(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 applies.

(C) EMPLOYMENT AGENCY; LABOR ORGANIZATION.—The terms ''employment agency'' and ''labor organization'' have the meanings given the terms in section 701 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e).

(D) MEMBER.—The term ''member'', with respect to a labor organization, includes an applicant for membership in a labor organization.

(3) FAMILY MEMBER.—The term ''family member'' means with respect to an individual—

(A) the spouse of the individual;

(B) a dependent child of the individual, including a child who is born to or placed for adoption with the individual; and

(C) all other individuals related by blood to the individual or the spouse or child described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(4) GENETIC INFORMATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term ''genetic information'' means information about—

(i) an individual's genetic tests;

(ii) the genetic tests of family members of the individual; or

(iii) the occurrence of a disease or disorder in family members of the individual.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The term ''genetic information'' shall not include information about the sex or age of an individual.

(5) GENETIC MONITORING.—The term ''genetic monitoring'' means the periodic examination of employees to evaluate acquired modifications to their genetic material, such as chromosomal damage or evidence of increased occurrence of mutations, that may have developed in the course of employment due to exposure to toxic substances in the workplace, in order to identify, evaluate, and respond to the effects of or control adverse environmental exposures in the workplace.

(6) GENETIC SERVICES.—The term ''genetic services'' means—

(A) a genetic test;

(B) genetic counseling (such as obtaining, interpreting or assessing genetic information); or

(C) genetic education.

(7) GENETIC TEST.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''genetic test'' means the analysis of human DNA, RNA, chromosomes, proteins, or metabolites, that detects genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The term ''genetic test'' does not mean an analysis of proteins or metabolites that does not detect genotypes, mutations, or chromosomal changes.

SEC. 202. EMPLOYER PRACTICES.

(a) USE OF GENETIC INFORMATION.—It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer—

(1) to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any employee, or otherwise to discriminate against any employee with respect to the compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment of the employee, because of genetic information with respect to the employee (or information about a request for or the receipt of genetic services by such employee or family member of such employee); or

(2) to limit, segregate, or classify the employees of the employer in any way that would deprive or tend to deprive any employee of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect the status of the employee as an employee, because of genetic information with respect to the employee (or information about a request for or the receipt of genetic services by such employee or family member of such employee).

(b) ACQUISITION OF GENETIC INFORMATION.—It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to request, require, or purchase genetic information with respect to an employee or a family member of the employee (or information about a request for the receipt of genetic services by such employee or a family member of such employee) except—

(1) where an employer inadvertently requests or requires family medical history of the employee or family member of the employee;

(2) where—

(A) health or genetic services are offered by the employer, including such services offered as part of a bona fide wellness program;

(B) the employee provides prior, knowing, voluntary, and written authorization;

(C) only the employee (or family member if the family member is receiving genetic services) and the licensed health care professional or board certified genetic counselor involved in providing such services receive individually identifiable information concerning the results of such services; and

(D) any individually identifiable genetic information provided under subparagraph (C) in connection with the services provided under subparagraph (A) is only available for purposes of such services and shall not be

disclosed to the employer except in aggregate terms that do not disclose the identity of specific employees;

(3) where an employer requests or requires family medical history from the employee to comply with the certification provisions of section 103 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2613) or such requirements under State family and medical leave laws;

(4) where an employer purchases documents that are commercially and publicly available (including newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and books, but not including medical databases or court records) that include family medical history; or

(5) where the information involved is to be used for genetic monitoring of the biological effects of toxic substances in the workplace, but only if—

(A) the employer provides written notice of the genetic monitoring to the employee;

(B)(i) the employee provides prior, knowing, voluntary, and written authorization; or

(ii) the genetic monitoring is required by Federal or State law;

(C) the employee is informed of individual monitoring results;

(D) the monitoring is in compliance with—

(i) any Federal genetic monitoring regulations, including any such regulations that may be promulgated by the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.), the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or

(ii) State genetic monitoring regulations, in the case of a State that is implementing genetic monitoring regulations under the authority of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.); and

(E) the employer, excluding any licensed health care professional or board certified genetic counselor that is involved in the genetic monitoring program, receives the results of the monitoring only in aggregate terms that do not disclose the identity of specific employees;

(c) PRESERVATION OF PROTECTIONS.—In the case of information to which any of paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (b) applies, such information may not be used in violation of paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) or treated or disclosed in a manner that violates section 206.

SEC. 203. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY PRACTICES.

(a) USE OF GENETIC INFORMATION.—It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employment agency—

(1) to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of genetic information with respect to the individual (or information about a request for or the receipt of genetic services by such individual or family member of such individual);

(2) to limit, segregate, or classify individuals or fail or refuse to refer for employment any individual in any way that would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or otherwise adversely affect the status of the individual as an employee, because of genetic information with respect to the individual (or information about a request for or the receipt of genetic services by such individual or family member of such individual); or

(3) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an individual in violation of this title.

(b) ACQUISITION OF GENETIC INFORMATION.—It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employment agency to request, require, or purchase genetic information with respect to an individual or a family member of the individual (or information about a request for the receipt of genetic services by such individual or a family member of such individual) except—

(1) where an employment agency inadvertently requests or requires family medical history of the individual or family member of the individual;

(2) where—

(A) health or genetic services are offered by the employment agency, including such services offered as part of a bona fide wellness program;

(B) the individual provides prior, knowing, voluntary, and written authorization;

(C) only the individual (or family member if the family member is receiving genetic services) and the licensed health care professional or board certified genetic counselor involved in providing such services receive individually identifiable information concerning the results of such services; and

(D) any individually identifiable genetic information provided under subparagraph (C) in connection with the services provided under subparagraph (A) is only available for purposes of such services and shall not be disclosed to the employment agency except in aggregate terms that do not disclose the identity of specific individuals;

(3) where an employment agency requests or requires family medical history from the individual to comply with the certification provisions of section 103 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2613) or such requirements under State family and medical leave laws;

(4) where an employment agency purchases documents that are commercially and publicly available (including newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and books, but not including medical databases or court records) that include family medical history; or

(5) where the information involved is to be used for genetic monitoring of the biological effects of toxic substances in the workplace, but only if—

(A) the employment agency provides written notice of the genetic monitoring to the individual;

(B)(i) the individual provides prior, knowing, voluntary, and written authorization; or

(ii) the genetic monitoring is required by Federal or State law;

(C) the individual is informed of individual monitoring results;

(D) the monitoring is in compliance with—

(i) any Federal genetic monitoring regulations, including any such regulations that may be promulgated by the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.), the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or

(ii) State genetic monitoring regulations, in the case of a State that is implementing genetic monitoring regulations under the authority of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.); and

(E) the employment agency, excluding any licensed health care professional or board certified genetic counselor that is involved in the genetic monitoring program, receives the results of the monitoring only in aggregate terms that do not disclose the identity of specific individuals;

(c) PRESERVATION OF PROTECTIONS.—In the case of information to which any of paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (b) applies, such information may not be used in violation of paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) or treated or disclosed in a manner that violates section 206.

SEC. 204. LABOR ORGANIZATION PRACTICES.

(a) USE OF GENETIC INFORMATION.—It shall be an unlawful employment practice for a labor organization—

(1) to exclude or to expel from the membership of the organization, or otherwise to discriminate against, any member because of genetic information with respect to the member (or information about a request for or the receipt of genetic services by such member or family member of such member);

(2) to limit, segregate, or classify the members of the organization, or fail or refuse to refer for employment any member, in any way that would deprive or tend to deprive any member of employment opportunities, or otherwise adversely affect the status of the member as an employee, because of genetic information with respect to the member (or information about a request for or the receipt of genetic services by such member or family member of such member); or

(3) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against a member in violation of this title.

(b) ACQUISITION OF GENETIC INFORMATION.—It shall be an unlawful employment practice for a labor organization to request, require, or purchase genetic information with respect to a member or a family member of the member (or information about a request for the receipt of genetic services by such member or a family member of such member) except—

(1) where a labor organization inadvertently requests or requires family medical history of the member or family member of the member;

(2) where—

(A) health or genetic services are offered by the labor organization, including such services offered as part of a bona fide wellness program;

(B) the member provides prior, knowing, voluntary, and written authorization;

(C) only the member (or family member if the family member is receiving genetic services) and the licensed health care professional or board certified genetic counselor involved in providing such services receive individually identifiable information concerning the results of such services; and

(D) any individually identifiable genetic information provided under subparagraph (C) in connection with the services provided under subparagraph (A) is only available for purposes of such services and shall not be disclosed to the labor organization except in aggregate terms that do not disclose the identity of specific members;

(3) where a labor organization requests or requires family medical history from the members to comply with the certification provisions of section 103 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2613) or such requirements under State family and medical leave laws;

(4) where a labor organization purchases documents that are commercially and publicly available (including newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and books, but not including medical databases or court records) that include family medical history; or

(5) where the information involved is to be used for genetic monitoring of the biological effects of toxic substances in the workplace, but only if—

(A) the labor organization provides written notice of the genetic monitoring to the member;

(B)(i) the member provides prior, knowing, voluntary, and written authorization; or

(ii) the genetic monitoring is required by Federal or State law;

(C) the member is informed of individual monitoring results;

(D) the monitoring is in compliance with—

(i) any Federal genetic monitoring regulations, including any such regulations that may be promulgated by the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.),

the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or

(ii) State genetic monitoring regulations, in the case of a State that is implementing genetic monitoring regulations under the authority of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.); and

(E) the labor organization, excluding any licensed health care professional or board certified genetic counselor that is involved in the genetic monitoring program, receives the results of the monitoring only in aggregate terms that do not disclose the identity of specific members;

(c) PRESERVATION OF PROTECTIONS.—In the case of information to which any of paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (b) applies, such information may not be used in violation of paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) or treated or disclosed in a manner that violates section 206.

SEC. 205. TRAINING PROGRAMS.

(a) USE OF GENETIC INFORMATION.—It shall be an unlawful employment practice for any employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining, including on-the-job training programs—

(1) to discriminate against any individual because of genetic information with respect to the individual (or information about a request for or the receipt of genetic services by such individual or a family member of such individual) in admission to, or employment in, any program established to provide apprenticeship or other training or retraining;

(2) to limit, segregate, or classify the applicants for or participants in such apprenticeship or other training or retraining, or fail or refuse to refer for employment any individual, in any way that would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or otherwise adversely affect the status of the individual as an employee, because of genetic information with respect to the individual (or information about a request for or receipt of genetic services by such individual or family member of such individual); or

(3) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an applicant for or a participant in such apprenticeship or other training or retraining in violation of this title.

(b) ACQUISITION OF GENETIC INFORMATION.—It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee described in subsection (a) to request, require, or purchase genetic information with respect to an individual or a family member of the individual (or information about a request for the receipt of genetic services by such individual or a family member of such individual) except—

(1) where the employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee inadvertently requests or requires family medical history of the individual or family member of the individual;

(2) where—

(A) health or genetic services are offered by the employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee, including such services offered as part of a bona fide wellness program;

(B) the individual provides prior, knowing, voluntary, and written authorization;

(C) only the individual (or family member if the family member is receiving genetic services) and the licensed health care professional or board certified genetic counselor involved in providing such services receive individually identifiable information concerning the results of such services;

(D) any individually identifiable genetic information provided under subparagraph (C) in connection with the services provided under subparagraph (A) is only available for purposes of such services and shall not be disclosed to the employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee except in aggregate terms that do not disclose the identity of specific individuals;

(3) where the employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee requests or requires family medical history from the individual to comply with the certification provisions of section 103 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2613) or such requirements under State family and medical leave laws;

(4) where the employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee purchases documents that are commercially and publicly available (including newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and books, but not including medical databases or court records) that include family medical history; or

(5) where the information involved is to be used for genetic monitoring of the biological effects of toxic substances in the workplace, but only if—

(A) the employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee provides written notice of the genetic monitoring to the individual;

(B)(i) the individual provides prior, knowing, voluntary, and written authorization; or

(ii) the genetic monitoring is required by Federal or State law;

(C) the individual is informed of individual monitoring results;

(D) the monitoring is in compliance with—

(i) any Federal genetic monitoring regulations, including any such regulations that may be promulgated by the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.), the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.); or

(ii) State genetic monitoring regulations, in the case of a State that is implementing genetic monitoring regulations under the authority of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.); and

(E) the employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee, excluding any licensed health care professional or board certified genetic counselor that is involved in the genetic monitoring program, receives the results of the monitoring only in aggregate terms that do not disclose the identity of specific individuals;

(c) PRESERVATION OF PROTECTIONS.—In the case of information to which any of paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (b) applies, such information may not be used in violation of paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) or treated or disclosed in a manner that violates section 206.

SEC. 206. CONFIDENTIALITY OF GENETIC INFORMATION.

(a) TREATMENT OF INFORMATION AS PART OF CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL RECORD.—If an employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee possesses genetic information about an employee or member (or information about a request for or receipt of genetic services by such employee or member or family member of such employee or member), such information shall be maintained on separate forms and in separate medical files and be treated as a confidential medical record of the employee or member.

(b) LIMITATION ON DISCLOSURE.—An employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee shall not disclose genetic information concerning an employee or member (or information about a request for or receipt of genetic services by such employee or member or family member of such employee or member) except—

(1) to the employee (or family member if the family member is receiving the genetic services) or member of a labor organization at the request of the employee or member of such organization;

(2) to an occupational or other health researcher if the research is conducted in compliance with the regulations and protections provided for under part 46 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations;

(3) in response to an order of a court, except that—

(A) the employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee may disclose only the genetic information expressly authorized by such order; and

(B) if the court order was secured without the knowledge of the employee or member to whom the information refers, the employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee shall provide the employee or member with adequate notice to challenge the court order;

(4) to government officials who are investigating compliance with this title if the information is relevant to the investigation; or

(5) to the extent that such disclosure is made in connection with the employee's compliance with the certification provisions of section 103 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2613) or such requirements under State family and medical leave laws.

SEC. 207. REMEDIES AND ENFORCEMENT.

(a) EMPLOYEES COVERED BY TITLE VII OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in sections 705, 706, 707, 709, 710, and 711 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e–4 et seq.) to the Commission, the Attorney General, or any person, alleging a violation of title VII of that Act (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the Commission, the Attorney General, or any person, respectively, alleging an unlawful employment practice in violation of this title against an employee described in section 201(2)(A)(i), except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) COSTS AND FEES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c) of section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988), shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the Commission, the Attorney General, or any person, alleging such a practice.

(3) DAMAGES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limitations contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 1977A, shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the Commission, the Attorney General, or any person, alleging such a practice (not an employment practice specifically excluded from coverage under section 1977A(a)(1) of the Revised Statutes).

(b) EMPLOYEES COVERED BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE RIGHTS ACT OF 1991.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in sections 302 and 304 of the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-16b, 2000e-16c) to the Commission, or any person, alleging a violation of section 302(a)(1) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 2000e-16b(a)(1)) shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the Commission, or any person, respectively, alleging an unlawful employment practice in violation of this title against an employee described in section 201(2)(A)(ii), except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) COSTS AND FEES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in subsections (b)

and (c) of section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988), shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the Commission, or any person, alleging such a practice.

(3) DAMAGES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limitations contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 1977A, shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the Commission, or any person, alleging such a practice (not an employment practice specifically excluded from coverage under section 1977A(a)(1) of the Revised Statutes).

(c) EMPLOYEES COVERED BY CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) to the Board (as defined in section 101 of that Act (2 U.S.C. 1301)), or any person, alleging a violation of section 201(a)(1) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1311(a)(1)) shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to that Board, or any person, alleging an unlawful employment practice in violation of this title against an employee described in section 201(2)(A)(iii), except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) COSTS AND FEES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c) of section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988), shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to that Board, or any person, alleging such a practice.

(3) DAMAGES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limitations contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 1977A, shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to that Board, or any person, alleging such a practice (not an employment practice specifically excluded from coverage under section 1977A(a)(1) of the Revised Statutes).

(4) OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISIONS.—With respect to a claim alleging a practice described in paragraph (1), title III of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) shall apply in the same manner as such title applies with respect to a claim alleging a violation of section 201(a)(1) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1311(a)(1)).

(d) EMPLOYEES COVERED BY CHAPTER 5 OF TITLE 3, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in chapter 5 of title 3, United States Code, to the President, the Commission, the Merit Systems Protection Board, or any person, alleging a violation of section 411(a)(1) of that title, shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the President, the Commission, such Board, or any person, respectively, alleging an unlawful employment practice in violation of this title against an employee described in section 201(2)(A)(iv), except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) COSTS AND FEES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c) of section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988), shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the the President, the Commission, such Board, or any person, alleging such a practice.

(3) DAMAGES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limitations contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 1977A, shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the President, the Commission, such Board, or any person, alleging such a practice (not an employment practice specifically excluded from coverage under section 1977A(a)(1) of the Revised Statutes).

(e) EMPLOYEES COVERED BY SECTION 717 OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in section 717 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e–16) to the Commission, the Attorney General, the Librarian of Congress, or any person, alleging a violation of that section shall be the powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the Commission, the Attorney General, the Librarian of Congress, or any person, respectively, alleging an unlawful employment practice in violation of this title against an employee or applicant described in section 201(2)(A)(v), except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) COSTS AND FEES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in subsections (b) and (c) of section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988), shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the Commission, the Attorney General, the Librarian of Congress, or any person, alleging such a practice.

(3) DAMAGES.—The powers, remedies, and procedures provided in section 1977A of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981a), including the limitations contained in subsection (b)(3) of such section 1977A, shall be powers, remedies, and procedures this title provides to the Commission, the Attorney General, the Librarian of Congress, or any person, alleging such a practice (not an employment practice specifically excluded from coverage under section 1977A(a)(1) of the Revised Statutes).

(f) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''Commission'' means the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

SEC. 208. DISPARATE IMPACT.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, ''disparate impact'', as that term is used in section 703(k) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-d(k)), on the basis of genetic information does not establish a cause of action under this Act.

(b) COMMISSION.—On the date that is 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act, there shall be established a commission, to be known as the Genetic Nondiscrimination Study Commission (referred to in this section as the ''Commission'') to review the developing science of genetics and to make recommendations to Congress regarding whether to provide a disparate impact cause of action under this Act.

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall be composed of 8 members, of which—

(A) 1 member shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate;

(B) 1 member shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate;

(C) 1 member shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

(D) 1 member shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

(E) 1 member shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(F) 1 member shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives;

(G) 1 member shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives; and

(H) 1 member shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives.

(2) COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.—The members of the Commission shall not receive compensation for the performance of services for the Commission, but 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.

(d) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—

(1) LOCATION.—The Commission shall be located in a facility maintained by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

(2) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Commission without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(3) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Commission may secure directly from any Federal department or agency such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. Upon request of the Commission, the head of such department or agency shall furnish such information to the Commission.

(4) 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 the objectives of this section, except that, to the extent possible, the Commission shall use existing data and research.

(5) 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.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after all of the members are appointed to the Commission under subsection (c)(1), the Commission shall submit to Congress a report that summarizes the findings of the Commission and makes such recommendations for legislation as are consistent with this Act.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 209. CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to—

(1) limit the rights or protections of an individual under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), including coverage afforded to individuals under section 102 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 12112), or under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.);

(2)(A) limit the rights or protections of an individual to bring an action under this title against an employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee for a violation of this title; or

(B) establish a violation under this title for an employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee of a provision of the amendments made by title I;

(3) limit the rights or protections of an individual under any other Federal or State statute that provides equal or greater protection to an individual than the rights or protections provided for under this title;

(4) apply to the Armed Forces Repository of Specimen Samples for the Identification of Remains;

(5) limit or expand the protections, rights, or obligations of employees or employers under applicable workers' compensation laws;

(6) limit the authority of a Federal department or agency to conduct or sponsor occupational or other health research that is conducted in compliance with the regulations

contained in part 46 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding or similar regulation or rule); and

(7) limit the statutory or regulatory authority of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration or the Mine Safety and Health Administration to promulgate or enforce workplace safety and health laws and regulations.

SEC. 210. MEDICAL INFORMATION THAT IS NOT GENETIC INFORMATION.

An employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee shall not be considered to be in violation of this title based on the use, acquisition, or disclosure of medical information that is not genetic information about a manifested disease, disorder, or pathological condition of an employee or member, including a manifested disease, disorder, or pathological condition that has or may have a genetic basis.

SEC. 211. REGULATIONS.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, the Commission shall issue final regulations in an accessible format to carry out this title.

SEC. 212. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title (except for section 208).

SEC. 213. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title takes effect on the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION

SEC. 301. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act, an amendment made by this Act, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and the application of such provisions to any person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on October 2, 2003, at 10 a.m. to conduct a hearing on ''The Implementation of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and Restoring Investor Confidence.''

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Thursday, October 2, 2003, at 9:30 a.m. on media ownership.

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Thursday, October 2, 2003, at 2:30 p.m. on Amtrak.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, October 2, 2003 at 1:30 a.m. to hold a Business Meeting.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, October 2, 2003 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a hearing on U.S. Policy Toward Cuba.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Thursday, October 2, 2003 at a time and location to be determined to hold a business meeting to consider the nomination of C. Suzanne Mencer to be Director, Office for Domestic Preparedness, Department of Homeland Security.

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

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH EDUCATION, LABOR AND PENSIONS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and House Committee on Energy and Commerce be authorized to meet for a Joint hearing on Managing Biomedical Research to Prevent and Cure Disease in the 21st Century: Matching NIH Policy with Science during the session of the Senate on Thursday, October 2, 2003 at 10 a.m. in SD–106.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a markup on Thursday, October 2, 2003, at 9:30 a.m. in Dirksen Room 226.

Agenda

I. Nominations: Henry W. Saad to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit; Charles W. Pickering, Sr. to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit; Margaret Catharine Rodgers to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida; Roger W. Titus to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland; George W. Miller to be Judge for the United States Court of Federal Claims; Karin J. Immergut to be United States Attorney for the District of Oregon; and Deborah Ann Spagnoli to be United States Parole Commissioner.

II. Bills: S. 1580. Religious Workers Act of 2003 [Hatch, Kennedy, DeWine] and S. 1545. Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2003 (the DREAM Act) [Hatch, Durbin, Craig, DeWine, Feingold, Feinstein, Grassley, Kennedy, Leahy, Schumer].

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, October 2, 2003 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on National Parks of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, October 2, 2003 at 10:00 a.m.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on the following bills: S. 524, to expand the boundaries of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield to authorize the acquisition and interpretation of lands associated with the campaign that resulted in the capture of the fort in 1862, and for other purposes; S. 1313, to establish the Congaree Swamp National Park in the State of South Carolina, and other purposes; S. 1472, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the construction of a statue of Harry S. Truman at Union Station in Kansas City, MO; and S. 1576, to revise the boundary of Harpers Ferry National Historic Park, and for other purposes.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent Denese Merritt, a congressional fellow with Senator SMITH, be granted the privilege of the floor for the duration of the debate on the Iraq supplemental.

Mr. PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GENETIC INFORMATION NONDISCRIMINATION ACT OF 2003

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 247, S. 1053, the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act; that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to and treated as original text for purposes of further amendment, and the Snowe substitute, which is at the desk, be agreed to; further, that there be 30 minutes of debate equally divided in the usual form under the control of the chairman and ranking members of the HELP Committee or their designees; that no other amendments be in order; further, that upon the use or yielding back of time the bill be read a third time; that at 2:15 p.m. on Tuesday, October 14, the Senate resume consideration of S. 1053 and there be 15 minutes of debate equally divided, followed by a vote on passage of the bill, all without intervening action or debate.