

toring only in aggregate terms that do not disclose the identity of specific employees.

(e) This order does not limit the statutory authority of a Federal department or agency to:

(1) promulgate or enforce workplace safety and health laws and regulations;

(2) conduct or sponsor occupational or other health research that is conducted in compliance with regulations at part 46 of title 45, of the Code of Federal Regulations; or

(3) collect protected genetic information as a part of a lawful program, the primary purpose of which is to carry out identification purposes.

SEC. 4. Miscellaneous.

1-401. The head of each department and agency shall take appropriate action to disseminate this policy and, to this end, shall designate a high level official responsible for carrying out its responsibilities under this order.

1-402. Nothing in this order shall be construed to:

(a) limit the rights or protections of an individual under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701, et seq.), the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), or other applicable law; or

(b) require specific benefits for an employee or dependent under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program or similar program.

1-403. This order clarifies and makes uniform Administration policy and does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its officers or employees, or any other person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

§ 2000e-16a. Short title; purpose; definition

(a) Short title

Sections 2000e-16a to 2000e-16c of this title may be cited as the “Government Employee Rights Act of 1991”.

(b) Purpose

The purpose of sections 2000e-16a to 2000e-16c of this title is to provide procedures to protect the rights of certain government employees, with respect to their public employment, to be free of discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or disability.

(c) “Violation” defined

For purposes of sections 2000e-16a to 2000e-16c of this title, the term “violation” means a practice that violates section 2000e-16b(a) of this title.

(Pub. L. 102-166, title III, §301, Nov. 21, 1991, 105 Stat. 1088; Pub. L. 103-283, title III, §312(f)(1), July 22, 1994, 108 Stat. 1446; Pub. L. 104-1, title V, §504(a)(1), Jan. 23, 1995, 109 Stat. 40.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Sections 2000e-16a to 2000e-16c of this title, referred to in text, was in the original “this title”, meaning title III of Pub. L. 102-166, which is classified generally to sections 2000e-16a to 2000e-16c of this title. For complete classification of title III to the Code, see Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 1201 of Title 2, The Congress.

AMENDMENTS

1995—Pub. L. 104-1 amended section generally, substituting “rights of certain government employees” for “right of Senate and other government employees” in subsec. (b) and striking out definitions of “Senate employee” and “head of employing office” in subsec. (c).

1994—Subsec. (c)(1)(B) to (D). Pub. L. 103-283, which directed the amendment of subsec. (c) by striking out subpar. (B), redesignating subpars. (C) and (D) as (B) and (C), respectively, and striking out “or (B)” after “described in subparagraph (A)” in subpars. (B) and (C), was executed by making the amendment to subsec. (c)(1) to reflect the probable intent of Congress. Prior to amendment, subpar. (B) read as follows: “any employee of the Architect of the Capitol who is assigned to the Senate Restaurants or to the Superintendent of the Senate Office Buildings:”.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Nov. 21, 1991, except as otherwise provided, see section 402 of Pub. L. 102-166, set out as an Effective Date of 1991 Amendment note under section 1981 of this title.

§ 2000e-16b. Discriminatory practices prohibited

(a) Practices

All personnel actions affecting the Presidential appointees described in section 1219¹ of title 2 or the State employees described in section 2000e-16c of this title shall be made free from any discrimination based on—

(1) race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, within the meaning of section 2000e-16 of this title;

(2) age, within the meaning of section 633a of title 29; or

(3) disability, within the meaning of section 791 of title 29 and sections 12112 to 12114 of this title.

(b) Remedies

The remedies referred to in sections 1219(a)(1)¹ of title 2 and 2000e-16c(a) of this title—

(1) may include, in the case of a determination that a violation of subsection (a)(1) or (a)(3) has occurred, such remedies as would be appropriate if awarded under sections 2000e-5(g), 2000e-5(k), and 2000e-16(d) of this title, and such compensatory damages as would be appropriate if awarded under section 1981 or sections 1981a(a) and 1981a(b)(2) of this title;

(2) may include, in the case of a determination that a violation of subsection (a)(2) has occurred, such remedies as would be appropriate if awarded under section 633a(c) of title 29; and

(3) may not include punitive damages.

(Pub. L. 102-166, title III, §302, Nov. 21, 1991, 105 Stat. 1088; Pub. L. 104-1, title V, §504(a)(1), Jan. 23, 1995, 109 Stat. 40.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 1219 of title 2, referred to in text, was repealed by Pub. L. 104-331, §5(a), Oct. 26, 1996, 110 Stat. 4072.

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 1202 of Title 2, The Congress.

AMENDMENTS

1994—Pub. L. 104-1 amended section generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “All personnel actions affecting employees of the Senate shall be made free from any discrimination based on—

“(1) race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, within the meaning of section 2000e-16 of this title;

¹ See References in Text note below.