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Article 10

1990

## Appendix: Proposed Civil Rights Act of 1990

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# PROPOSED CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1990\*

## CONFERENCE REPORT H.R. NO. 101-856

[To accompany S. 2104]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2104), to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to restore and strengthen civil rights laws that ban discrimination in employment, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment, insert the following:

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Civil Rights Act of 1990".

### SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

#### (a) FINDINGS.--Congress finds that--

(1) in a series of recent decisions addressing employment discrimination claims under Federal law, the Supreme Court cut back dramatically on the scope and effectiveness of civil rights protections; and

(2) existing protections and remedies under Federal law are not adequate to deter unlawful discrimination or to compensate victims of such discrimination.

#### (b) PURPOSES.--The purposes of this Act are to--

(1) respond to the Supreme Court's recent decisions by restoring the civil rights protections that were dramatically limited by those decisions; and

(2) strengthen existing protections and remedies available under Federal civil rights laws to provide more effective deterrence and adequate compensation for victims of discrimination.

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\* President Bush vetoed the bill on October 22, 1990. Holmes, *President Vetoes Bill on Job Rights; Showdown is Set*, N.Y. Times, Oct. 23, 1990, at A1, col. 4.

## SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

Section 701 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(l) The term 'complaining party' means the Commission, the Attorney General, or a person who may bring an action or proceeding under this title.

"(m) The term 'demonstrates' means meets the burdens of production and persuasion.

"(n) The term 'group of employment practices' means a combination of employment practices that produces one or more decisions with respect to employment, employment referral, or admission to a labor organization, apprenticeship or other training or retraining program.

"(o)(1) The term 'required by business necessity' means--

"(A) in the case of employment practices involving selection such as tests, recruitment, evaluations, or requirements of education, experience, knowledge, skill, ability or physical characteristics, or practices primarily related to a measure of job performance, the practice or group of practices must bear a significant relationship to successful performance of the job; or

"(B) in the case of other employment decisions, not involving employment selection practices as covered by subparagraph (A) (such as, but not limited to, a plant closing or bankruptcy), or that involve rules relating to methadone, alcohol or tobacco use, the practice or group of practices must bear a significant relationship to a manifest business objective of the employer.

"(2) In deciding whether the standards described in paragraph (1) for business necessity have been met, unsubstantiated opinion and hearsay are not sufficient; demonstrable evidence is required. The court may receive such evidence as statistical reports, validation studies, expert testimony, performance evaluations, written records or notes related to the practice or decision, testimony of individuals with knowledge of the practice or decision involved, other evidence relevant to the employment decision, prior successful experience and other evidence as permitted by the Federal Rules of Evidence, and the court shall give such weight, if any, to such evidence as is appropriate.

"(3) This subsection is meant to codify the meaning of 'business necessity' as used in *Griggs v. Duke Power Co.* (401 U.S. 424 (1971)) and to overrule the treatment of business necessity as a defense in *Wards Cove Packing Co. v. Atonio* (109 S. Ct. 2115 (1989)).

"(p) The term 'respondent' means an employer, employment agency, labor organization, joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining programs, including on-the-

job training programs, or those Federal entities subject to the provisions of section 717 (or the heads thereof)."

#### SEC. 4. RESTORING THE BURDEN OF PROOF IN DISPARATE IMPACT CASES.

Section 703 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-2) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(k) PROOF OF UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES IN DISPARATE IMPACT CASES.--(1) An unlawful employment practice based on disparate impact is established under this section when--

"(A) a complaining party demonstrates that an employment practice results in a disparate impact on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and the respondent fails to demonstrate that such practice is required by business necessity; or

"(B) a complaining party demonstrates that a group of employment practices results in a disparate impact on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and the respondent fails to demonstrate that such group of employment practices is required by business necessity, except that--

"(i) except as provided in clause (iii), if a complaining party demonstrates that a group of employment practices results in a disparate impact, such party shall not be required to demonstrate which specific practice or practices within the group results in such disparate impact;

"(ii) if the respondent demonstrates that a specific employment practice within such group of employment practices is not responsible in whole or in significant part for the disparate impact, the respondent shall not be required to demonstrate that such practice is required by business necessity; and

"(iii) the complaining party shall be required to demonstrate which specific practice or practices are responsible for the disparate impact in all cases unless the court finds after discovery (I) that the respondent has destroyed, concealed or refused to produce existing records that are necessary to make this showing, or (II) that the respondent failed to keep such records; and except where the court makes such a finding, the respondent shall be required to demonstrate business necessity only as to those specific practices demonstrated by the complaining party to have been

responsible in whole or in significant part for the disparate impact;

except that an employment practice or group of employment practices demonstrated to be required by business necessity shall be unlawful where a complaining party demonstrates that a different employment practice or group of employment practices with less disparate impact would serve the respondent as well.

"(2) A demonstration that an employment practice is required by business necessity may be used as a defense only against a claim under this subsection.

"(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, a rule barring the employment of an individual who currently and knowingly uses or possesses an illegal drug as defined in schedules I and II of section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)), other than the use or possession of a drug taken under the supervision of a licensed health care professional, or any other use or possession authorized by the Controlled Substances Act or any other provision of Federal law, shall be considered an unlawful employment practice under this title only if such rule is adopted or applied with an intent to discriminate because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

"(4) The mere existence of a statistical imbalance in an employer's workforce on account of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin is not alone sufficient to establish a prima facie case of disparate impact violation.

"(5) Nothing in this subsection is intended to overrule existing cases involving comparable worth."

#### SEC. 5. CLARIFYING PROHIBITION AGAINST IMPERMISSIBLE CONSIDERATION OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN IN EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.--Section 703 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-2) (as amended by section 4) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(1) DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICE NEED NOT BE SOLE MOTIVATING FACTOR.--Except as otherwise provided in this title, an unlawful employment practice is established when the complaining party demonstrates that race, color, religion, sex, or national origin was a motivating factor for any employment practice, even though other factors also motivated such practice."

(b) ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS.--Section 706(g) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2000e-5(g)) is amended by inserting before the period in the last sentence the following: "or, in a case where a violation is established under

section 703(1), if the respondent demonstrates that it would have taken the same action in the absence of any discrimination. On a claim where a violation is proven under section 703(1) and the respondent demonstrates that it would have taken the same action in the absence of any discrimination, the court may grant declaratory relief, injunctive relief, attorney's fees and costs, and it shall not award damages".

**SEC. 6. FACILITATING PROMPT AND ORDERLY RESOLUTION OF CHALLENGES TO EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES IMPLEMENTING LITIGATED OR CONSENT JUDGMENTS OR ORDERS.**

Section 703 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-2) (as amended by sections 4 and 5) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

**"(m) FINALITY OF LITIGATED OR CONSENT JUDGMENTS OR ORDERS.-**

**-(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as provided in paragraph (3), in the case of orders or judgments entered before the date that occurs 30 days after the date of enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1990, an employment practice that implements and is within the scope of a litigated or consent judgment or order resolving a claim of employment discrimination under the United States Constitution or Federal civil rights laws may not be challenged in a claim under the United States Constitution or Federal civil rights laws--**

**"(A) by a person who, prior to the entry of such judgment or order, had--**

**"(i) actual notice from any source of the proposed judgment or order sufficient to apprise such person that such judgment or order might affect the interests of such person and that an opportunity was available to present objections to such judgment or order; and**

**"(ii) a reasonable opportunity to present objections to such judgment or order;**

**"(B) by a person with respect to whom the requirements of subparagraph (A) are not satisfied, if the court determines that the interests of such person were adequately represented by another person who challenged such judgment or order prior to or after the entry of such judgment or order; or**

**"(C) if the court that entered the judgment or order determines that reasonable efforts were made to provide notice to interested persons.**

A determination under subparagraph (C) shall be made prior to the entry of the judgment or order, except that if the judgment or order was entered prior to the date of the enactment of this subsection, the determination

may be made at any reasonable time.

"(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as provided in paragraph (3), in the case of orders or judgments entered on or after the date that occurs 30 days after the date of enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1990, an employment practice that implements and is within the scope of a litigated or consent judgment or order resolving a claim of employment discrimination under the United States Constitution or Federal civil rights laws may not be challenged in a claim under the United States Constitution or Federal civil rights laws--

"(A) by a person who during the period of notice was an employee, former employee, or applicant who, prior to the entry of such judgment or order, had actual notice of the proposed judgment or order in sufficient detail to apprise such person--

"(i) that such judgment or order may adversely affect the interests and legal rights of such person;

"(ii) of any numerical relief in the proposed judgment or order on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin for any job, position, or other employment opportunity;

"(iii) that an opportunity is available to present objections to such judgment or order by a future date certain; and

"(iv) that such person will likely be barred from challenging the proposed judgment or order after such date;

"(B) by a person who during the period of notice was an employee, former employee, or applicant who, prior to the entry of such judgment or order, failed to receive actual notice of the proposed judgment or order meeting the requirements of subparagraph (A), despite the diligent and best efforts of the parties to provide individual notice; or

"(C) by a person who during the period of notice was not an employee, former employee, or applicant, whose interests were adequately and competently represented by a similarly situated person who had previously challenged the judgment or order on the same legal grounds and with a similar factual situation, unless there has been an intervening change in law or fact.

"(3) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to--

"(A) alter the standards for intervention under rule 24 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or apply to the rights of parties who have successfully intervened pursuant to such rule in the proceeding in which they intervened;

"(B) apply to the rights of parties to the action in which the litigated or consent judgment or order was entered, or of

members of a class represented or sought to be represented in such action, or of members of a group on whose behalf relief was sought in such action by the Federal Government;

"(C) prevent challenges to a litigated or consent judgment or order on the ground that such judgment or order was obtained through collusion or fraud; or is transparently invalid or was entered by a court lacking subject matter jurisdiction; or

"(D) authorize or permit the denial to any person of the due process of law required by the United States Constitution.

"(4) Any action, not precluded under this subsection, that challenges an employment practice that implements and is within the scope of a litigated or consent judgment or order of the type referred to in paragraph (1) shall be brought in the court, and if possible before the judge, that entered such judgment or order. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude a transfer of such action pursuant to section 1404 of title 28, United States Code."

#### SEC. 7. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS; APPLICATION TO CHALLENGES TO SENIORITY SYSTEMS.

(a) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.--Section 706(e) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-5(e)) is amended--

(1) by striking out "one hundred and eighty days" and inserting in lieu thereof "2 years";

(2) by inserting after "occurred" the first time it appears "or has been applied to affect adversely the person aggrieved, whichever is later,";

(3) by striking out ",except that in" and inserting in lieu thereof ". In"; and

(4) by striking out "such charge shall be filed" and all that follows through "whichever is earlier, and".

(b) APPLICATION TO CHALLENGES TO SENIORITY SYSTEMS.--Section 703(h) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2000e-2) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: "Where a seniority system or seniority practice is part of a collective bargaining agreement and such system or practice was included in such agreement with the intent to discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, the application of such system or practice during the period that such collective bargaining agreement is in effect shall be an unlawful employment practice."



## SEC. 8. PROVIDING FOR DAMAGES IN CASES OF INTENTIONAL DISCRIMINATION.

(a) **DAMAGES.**--Section 706(g) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-5(g)) is amended by inserting before the last sentence the following new sentences: "With respect to an unlawful employment practice (other than an unlawful employment practice established in accordance with section 703(k)) or in the case of an unlawful employment practice under the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (other than an unlawful employment practice established in accordance with paragraph (3)(A) or paragraph (6) of section 102 of that Act as it relates to standards and criteria that tend to screen out individuals with disabilities)--

"(A) compensatory damages may be awarded; and

"(B) if the respondent (other than a government, government agency, or a political subdivision) engaged in the unlawful employment practice with malice, or with reckless or callous indifference to the federally protected rights of others, punitive damages may be awarded against such respondent;

in addition to the relief authorized by the preceding sentences of this subsection, except that compensatory damages shall not include backpay or any interest thereon. Compensatory and punitive damages and jury trials shall be available only for claims of intentional discrimination. If compensatory or punitive damages are sought with respect to a claim of intentional discrimination arising under this title, any party may demand a trial by jury."

(b) **LIMITATION ON PUNITIVE DAMAGES.**--Section 706(g) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-5(g)) is amended--

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "(g)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) The amount of punitive damages that may be awarded under paragraph (1)(B) to an individual against a respondent shall not exceed--

"(A) \$150,000; or

"(B) an amount equal to the sum of compensatory damages awarded under paragraph (1)(A) and equitable monetary relief awarded under paragraph (1);

whichever is greater."

## SEC. 9. CLARIFYING ATTORNEY'S FEES PROVISION.

Section 706(k) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-5(k)) is amended--

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "(k)";

(2) by inserting "(including expert fees and other litigation expenses) and" after "attorney's fee,";

(3) by striking out "as part of the"; and

(4) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(2) No consent order or judgement settling a claim under this title shall be entered, and no stipulation of dismissal of a claim under this title shall be effective, unless the parties or their counsel attest to the court that a waiver of all or substantially all attorney's fees was not compelled as a condition of the settlement.

"(3) In any action or proceeding in which any judgment or order granting relief under this title is challenged, the court, in its discretion and in order to promote fairness, may allow the prevailing party in the original action (other than the Commission or the United States) to recover from either an unsuccessful party challenging such relief or a party against whom relief was granted in the original action or from more than one such party under an equitable allocation determined by the court, a reasonable attorney's fee (including expert fees and other litigation expenses) and costs reasonably incurred in defending (as a party, intervenor or otherwise) such judgment or order. In determining whether to allow recovery of fees from the party challenging the initial judgment or order, the court should consider not only whether such challenge was unsuccessful, but also whether the award of fees against the challenging party promotes fairness, taking into consideration such factors as the reasonableness of the challenging party's legal and factual position and whether other special circumstances make an award unjust."

#### SEC. 10. PROVIDING FOR INTEREST, AND EXTENDING THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, IN ACTIONS AGAINST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Section 717 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-16) is amended--

(1) in subsection (c), by striking out "thirty days" and inserting in lieu thereof "ninety days"; and

(2) in subsection (d), by inserting before the period ", and the same interest to compensate for delay in payment shall be available as in cases involving nonpublic parties, except that prejudgment interest may not be awarded on compensatory damages".

**SEC. 11. CONSTRUCTION.**

Title XI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000h et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

**"SEC. 1107. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION FOR CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS.**

"(a) EFFECTUATION OF PURPOSE.--All Federal laws protecting the civil rights of persons shall be interpreted consistent with the intent of such laws, and shall be broadly construed to effectuate the purpose of such laws to provide equal opportunity and provide effective remedies.

"(b) NONLIMITATION.--Except as expressly provided, no Federal law protecting the civil rights of persons shall be construed to repeal or amend by implication any other Federal law protecting such civil rights.

"(c) INTERPRETATION.--In interpreting Federal civil rights laws, including laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, and disability, courts and administrative agencies shall not rely on the amendments made by the Civil Rights Act of 1990 as a basis for limiting the theories of liability, rights, and remedies available under civil rights laws not expressly amended by such Act."

**SEC. 12. RESTORING PROHIBITION AGAINST ALL  
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE MAKING  
AND ENFORCEMENT OF CONTRACTS.**

Section 1977 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (42 U.S.C. 1981) is amended--

(1) by inserting "(a)" before "All persons within"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(b) For purposes of this section, the right to 'make and enforce contracts' shall include the making, performance, modification and termination of contracts, and the enjoyment of all benefits, privileges, terms and conditions of the contractual relationship.

"(c) The rights protected by this section are protected against impairment by nongovernmental discrimination as well as against impairment under color of State law."

**SEC. 13. LAWFUL COURT-ORDERED REMEDIES, AFFIRMATIVE  
ACTION AND CONCILIATION AGREEMENTS NOT  
AFFECTED.**

Nothing in the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to require or encourage an employer to adopt hiring or promotion quotas on

the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin: *Provided, however,* That nothing in the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to affect court-ordered remedies, affirmative action, or conciliation agreements that are otherwise in accordance with the law.

#### SEC. 14. SEVERABILITY.

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

#### SEC. 15. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS AND TRANSITION RULES.

##### (a) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.--The amendments made by--

(1) section 4 shall apply to all proceedings pending on or commenced after June 5, 1989;

(2) section 5 shall apply to all proceedings pending on or commenced after May 1, 1989;

(3) section 6 shall apply to all proceedings pending on or commenced after June 12, 1989;

(4) section 7(a)(1), 7(a)(3), and 7(a)(4), 7(b), 8, 9, 10, and 11 shall apply to all proceedings pending on or commenced after the date of enactment of this Act;

(5) section 7(a)(2) shall apply to all proceedings pending on or after June 12, 1989; and

(6) section 12 shall apply to all proceedings pending on or commenced after June 15, 1989.

##### (b) TRANSITION RULES.--

(1) IN GENERAL.--Any orders entered by a court between the effective dates described in subsection (a) and the date of enactment of this Act that are inconsistent with the amendments made by sections 4, 5, 7(a)(2), or 12, shall be vacated if, no later than 1 year after such date of enactment, a request for such relief is made.

(2) SECTION 6.--Any orders entered between June 12, 1989 and the date of enactment of this Act, that permit a challenge to an employment practice that implements a litigated or consent judgment or order and that is inconsistent with the amendment made by section 6, shall be vacated if, not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, a request for such relief is made. For the 1-year period beginning on the date of

enactment of this Act, an individual whose challenge to an employment practice that implements a litigated or consent judgment or order is denied under the amendment made by section 6, or whose order or relief obtained under such challenge is vacated under such section, shall have the same right of intervention in the case in which the challenged litigated or consent judgment or order was entered as that individual had on June 12, 1989.

(3) FINAL JUDGMENTS.--Pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2), any final judgment entered prior to the date of the enactment of this Act as to which the rights of any of the parties thereto have become fixed and vested, where the time for seeking further judicial review of such judgment has otherwise expired pursuant to title 28 of the United States Code, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, shall be vacated in whole or in part if justice requires pursuant to rule 60(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or other appropriate authority, and consistent with the constitutional requirements of due process of law.

(c) PERIOD of Limitations.--The period of limitations for the filing of a claim or charge shall be tolled from the applicable effective date described in subsection (a) until the date of enactment of this Act, on a showing that the claim or charge was not filed because of a rule or decision altered by the amendments made by sections 4, 5, 7(a)(2), or 12.

## SEC. 16. COVERAGE OF CONGRESS AND THE AGENCIES OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.

### (a) COVERAGE OF THE SENATE.--

(1) COMMITMENT TO RULE XLII.--The Senate reaffirms its commitment to Rule XLII of the Standing Rules of the Senate which provides as follows:

"No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall, with respect to employment by the Senate or any office thereof--

"(a) fail or refuse to hire an individual;

"(b) discharge an individual; or

"(c) otherwise discriminate against an individual

with respect to promotion, compensation, or terms, conditions, or privileges of employment;

on the basis of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or state of physical handicap."

(2) APPLICATION TO SENATE EMPLOYMENT.--The rights and protections provided pursuant to this Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age

Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 shall apply with respect to employment by the United States Senate.

(3) INVESTIGATION AND ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS.--All claims raised by any individual with respect to Senate employment, pursuant to the Acts referred to in paragraph (2), shall be investigated and adjudicated by the Select Committee on Ethics, pursuant to S. Res. 338, 88th Congress, as amended, or such other entity as the Senate may designate.

(4) RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES.--The Committee on Rules and Administration shall ensure that Senate employees are informed of their rights under the Acts referred to in paragraph (2).

(5) APPLICABLE REMEDIES.--When assigning remedies to individuals found to have a valid claim under the Acts referred to in paragraph (2), the Select Committee on Ethics, or such other entity as the Senate may designate, should to the extent practicable apply the same remedies applicable to all other employees covered by the Acts referred to in paragraph (2). Such remedies shall apply exclusively.

(6) MATTERS OTHER THAN EMPLOYMENT.--

(A) IN GENERAL.--The rights and protections under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 shall, subject to subparagraph (B), apply with respect to the conduct of the Senate regarding matters other than employment.

(B) REMEDIES.--The Architect of the Capitol shall establish remedies and procedures to be utilized with respect to the rights and protections provided pursuant to subparagraph (A). Such remedies and procedures shall apply exclusively, after approval in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(C) PROPOSED REMEDIES AND PROCEDURES.--For purposes of subparagraph (B), the Architect of the Capitol shall submit proposed remedies and procedures to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. The remedies and procedures shall be effective upon the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(7) EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWER.--Notwithstanding any other provision of law, enforcement and adjudication of the rights and protections referred to in paragraphs (2) and (6)(A) shall be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Senate. The provisions of paragraphs (1), (3), (4), (5), (6)(B), and (6)(C) are enacted by the Senate as an exercise of the

rulemaking power of the Senate, with full recognition of the right of the Senate to change its rules, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as in the case of any other rule of the Senate.

(b) COVERAGE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.--

(1) IN GENERAL.--Notwithstanding any provision of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) or of other law, the purposes of such title shall, subject to paragraph (2), apply in their entirety to the House of Representatives.

(2) EMPLOYMENT IN THE HOUSE.--

(A) APPLICATION.--The rights and protections under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) shall, subject to subparagraph (B), apply with respect to any employee in an employment position in the House of Representatives and any employing authority of the House of Representatives.

(B) ADMINISTRATION.--

(i) IN GENERAL.--In the administration of this paragraph, the remedies and procedures made applicable pursuant to the resolution described in clause (ii) shall apply exclusively.

(ii) RESOLUTION.--The resolution referred to in clause (i) is House Resolution 15 of the One Hundred First Congress, as agreed to January 3, 1989, or any other provision that continues in effect the provisions of, or is a successor to, the Fair Employment Practices Resolution (House Resolution 558 of the One Hundredth Congress, as agreed to October 4, 1988).

(C) EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWER.--The provisions of subparagraph (B) are enacted by the House of Representatives as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives, with full recognition of the right of the House to change its rules, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the House.

(c) INSTRUMENTALITIES OF CONGRESS.--

(1) IN GENERAL.--The rights and protections under this Act and title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) shall, subject to paragraph (2), apply with respect to the conduct of each instrumentality of the Congress.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF REMEDIES AND PROCEDURES BY INSTRUMENTALITIES.--The chief official of each instrumentality of the Congress shall establish remedies and procedures to be utilized with respect to the rights and protections provided pursuant to paragraph (1). Such remedies and procedures shall apply exclusively.

(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS.--The chief official of each instrumentality of the Congress shall, after establishing remedies and procedures for purposes of paragraph (2), submit to the Congress a report describing the remedies and procedures.

(4) DEFINITION OF INSTRUMENTALITIES.--For purposes of this section, instrumentalities of the Congress include the following: the Architect of the Capitol, the Congressional Budget Office, the General Accounting Office, the Government Printing Office, the Office of Technology Assessment, and the United States Botanic Garden.

(5) CONSTRUCTION.--Nothing in this section shall alter the enforcement procedures for individuals protected under section 717 of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-16).

#### SEC. 17. OTHER STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS; NOTICE OF LIMITATIONS PERIOD.

(a) CHARGE FILING LIMITATION PERIOD.--Section 7(d) of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 626(d)) is amended--

(1) in paragraph (1)--

(A) by striking out "180 days" and inserting in lieu thereof "2 years"; and

(B) by inserting "or has been applied to affect adversely the person aggrieved, whichever is later" after "occurred"; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking out "within 300 days" and all that follows through "whichever is earlier" and inserting in lieu thereof "a copy of such charge shall be filed by the Commission with the State agency".

(b) NOTICE OF LIMITATIONS PERIOD FOR FILING SUIT.--Section 7(e) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 626(e)) is amended--

(1) by striking out paragraph (2);

(2) by striking out the paragraph designation in paragraph

(1);

(3) by striking out "Sections 6 and" and inserting "Section";

and

(4) by adding at the end thereof the following: "If a charge



filed with the Commission is dismissed or the Commission's proceedings are otherwise terminated by the Commission, the Commission shall so notify the individual referred to in subsection (d) and such individual may bring an action against the respondent named in the charge at any time after 60 days from the time the charge was timely filed until the expiration of 90 days after the receipt of the notice provided under this subsection."

#### SEC. 18. ALTERNATIVE MEANS OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION.

Where appropriate and to the extent authorized by law, the use of alternative means of dispute resolution, including settlement negotiations, conciliation, facilitation, mediation, factfinding, mini-trials, and arbitration, is encouraged to resolve disputes arising under the Acts amended by this Act.