

by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or the National Credit Union Administration Board.

AWARDING A CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO DR. DOROTHY HEIGHT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Banking Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1821, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1821) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Dr. Dorothy Height in recognition of her many contributions to the Nation.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 1821) was read the third time and passed.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION ADVANCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 421, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 421) to reauthorize the United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 421) was read the third time and passed.

SOUTHERN UTE AND COLORADO INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 2003

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 401, S. 551.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 551) to provide for the implementation of air quality programs developed in accordance with an Intergovernmental

Agreement between the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and the State of Colorado concerning Air Quality Control on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works with an amendment.

[Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part shown in italic.]

S. 551

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Southern Ute and Colorado Intergovernmental Agreement Implementation Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress, after review and in recognition of the purposes and uniqueness of the Intergovernmental Agreement between the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and the State of Colorado, finds that—

(1) the Intergovernmental Agreement is consistent with the special legal relationship between Federal Government and the Tribe; and

(2) air quality programs developed in accordance with the Intergovernmental Agreement and submitted by the Tribe for approval by the Administrator may be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.).

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to provide for the implementation and enforcement of air quality control programs under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and other air quality programs developed in accordance with the Intergovernmental Agreement that provide for—

(1) the regulation of air quality within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation; and

(2) the establishment of a Southern Ute Indian Tribe/State of Colorado Environmental Commission.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission" means the Southern Ute Indian Tribe/State of Colorado Environmental Commission established by the State and the Tribe in accordance with the Intergovernmental Agreement.

(3) INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT.—The term "Intergovernmental Agreement" means the agreement entered into by the Tribe and the State on December 13, 1999.

(4) RESERVATION.—The term "Reservation" means the Southern Ute Indian Reservation.

(5) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Colorado.

(6) TRIBE.—The term "Tribe" means the Southern Ute Indian Tribe.

SEC. 4. TRIBAL AUTHORITY.

(a) AIR PROGRAM APPLICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator is authorized to treat the Tribe as a State for the purpose of any air program applications submitted to the Administrator by the Tribe under section 301(d) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7601(d)) to carry out, in a manner consistent with the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), the Intergovernmental Agreement.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—If the Administrator approves an air program application of the Tribe, the approved program shall be applicable to all air resources within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation.

(b) TERMINATION.—If the Tribe or the State terminates the Intergovernmental Agree-

ment, the Administrator shall promptly take appropriate administrative action to withdraw treatment of the Tribe as a State for the purpose described in subsection (a)(1).

ISEC. 5. CIVIL ENFORCEMENT.

If any person fails to comply with a final civil order of the Tribe or the Commission made in accordance with a program under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) or any other air quality program established under the Intergovernmental Agreement, the Tribe or the Commission, as appropriate, may bring a civil action for declaratory or injunctive relief, or for other orders in aid of enforcement, in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado.]

SEC. 5. CIVIL ENFORCEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If any person fails to comply with a final civil order of the Tribe or the Commission made in accordance with the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) or any other air quality program established under the Intergovernmental Agreement, the Tribe or the Commission, as appropriate, may bring a civil action for declaratory or injunctive relief, or for other orders in aid of enforcement, in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado.

(b) NO EFFECT ON RIGHTS OR AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this Act alters, amends, or modifies any right or authority of any person (as defined in section 302(e) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7601(e))) to bring a civil action under section 304 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7603).

SEC. 6. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

Any decision by the Commission that would be subject to appellate review if it were made by the Administrator—

(1) shall be subject to appellate review by the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit; and

(2) may be reviewed by the Court of Appeals applying the same standard that would be applicable to a decision of the Administrator.

SEC. 7. DISCLAIMER.

Nothing in this Act—

(1) modifies any provision of—

(A) the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

(B) Public Law 98-290 (25 U.S.C. 668 note); or

(C) any lawful administrative rule promulgated in accordance with those statutes; or

(2) affects or influences in any manner any past or prospective judicial interpretation or application of those statutes by the United States, the Tribe, the State, or any Federal, tribal, or State court.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 551), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Southern Ute and Colorado Intergovernmental Agreement Implementation Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress, after review and in recognition of the purposes and uniqueness of the Intergovernmental Agreement between the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and the State of Colorado, finds that—

(1) the Intergovernmental Agreement is consistent with the special legal relationship between Federal Government and the Tribe; and

(2) air quality programs developed in accordance with the Intergovernmental Agreement and submitted by the Tribe for approval by the Administrator may be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.).

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to provide for the implementation and enforcement of air quality control programs under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and other air quality programs developed in accordance with the Intergovernmental Agreement that provide for—

(1) the regulation of air quality within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation; and

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(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Southern Ute Indian Tribe/State of Colorado Environmental Commission established by the State and the Tribe in accordance with the Intergovernmental Agreement.

(3) INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT.—The term “Intergovernmental Agreement” means the agreement entered into by the Tribe and the State on December 13, 1999.

(4) RESERVATION.—The term “Reservation” means the Southern Ute Indian Reservation.

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(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator is authorized to treat the Tribe as a State for the purpose of any air program applications submitted to the Administrator by the Tribe under section 301(d) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7601(d)) to carry out, in a manner consistent with the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), the Intergovernmental Agreement.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—If the Administrator approves an air program application of the Tribe, the approved program shall be applicable to all air resources within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation.

(b) TERMINATION.—If the Tribe or the State terminates the Intergovernmental Agreement, the Administrator shall promptly take appropriate administrative action to withdraw treatment of the Tribe as a State for the purpose described in subsection (a)(1).

SEC. 5. CIVIL ENFORCEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If any person fails to comply with a final civil order of the Tribe or the Commission made in accordance with the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) or any other air quality program established under the Intergovernmental Agreement, the Tribe or the Commission, as appropriate, may bring a civil action for declaratory or injunctive relief, or for other orders in aid of enforcement, in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado.

(b) NO EFFECT ON RIGHTS OR AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this Act alters, amends, or modifies any right or authority of any person (as defined in section 302(e) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7601(e))) to bring a civil action under section 304 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7603).

SEC. 6. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

Any decision by the Commission that would be subject to appellate review if it were made by the Administrator—

(1) shall be subject to appellate review by the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit; and

(2) may be reviewed by the Court of Appeals applying the same standard that would be applicable to a decision of the Administrator.

SEC. 7. DISCLAIMER.

Nothing in this Act—

(1) modifies any provision of—

(A) the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

(B) Public Law 98-290 (25 U.S.C. 668 note); or

(C) any lawful administrative rule promulgated in accordance with those statutes; or

(2) affects or influences in any manner any past or prospective judicial interpretation or application of those statutes by the United States, the Tribe, the State, or any Federal, tribal, or State court.

DISASTER AREA HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING ACT OF 2003

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to consideration of Calendar 360, S. 1279.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1279) to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize the President to carry out a program for the protection of the health and safety of residents, workers, volunteers, and others in a disaster area.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

[Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part shown in italic.]

S. 1279

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

[SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

[This Act may be cited as the “Disaster Area Health and Environmental Monitoring Act of 2003”.

[SEC. 2. PROTECTION OF HEALTH AND SAFETY OF INDIVIDUALS IN A DISASTER AREA.

[Title IV of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act is amended by inserting after section 408 (42 U.S.C. 5174) the following:

[“SEC. 409. PROTECTION OF HEALTH AND SAFETY OF INDIVIDUALS IN A DISASTER AREA.

[“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

[“(1) INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘individual’ includes—

[“(A) a worker or volunteer who responds to a disaster, including—

[“(i) a police officer;

[“(ii) a firefighter;

[“(iii) an emergency medical technician;

[“(iv) any participating member of an urban search and rescue team; and

[“(v) any other relief or rescue worker or volunteer that the President determines to be appropriate;

[“(B) a worker who responds to a disaster by assisting in the cleanup or restoration of critical infrastructure in and around a disaster area;

[“(C) a person whose place of residence is in a disaster area;

[“(D) a person who is employed in or attends school, child care, or adult day care in a building located in a disaster area; and

[“(E) any other person that the President determines to be appropriate.

[“(2) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means a program described in subsection (b) that is carried out for a disaster area.

[“(3) SUBSTANCE OF CONCERN.—The term ‘substance of concern’ means any chemical or substance associated with potential acute or chronic human health effects, the risk of exposure to which could potentially be increased as the result of a disaster.

[“(b) PROGRAM.—

[“(1) IN GENERAL.—If the President determines that 1 or more substances of concern are being, or have been, released in an area declared to be a disaster area under this Act, the President may carry out a program for the protection, assessment, monitoring, and study of the health and safety of individuals to ensure that—

[“(A) the individuals are adequately informed about and protected against potential health impacts of the substance of concern and potential mental health impacts in a timely manner;

[“(B) the individuals are monitored and studied over time, including through baseline and follow-up clinical health examinations, for—

[“(i) any short- and long-term health impacts of any substance of concern; and

[“(ii) any mental health impacts;

[“(C) the individuals receive health care referrals as needed and appropriate; and

[“(D) information from any such monitoring and studies is used to prevent or protect against similar health impacts from future disasters.

[“(2) ACTIVITIES.—A program under paragraph (1) may include such activities as—

[“(A) collecting and analyzing environmental exposure data;

[“(B) developing and disseminating information and educational materials;

[“(C) performing baseline and follow-up clinical health and mental health examinations and taking biological samples;

[“(D) establishing and maintaining an exposure registry;

[“(E) studying the long-term human health impacts of any exposures through epidemiological and other health studies; and

[“(F) providing assistance to individuals in determining eligibility for health coverage and identifying appropriate health services.

[“(3) TIMING.—To the maximum extent practicable, a program under paragraph (1) shall be established, and activities under the program shall be commenced (including baseline health examinations), in a timely manner that will ensure the highest level of public health protection and effective monitoring.

[“(4) PARTICIPATION IN REGISTRIES AND STUDIES.—

[“(A) IN GENERAL.—Participation in any registry or study that is part of a program under paragraph (1) shall be voluntary.

[“(B) PROTECTION OF PRIVACY.—The President shall take appropriate measures to protect the privacy of any participant in a registry or study described in subparagraph (A).

[“(5) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The President may carry out a program under paragraph (1) through a cooperative agreement with a medical institution, or a consortium of medical institutions, that is—

[“(A) located near the disaster area, and near groups of individuals that worked or volunteered in response to the disaster in the disaster area, with respect to which the program is carried out; and