November 30, 2009

Submitted through the Federal eRulemaking Portal

Office of Health Plan Standards
   and Compliance Assistance
Employee Benefits Security Administration
Room N-5653
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210

Attention: RIN 1210-AB27

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are pleased to submit this response to the request for comments on the interim final rules implementing sections 101 through 103 of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 ("GINA"). The request was published by the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and the Treasury (collectively, the "Departments") in the Federal Register on October 7, 2009.

The interim final rules implement provisions of GINA that prohibit group health plans from discriminating on the basis of genetic information. GINA provides that a group health plan may not (1) increase premiums or contributions for a group based on the genetic information of individuals in the group, (2) request or require an individual or family member to undergo a genetic test, or (3) request, require, or purchase genetic information prior to or in connection with enrollment or for underwriting purposes.

Our wellness programs: Caterpillar Inc. is committed to helping our employees lead healthy and productive lives. Our view is that healthy Caterpillar employees are a competitive advantage for us as we compete in the global marketplace. We know that our wellness program is a key resource for improving employee health and curbing medical costs. We have offered a wellness program for more than 10 years as part of a comprehensive solution to successfully control health care costs.

Colon cancer screening is a part of our wellness solution. We can identify the person at "average" risk without asking family history. Certain persons are at a much higher risk of developing colon cancer, and a strong family history is the only indication of that higher risk. Our primary care physicians are overwhelmed and do not have the systems to recognize these high-risk persons. We depend on our corporate wellness program to find these high risk persons and offer screening. Many of these persons need colonoscopy well before age 50. As currently written, GINA prohibits Caterpillar from finding these persons.
We agree with the protection offered by GHNA, but the published regulations have the
perverse effect of not allowing us to find those at highest risk. Caterpillar people will
likely die of colon cancer because of these regulations.

Impact of the regulation: Most employees need to be encouraged to complete an HRA
and to start to participate in a program of healthy living; financial incentives provide a
key motivational trigger. The interim final regulation under Title I of GHNA would
decimate our wellness programs by precluding our ability to provide a financial incentive
to individuals who complete an HRA that requests family medical history and to provide
rewards to employees for meeting certain health-related goals. If this regulation is
allowed to be implemented, completion rates of HRAs will suffer significantly, and
participation in wellness programs will plummet.

The regulation will also hamstring our ability to guide employees into disease
management programs based on information provided in an HRA.

In conclusion: Wellness, prevention, and disease management programs are one of the
few avenues available to us to help control our soaring healthcare costs. Moreover, these
are programs that generally are met with enthusiasm by our employees, who are often
relieved to be encouraged to lead a healthier lifestyle. Some employees are especially
grateful to have completed an HRA and to have found out for the first time that they are
at risk for certain diseases and that there are steps they can take to minimize their
vulnerability. Making our tasks in this regard more difficult, such as by preventing the
use of financial incentives to garner family medical history in an HRA, is an
incomprehensible action in view of the dire necessity of holding down medical costs and
encouraging individuals to assume more active control of their health.

We appreciate this opportunity to provide comments and would be happy to further
discuss our concerns with you.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]