(iii) determine, with respect to such report, the additional data needs, if any, and the need for additional evaluation of the scientific issues related to and the feasibility of developing such additional data; and

(iv) if additional data are determined by the Task Force to be needed, develop a recommended investigative strategy for use in obtaining such information.

(B) INVESTIGATIVE STRATEGY.—

(i) CONTENT.—The investigative strategy developed under subparagraph (A)(iv) shall identify data gaps that can and cannot be filled, assumptions and uncertainties associated with various components of such strategy, a timetable for the implementation of such strategy, and methodologies used to gather any required data.

(ii) PEER REVIEW.—The Director shall publish the proposed investigative strategy under subparagraph (A)(iv) for public comment and utilize other methods, including technical conferences or seminars, for the purpose of obtaining comments concerning the proposed strategy.

(iii) FINAL STRATEGY.—After the peer review and public comment is conducted under clause (ii), the Director, in consultation with the heads of other government agencies, shall propose a final strategy for investigating issues related to home contamination that shall be implemented by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and other Federal agencies for the period of time necessary to enable such agencies to obtain the information identified under subparagraph (A)(iii).

(C) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as precluding any government agency from investigating issues related to home contamination using existing procedures until such time as a final strategy is developed or from taking actions in addition to those proposed in the strategy after its completion.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION OF INVESTIGATIVE STRATEGY.—Upon completion of the investigative strategy under subparagraph (B)(iii), each Federal agency or department shall fulfill the role assigned to it by the strategy.

(d) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after that date of enactment of this Act, and periodically thereafter, the Secretary of Labor, based on the information developed under subsection (c) and on other information available to the Secretary, shall—

(A) determine if additional education about, emphasis on, or enforcement of existing regulations or standards is needed and will be sufficient, or if additional regulations or standards are needed to protect workers and their families from employee transported releases of hazardous materials; and

(B) prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report concerning the results of such determination.

(2) ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS OR STANDARDS.—If the Secretary of Labor determines that additional regulations or standards are needed under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall promulgate such regulations or standards as determined to be appropriate not later than 3 years after such determination.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated, from sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated, for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 3321) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as amended.

The amendment (No. 3320) as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time.

FEDERAL FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT OF 1974

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Commerce Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2042, the House companion, and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration, that all after the enacting clause be stricken and the text of S. 1690, as amended, be inserted in lieu thereof, that the bill be deemed read the third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (H.R. 2042) was deemed read the third time, and passed.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar 622, be indefinitely postponed.

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

PARTNERSHIPS FOR WILDLIFE ACT

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Environment and Public Works Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1491, the Partnerships for Wildlife Act and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1491) to establish a partnership among the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the States, and private organizations and individuals to conserve the entire diverse array of fish and wildlife species in the United States and to provide opportunities for the public to enjoy these fish and wildlife species through nonconsumptive activities.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3322

(Purpose: To clarify and amend certain provisions)

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment on behalf of Senator MITCHELL and Senator CHAFEE and ask for its for immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON] for Mr. MITCHELL (for himself and Mr. CHAFEE) proposes an amendment numbered 3322.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

On page 9, line 22, subsection (d) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) LIMITATIONS ON FEDERAL PAYMENT.—The amount of appropriated Federal funds provided from the Fund by the Secretary to any designated State agency with respect to any fiscal year to carry out an eligible wildlife conservation and appreciation project under this section—

"(1) may not exceed $250,000.00;

"(2) may not exceed one third of the total project cost for that fiscal year;

"(3) may not exceed 40 percent of the total project cost for that fiscal year if designated State agencies from two or more States cooperate in implementing such a project;

"(4) may not be used to defray the administrative cost of State programs; and

"(5) may not exceed the State share of the cost of implementing such a project.".

On page 10, lines 17 and 18, strike "if such an agency diverts revenue form activities it regulates" and insert "if revenue derived from activities regulated by such an agency is diverted".

On page 11, line 12, immediately before the semi-colon insert", of which not more than 4 per centum shall be available to the Secretary and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to defray the costs of administering this Act and evaluating wildlife conservation and appreciation projects".

On page 11, line 20, paragraph (4) is amended to read as follows:

"(4) Of the total amount provided from the Fund to assist a State in carrying out a wildlife conservation and appreciation project under subsection (a) of this section, at least 50 per centum shall have been donated to the Fund by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.".

On page 12, line 4, strike the word "wholly".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there debate on the amendment?

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, many songbird species that nest in this country and winter in Central and South America are declining. In the eastern United States, several of these species already are protected under the Endangered Species Act, and another 44 are showing signs of being in trouble.

Many other fish and wildlife species not traditionally pursued by hunters or anglers, sometimes called nongame wildlife, also are declining. For instance, there has been a nationwide de-

crease in the numbers of frogs and salamanders. The reasons for the decline of those species and many others are unknown. At the same time, the research and management programs that are necessary to reverse these declines and to prevent others are not being undertaken.

That is why I introduced the Partnerships for Wildlife Act, along with Senator CHAFEE. It will encourage badly needed wildlife research, management, conservation and appreciation projects through development of Federal-State-private partnerships.

Of the approximately 2,600 species of native fish and wildlife in the United States, about 80 percent are not considered to be game species. These species, from the cardinals and robins that visit our bird feeders to the puffins and pelicans that frequent our coasts, represent a rich recreational and cultural resource of the American people.

Despite the popularity of wildlife, however, it is obvious that we are doing too little to conserve most species. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has prepared a list of 30 migratory bird species that warrant concern because of population declines, small population sizes, or habitat limitations. Eleven of these species are found in Maine.

In addition, there are over 275 fish and wildlife species officially classified as federally threatened or endangered. Many, if not all, of them would have escaped this perilous status if there had been programs in place to monitor and conserve them.

Continuing to pay inadequate attention to the full diversity of our wildlife will inevitably lead to the population declines of more species until they reach dangerously low levels where they, too, must be protected by the Endangered Species Act. At that point, the task of rebuilding a species' numbers is likely to be far less successful and far more costly.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the 50 State fish and wildlife agencies and private organizations and businesses have all played important roles in the effort to sustain wildlife. But even greater achievements are possible if these efforts are made in concert with one another.

Partnerships in fish and wildlife conservation, such as the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, have proven to be remarkably successful. In its first 2 years, that law has stimulated over 200 partnerships resulting in $142 million to conserve more than 600,000 wetland acres.

The Partnerships for Wildlife Act seeks to forge similar cooperative efforts to conserve many neglected species of fish and wildlife and to provide greater opportunities for the public to enjoy these resources. And, although not yet enacted, this legislation already has begun to work. Earlier this year, at a hearing before the Environmental Protection Subcommittee, L.L. Bean in Freeport, ME, became the first private business to indicate its willingness to participate as a future partner in carrying out this legislation.

Under the Partnerships for Wildlife Act, the Federal Government, the States, and private businesses and organizations would each pay one-third of the cost of carrying out fish and wildlife conservation and appreciation projects. Consequently, the more than $6 million in Federal funding provided by the bill each year will be matched by at least $12 million in State and private funds.

Up to $250,000 in Federal funds, and at least an equal amount from private sources, will be available each year to help any State fish and wildlife agency inventory and monitor fish and wildlife species and their habitats, identify and potential threats to these species and their habitats, and provide opportunities for the public to view, learn about, and otherwise enjoy fish and wildlife. In Maine, these funds will benefit wildlife such as the box turtle and roseate tern, which have been designated as endangered and threatened, respectively, under State law, but not under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

I hope that my colleagues will join Senator CHAFEE and I in supporting enactment of the Partnerships for Wildlife Act. There are important economic, recreational, and educational reasons to encourage wildlife conservation and appreciation, but the most important reason, in my judgment, is that an abundant, diverse and healthy supply of fish and wildlife improves the quality of life for the American people.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of S. 1491 the Partnerships for Wildlife Act and would like to commend Senator MITCHELL for introducing this bill and for his continued leadership on fish and wildlife issues.

As we look toward preserving our natural heritage it is important to recognize the value of the diversity of plant and animal life that are integral components of our native environment.

This bill will help support efforts to conserve the 80 percent of our fish and wildlife species that are not currently protected under any law. It is my hope that through research, education, management, and conservation efforts we can prevent these species from ever becoming threatened or endangered.

This measure incorporates a partnership concept for nongame fish and wildlife conservation. It is modeled after the partnerships that been utilized very effectively to preserve wetlands under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, which was also authored by Senator MITCHELL.

In addition, since 1986, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has matched $22 million in congressional appropriations with $40 million in non-Federal donations. That is a pretty good return—almost 2 to 1—and has been used to fund over 540 partnership projects to improve our plant, fish, and wildlife resources.

The remarkable success of public/private partnerships is due to the cooperative efforts of dedicated people from private businesses, conservation organizations, and State and Federal Government agencies. It is also indicative of widespread public support for preservation of our natural environment and concern for the decline of many fish and wildlife species.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reports that 96 million adults, more than one-half of the adult population of this country, participated in fish and wildlife related activities in 1991—contributing $59.5 billion to the national economy. Last year more than 76 million Americans enjoyed non-consumptive wildlife related activities such as feeding birds, observing and photographing wildlife.

The wildlife conservation and appreciation fund, established by this legislation, will help the public and private sectors work side-by-side to preserve native biological diversity and to provide many more opportunities for Americans to share in the enjoyment of our fish and wildlife species in their natural habitat.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

So the amendment (No. 3322) was agreed to.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LUGAR. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there are no further amendments to be proposed, without objection, the bill is deemed read a third time.

Is there any further debate?

Without objection, the bill is passed.

So the bill (S. 1491), as amended, was passed; as follows:

S. 1491

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 "Partnerships for Wildlife Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Three-fourths of all American children and adults participate in wildlife-related recreational activities other than hunting, fishing and trapping.

(2) In 1985, Americans spent over $14 billion on non-consumptive wildlife-related recreation.

(3) The United States and Canada are inhabited by approximately two thousand six hundred vertebrate species of native fish and wildlife, which have provided food, clothing, and other essentials to a rapidly expanding human population.

(4) Over 80 percent of vertebrate fish and wildlife species in North America are not harvested for human use.

(5) The continued well-being of this once-abundant fish and wildlife resource, and even the very existence of many species, is in peril.

(6) In 1987, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service reported that forty-five common migratory bird species, which are not hunted, had exhibited significant declines in abundance, and that thirteen of these species have experienced widespread, systematic declines of 46.9 percent during a twenty-year study period.

(7) There have been nationwide declines in frogs and other amphibians.

(8) Over two hundred and seventy-five of vertebrate fish and wildlife species in the United States are now officially classified as threatened or endangered by the Federal Government.

(9) During the past decade, fish and wildlife species, including invertebrates, were added to the rapidly growing list of threatened and endangered species in North America at the average rate of over one per month.

(10) Currently, eighty-two species of invertebrates in the United States are listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act, and another nine hundred and fifty-one United States invertebrate species are candidates for listing under that Act.

(11) Proper management of fish and wildlife, before species become threatened or endangered with extinction, is the key to reversing the increasingly desperate status of fish and wildlife.

(12) Proper fish and wildlife conservation includes not only management of fish and wildlife species taken for recreation and protection of endangered and threatened species, but also management of the vast majority of species which fall into neither category.

(13) Partnerships in fish and wildlife conservation, such as the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program, the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program, and the North American Wetlands Conservation Act have benefitted greatly the conservation of fish and wildlife and their habitats.

(14) A program that encourages partnerships among Federal and State governments and private entities to carry out wildlife conservation and appreciation projects would benefit all species of fish and wildlife through such activities as management, research, and interagency coordination.

(15) Many States, which are experiencing declining revenues, are finding it increasingly difficult to carry out projects to conserve the entire array of diverse fish and wildlife species and to provide opportunities for the public to associate with, enjoy, and appreciate fish and wildlife through nonconsumptive activities.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are to establish a partnership among the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, designated State agencies, and private organizations and individuals—

(1) to carry out wildlife conservation and appreciation projects to conserve the entire array of diverse fish and wildlife species in the United States and to provide opportunities for the public to use and enjoy these fish and wildlife species through nonconsumptive activities;

(2) to enable designated State agencies to respond more fully and utilize their statutory and administrative authorities by carrying out wildlife conservation and appreciation projects; and

(3) to encourage private donations, under the leadership of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, to carry out wildlife conservation and appreciation projects.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act—

(1) The terms "conserve" and "conservation" means to use, and the use of, such methods and procedures which are necessary to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, the well being and enhancement of fish and wildlife and their habitats for the educational, aesthetic, cultural, recreational, scientific, and ecological enrichment of the public. Such methods and procedures may include, but are not limited to, any activity associated with scientific resources management, such as research, census, law enforcement, habitat acquisition, maintenance, development, information, education, population manipulation, propagation, technical assistance to private landowners, live trapping, and transplantation.

(2) The term "designated State agency" means the State fish and wildlife agency, which shall be construed to mean any department, or any division of any department of another name, of a State that is empowered under its laws to exercise the functions ordinarily exercised by a State fish and wildlife agency.

(3) The term "fish and wildlife" means wild members of the animal kingdom that are in an unconfined state.

(4) The term "Fund" means the Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Fund established under section 5(f) of this Act.

(5) The term "National Fish and Wildlife Foundation" means the charitable and nonprofit corporation established under section 2 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701).

(6) The term "nonconsumptive activities" means fish and wildlife associated activities other than harvesting of fish and wildlife and includes, but is not limited to, photographing, observing, learning about, or associating with, fish and wildlife.

(7) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(8) The term "wildlife conservation and appreciation project" means a project which is directed toward nonconsumptive activities or toward the conservation of those species of fish and wildlife that—

(A) are not ordinarily taken for recreation, fur, or food; except that if under applicable State law, any fish and wildlife may be taken for recreation, fur, or food in some but not all, areas of the State, a wildlife conservation and appreciation project may be directed toward the conservation of any of such fish and wildlife within any area of the State in which such taking is not permitted;

(B) are not listed as endangered species or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543); and

(C) are not marine mammals within the meaning of section 3(5) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1362(5)).

SEC. 5. WILDLIFE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide the amounts available in the Fund to designated State agencies on a matching basis to assist in carrying out wildlife conservation and appreciation projects that are eligible under subsection (b) of this section.

(b) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—The following wildlife conservation and appreciation projects shall be eligible for matching funds from the Fund:

(1) inventory of fish and wildlife species;

(2) determination and monitoring of the size, range and distribution of populations of fish and wildlife species;

(3) identification of the extent, condition, and location of the significant habitats of fish and wildlife species;

(4) identification of the significant problems that may adversely affect fish and wildlife species and their significant habitats;

(5) actions to conserve fish and wildlife species and their habitats; and

(6) actions of which the principal purpose is to provide opportunities for the public to use and enjoy fish and wildlife through nonconsumptive activities.

(c) PROJECT STANDARDS.—The Secretary shall not provide funding to carry out an eligible wildlife conservation and appreciation project unless the Secretary determines that such a project—

(1) is planned adequately to accomplish the stated objective or objectives;

(2) utilizes accepted fish and wildlife management principles, sound design and appropriate procedures;

(3) will yield benefits pertinent to the identified need at a level commensurate with project costs;

(4) provides for the tracking of costs and accomplishments related to the project;

(5) provides for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting of the accomplishment of project objectives; and

(6) complies with all applicable Federal environmental laws and regulations.

(d) LIMITATIONS ON FEDERAL PAYMENT.—The amount of appropriated Federal funds provided from the Fund by the Secretary to any designated State Agency with respect to any fiscal year to carry out an eligible wildlife conservation and appreciation project under this section—

(1) may not exceed $250,000;

(2) may not exceed one third of the total project cost for that fiscal year;

(3) may not exceed 40 percent of the total project cost for that fiscal year if designated State agencies from two or more States cooperate in implementing such a project;

(4) may not be used to defray the administrative cost of State programs; and

(5) may not exceed the State share of the cost of implementing such a project.

(e) FORM OF STATE SHARE.—The share of the cost of carrying out eligible projects under this section shall be from a non-Federal source and shall not be in the form of an in-kind contribution.

(f) ELIGIBILITY OF DESIGNATED STATE AGENCIES.—No designated State agency shall be eligible to receive matching funds from the Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Fund if revenue derived from activities regulated by such an agency is diverted for any purpose other than the management and conservation of fish and wildlife. Such revenue shall include, but not be limited to, all income from the sale of hunting, fishing and trapping licenses; all income from nongame checkoff systems; all income from the sale of waterfowl, habitat conservation, and other stamps that are requisite for engaging in certain activities regulated by the designated State agency; all income from the sale of any commodities and products by the designated State agency from lands and waters administered by the State for fish and wildlife purposes; and all funds apportioned to the designated State agency under the Federal Aid in Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs.

(g) ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.—(1) The Secretary shall establish the Fund, which shall consist of amounts deposited into the Fund

by the Secretary under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) The Secretary shall deposit into the Fund—

(A) amounts appropriated to the Secretary for deposit to the Fund, of which not more than 4 percent shall be available to the Secretary and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to defray the costs of administering this Act and evaluating wildlife conservation and appreciation projects; and

(B) amounts received as donations from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation or other private entities or persons for deposit to the Fund.

(3) The Secretary may accept and use donations from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and other private entities or persons for purposes of assisting States under this section.

(4) Of the total amount provided from the Fund to assist a State in carrying out a wildlife conservation and appreciation project under subsection (a) of this section, at least 50 percent shall have been donated to the Fund by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Fund and to the Secretary for each of fiscal years 1992 through 1995 not to exceed $6,250,000 to match the amount of contributions made to the Fund by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LUGAR. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 5058, a bill to authorize appropriations for the American Folklife Center for fiscal year 1993, just received from the House, that the bill read deemed read three times, passed, and the motion to reconsider laid upon the table.

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

So the bill (H.R. 5058) was deemed read a third time and passed.

NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 4250.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the House disagree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4250) entitled "An Act to authorize appropriations for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, and for other purposes," and ask a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. Dingell, Mr. Swift, Mr. Slattery, Mr. Lent, and Mr. Ritter be the managers of the conference on the part of the House.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendment, agree to the request of a conference, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. EXON, and Mr. DANFORTH, conferees on the part of the Senate.

CALENDAR

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar Nos. 681 and 740 en bloc; that the bills be considered read for the third time, passed, and the motions to reconsider en bloc the passage of the bills be laid on the table.

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

U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS AUTHORIZATION ACT

The bill (H.R. 5399) to amend the United States Commission on Civil Rights Act of 1983 to provide an authorization of appropriations, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS AUTHORIZATION

Mr. SIMON. As chairman of the Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on the Constitution, I am pleased to support H.R. 5399, legislation to set the fiscal year 1993 authorization for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights at $8.27 million.

Last year at this time, Senator ORRIN HATCH and I drafted a 3 year extension of the Civil Rights Commission. Today, H.R. 5399, authored by the chairman of the House authorizing subcommittee, DON EDWARDS of California, increases the Commission's authorization from the current level to $8.27 million.

This authorization amount gives the Commission an inflation increase on nonsalary items, a cost of living increase, and an allotment for moving expenses. While I would prefer to see all of the Commission's resources go into substantive civil rights matters, the Commission is being forced to move because of what the General Services Administration has disclosed are unsafe conditions in its current building.

From my perspective, the amount set in this bill, while lower than the administration's request for the Civil Rights Commission this year, represents not only an increase in authorization amount but an increase in faith and trust in the Commission's work and accomplishments.

This year, for example, the Commission produced an extensive written report of the Civil Rights Issues Facing Asian Americans in the 1990s. This excellent report, widely heralded throughout Asian-American communities nationwide, documents the socioeconomic status of this growing population. The Commission also completed an additional report entitled, "Prospects & Impact of Losing State and Local Agencies from the Federal Fair Housing System.

Legislatively, the Commission made recommendations to Congress in support of the 1991 Civil Rights Act, testified in strong support of the Voting Rights Act Language Assistance Amendments of 1992, made formal comments to the EEOC disagreeing with its proposed policy guidance on the applicability of damage provisions to pending charges and pre-Act conduct in the implementation of the Civil Rights Act, and opposed the administration's proposal on minority scholarships.

The Commission has committed itself to a major programmatic focus on the broad ranging topic of "Racial and Ethnic Tensions in American Communities: Poverty, Inequality, and Discrimination." The goal of this effort is to focus national attention in the next 3 to 5 years on the state of ethnic and racial relations, the causes of the worsening tensions throughout our communities and the continuing need to find solutions to what has aptly been termed a national tragedy. The Commission has already held three fact-finding hearings, including one in the city of Chicago, to examine civil rights concerns of Hispanics and how communities can work together.

The Commission continues to address significant issues in the area of civil rights. We all need to pay closer attention on these pressing matters and I am pleased that the Commission is playing a role. I will continue to monitor the Commission's progress and work in the upcoming fiscal year.

FAIR HOUSING RIGHTS AMENDMENTS ACT

The bill (S. 1697) to amend title IX of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 to increase the penalties for violating the fair housing provisions of the Act, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows:

S. 1697

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 "Fair Housing Rights Amendments Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. PENALTIES FOR ACTS OF VIOLENCE OR INTIMIDATION.

Section 901 of the Act entitled "An Act to prescribe penalties for certain acts of vio-