On page 11, line 22, add the following proviso after the word "law": "Provided further, That all rights and title of the United States in the property known as the National Agricultural Water Quality Laboratory of the USDA, consisting of approximately 9.161 acres in the city of Durant, Oklahoma, including facilities and fixed equipment, shall be conveyed to South-Eastern Oklahoma State University."

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, those amendments have been cleared on this side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments are agreed to.

The amendments (Nos. 4981 and 4982) were agreed to, en bloc. Sen. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, it appears that Senators who were prepared to offer their amendments have come to the floor and offered and discussed the amendments that they have to this bill. We understand there are other amendments that Senators would like to offer to this bill. I have a list, which I am prepared to read just for the information of all Senators. It is obvious we are not going to be able to complete action on this bill tonight. We do have amendments that have been ordered on that will occur tomorrow, and during the wrap-up tonight, an agreement will be proposed for an order in which those amendments will be taken up and voted on tomorrow.

Let me suggest, if Senators can still offer amendments tonight, it seems to this side, Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I also understand that Senator Hatch is going to propose an amendment on the subject of generic drugs. We will add that to our list.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, July 19, the Federal debt stood at $5,169,596,709,354.27.

On a per capita basis, every man, woman and child in America owes $19,482.39 as his or her share of that debt.

MID YEAR REPORT—1996

The mailing and filing date of the 1996 Mid Year Report required by the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended, is Wednesday, July 31, 1996. All Principal Campaign Committees
supporting Senate candidates for election in years other than 1996 must file
their reports with the Senate Office of Public Records, 232 Hart Building,
Washington, DC 20510-7116. Senators may wish to advise their campaign
committee personnel of this requirement.

The Public Records office will be open from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m. on the fol-
ding date for the purpose of receiving these filings. For further infor-
mation, please do not hesitate to contact the Office of Public Records.

REGISTRATION OF MASS MAILINGS

The filing date for 1996 second quarter mass mailings is July 25, 1996. If a
Senate office did not mail mailings during this period, the Senator should sub-
mits a form that states “none.”

Mass mailing registrations, or nega-
tive reports, should be submitted to the Senate Office of Public Records, 232
Hart Building, Washington, DC 20510-7116.

The Public Records office will be open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the filing
date to accept these filings. For further information, please contact the Public
Records office.

REPORT OF PROPOSED AMEND-
MENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1997 AP-
PROPRIATIONS REQUESTS—MES-
SAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM
162

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid be-
fore the Senate the following message from the President of the United
States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Com-
mittee on Appropriations.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

SIR: I ask the Congress to consider amend-
ments to the FY 1997 appropriations requests for the Department of Defense, the Depart-
ment of the Treasury, the General Services Administration, and the Office of Personnel
Management. These amendments would not increase the proposed budget totals.

The details of these actions are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Acting Director
of the Office of Management and Budget. I concur with his comments and observations.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

REPORT CONCERNING THE NA-
TIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RE-
SPECT TO LIBYA—MESSAGE
FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 163

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid be-
fore the Senate the following message from the President of the United
States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Com-
mittee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since my last report
of January 22, 1996, concerning the na-
tional emergency with respect to Libya
that was declared in Executive Order No. 12543 of January 7, 1986. This report
is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50
U.S. 1641(c); section 204(c) of the Inter-
ational Emergency Economic Powers
Act (“IEEPA”), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); and
section 505(c) of the International Se-
curity and Development Cooperation

1. On January 22, 1995, the President
renewed for another year the national emergency with respect to Libya pursuant
to IEEPA. This renewal extended the cur-
cent comprehensive financial and trade
embargo against Libya in effect since 1986. Under these sanctions, all trade
with Libya is prohibited, and all assets
owned or controlled by the Libyan
government in the United States or in the possession or control of U.S. persons
are blocked.

2. There have been no amendments to
the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, 31
C.F.R. Part 550 (the “Regulations”),
administered by the Office of Foreign
Assets Control (OFAC) of the Depart-
ment of the Treasury, since my last re-
port on January 22, 1995.

3. During the current 6-month period,
OFAC reviewed numerous applications
for licenses to authorize transactions
under the Regulations. Consistent with
OFAC’s ongoing scrutiny of banking
transactions, the largest category of li-
cense approvals (91) concerned requests
by non-Libyan persons or entities to
unblock transfers interdicted because
of what appeared to be Government of
Libya interests. Three licenses were is-
sued for the expenditure of funds and
acquisition of goods and services in the
United States by or on behalf of ac-
credited persons and athletes of Libya
in connection with participation in the
1996 Paralympic Games. One license
was issued to authorize a U.S. company
to initiate litigation against an entity
of the Government of Libya.

4. During the current 6-month period,
OFAC continued to emphasize to the
international banking community in the
United States the importance of iden-
tifying and blocking payments
made by or on behalf of ac-
credited persons and athletes of Libya
in connection with participation in the
1996 Paralympic Games. One license
was issued to authorize a U.S. company
to initiate litigation against an entity
of the Government of Libya.

5. Since my last report, OFAC col-
clected eight civil monetary penalties
totaling more than $51,000 for viola-
tions of the U.S. sanctions against
Libya. Two of the violations involved
the failure of banks to block funds
transfers to Libyan-owned or Libyan-
controlled banks. Two other penalties
were received from corporations for ex-
port violations. One additional
penalty was paid by U.S. citizens en-
gaging in Libyan oilfield-related trans-
actions while another 30 cases invol-
ing similar violations are in active
penalty processing.

On February 6, 1996, a jury sitting
in the District of Connecticut found two
Connecticut businessmen guilty of
charges of false statements, conspir-
acy, and illegally diverting U.S.-origin
technology to Libya between 1987 and
1993 in violation of U.S. sanctions.
On May 22, 1996, a major manufacturer
of farm and construction equipment
entered a guilty plea in the United States
District Court for the Eastern District
of Wisconsin for Libyan sanctions vi-
lations. A three-count information
charged the company with aiding and
abetting the sale of construction equip-
ment and parts from a foreign affiliate
to Libya. The company paid $1,810,000
in criminal fines and $190,000 in civil
penalties. Numerous investigations
carried over from prior reporting pe-
riods are continuing and new reports of
violations are being pursued.

6. The expenses incurred by the Fed-
eral Government in the 6-month period
from January 6 through July 6, 1996,
are directly related to the exercise of
the powers and authorities con-
ferred by the declaration of the Libyan
national emergency are estimated at
approximately $733,000. Personnel costs
are largely centered in the Depart-
ment of the Treasury (particularly in
the Office of Foreign Assets Control,
the Office of the General Counsel, and
the U.S. Customs Service), the Depart-
ment of State, and the Department of
Commerce.

7. The policies and actions of the
Government of Libya continue to pose
an unusual and extraordinary threat to
the national security and foreign pol-
icy of the United States. In adopting
United Nations Security Council Reso-
lution 883 in November 1993, the Secu-
ritv Council determined that the con-
tinued failure of the Government of
Libya to demonstrate by concrete ac-
ts its renunciation, and in particular
its continued failure to respond fully and
effectively to the re-
quests and decisions of the Security
Council in Resolutions 731 and 748, con-
cerning the bombing of the Pan Am 103
and UTA 772 flights, constituted a
threat to international peace and secu-
ritv. The United States will continue
to coordinate its comprehensive sanc-
tions enforcement efforts with those of
other U.N. member states. We remain
determined to ensure that the per-
petrators of the terrorist acts against
Pan Am 103 and UTA 772 are brought
to justice. The families of the victims in
the murderous Lockerbie bombing and
other acts of Libyan terrorism deserve
justice. I still continue to ex-
cise the powers at my disposal to apply
economic sanctions against Libya fully
and effectively, so long as those mea-
ures are appropriate, and will continue
to report periodically to the Congress
on significant developments as re-
quired by law.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 22, 1996.