

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “in cotton” and inserting “in the agricultural product”; and

(B) in the last sentence of subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking “electronic cotton” and inserting “electronic”; and

(ii) by striking “cotton stored in a cotton warehouse” and inserting “any agricultural product stored in a warehouse”.

(b) WRITTEN RECEIPTS.—Section 18(c) of the United States Warehouse Act (7 U.S.C. 260(c)) is amended by striking “consecutive”.

AMENDMENT NO. 4982

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 Southeastern 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.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendments were 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 votes 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 this evening come to the floor to offer their amendments, we are prepared to be here for that purpose.

We have this list:

Senator BURNS, an amendment on barley; Senator BROWN, an amendment on water rights; Senator SANTORUM, who has eight amendments on peanuts; Senator MIKULSKI, an amendment on the Food and Drug Administration; Senator LEAHY on milk orders; Senator CRAIG on GAO study on agriculture workers; Senator LUGAR on double cropping; Senator KERREY, which he has now offered, three amendments; Senator MURKOWSKI on seafood inspection; Senator KERREY, another amend-

ment, which he has offered; Senator KENNEDY on Food and Drug Administration; Senator THURMOND on agriculture research; Senator FRAHM on section 515 rental housing program; Senator SIMPSON on wetland easements.

We know of no other amendments. We hope those will be the only amendments, and maybe if Senators will let us know about suggested changes, we may be able to work out accepting some of these amendments tonight or when we reconvene on this bill tomorrow.

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I think Senator PELL has a small amendment that he wants to offer that we probably should add to that list.

Mr. COCHRAN. OK.

Mr. President, we understand that it will be unlikely that we can get an agreement tonight to limit the amendments to those that I have just read. We had hoped to be able to get that agreement. We understand, if we propounded that request, there would be an objection. So we will not propound a unanimous-consent request, but we hope that will be all the amendments we will have to this bill, and we will take them up when Senators come to the floor to offer them. If they don't come to offer them tonight, we will be here tomorrow.

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, to direct a question to the distinguished chairman and floor manager, as I understand it, we are going to have a whole slew of votes in the morning on the welfare bill, as many as 20. I was wondering if the chairman will be willing to make a unanimous-consent request that immediately following final passage of the welfare reform bill tomorrow that we proceed immediately, while the Senators are still here on the floor, to a vote on the Gregg amendment and the McCain amendment.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, that will be in the proposed request which the majority leader will propound. That is an excellent idea. We are going to try to include that in the request of the majority leader as we wind up business tonight.

I am told now the amendment of the Senator from Alaska, Senator MURKOWSKI, which we had tried to clear earlier, has now been cleared for adoption.

AMENDMENT NO. 4983

(Purpose: To reconcile seafood inspection requirements for agricultural commodity programs with those in use for general public consumers)

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, with that understanding, I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of the Senator from Alaska, [Mr. MURKOWSKI], on the subject of seafood inspection and ask that it be reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], for Mr. MURKOWSKI, proposes an amendment numbered 4983.

Mr. COCHRAN. 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:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . Hereafter, notwithstanding any other provision of law, any domestic fish or fish product produced in compliance with food safety standards or procedures accepted by the Food and Drug Administration as satisfying the requirements of the “Procedures for the Safe and Sanitary Processing and Importing of Fish and Fish Products” (published by the Food and Drug Administration as a final regulation in the Federal Register of December 18, 1995), shall be deemed to have met any inspection requirements of the Department of Agriculture or other Federal agency for any Federal commodity purchase program, including the program authorized under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c) except that the Department of Agriculture or other Federal agency may utilize lot inspection to establish a reasonable degree of certainty that fish or fish products purchased under a Federal commodity purchase program, including the program authorized under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), meet Federal product specifications.

Mr. BUMPERS. There is no objection on this side, Mr. President.

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

The amendment (No. 4983) 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 filing date for the purpose of receiving these filings. For further information, 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 no mass mailings during this period, the Senator should submit a form that states "none."

Mass mailing registrations, or negative 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 AMENDMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1997 APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 162

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 22, 1996.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I ask the Congress to consider amendments to the FY 1997 appropriations requests for the Department of Defense, the Department 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 NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO LIBYA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 163

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee 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 national 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.C. 1641(c); section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA"), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c).

1. On January 3, 1996, I renewed for another year the national emergency with respect to Libya pursuant to IEEPA. This renewal extended the current 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 Department of the Treasury, since my last report on January 22, 1996.

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 license 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 issued for the expenditure of funds and acquisition of goods and services in the United States by or on behalf of accredited 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 identifying and blocking payments made by or on behalf of Libya. The Office worked closely with the banks to assure the effectiveness of interdiction software systems used to identify such payments. During the reporting period, more than 129 transactions potentially involving Libya were interdicted, with an additional \$7 million held blocked as of May 15.

5. Since my last report, OFAC collected eight civil monetary penalties totaling more than \$51,000 for violations 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 export violations, including one received as part of a plea agreement before a U.S. district judge. Four additional penalties were paid by U.S. citizens en-

gaging in Libyan oilfield-related transactions while another 30 cases involving similar violations are in active penalty processing.

On February 6, 1996, a jury sitting in the District of Connecticut found two Connecticut businessmen guilty on charges of false statements, conspiracy, 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 violations. A three-count information charged the company with aiding and abetting the sale of construction equipment 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 periods are continuing and new reports of violations are being pursued.

6. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from January 6 through July 6, 1996, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the Libyan national emergency are estimated at approximately \$733,000. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the Office of the General Counsel, and the U.S. Customs Service), the Department 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 policy of the United States. In adopting United Nations Security Council Resolution 883 in November 1993, the Security Council determined that the continued failure of the Government of Libya to demonstrate by concrete actions its renunciation of terrorism, and in particular its continued failure to respond fully and effectively to the requests and decisions of the Security Council in Resolutions 731 and 748, concerning the bombing of the Pan Am 103 and UTA 772 flights, constituted a threat to international peace and security. The United States will continue to coordinate its comprehensive sanctions enforcement efforts with those of other U.N. member states. We remain determined to ensure that the perpetrators 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 nothing less. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against Libya fully and effectively, so long as those measures are appropriate, and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments as required by law.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 22, 1996.