

SEC. . Extension of RTC Civil Statute of Limitations.

"Section 21A(b)(14)(C) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(b)(14)(C) is amended by striking clause (i) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(i) the period beginning on the date the claim accrues (as determined pursuant to section 11(d)(14)(B) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act) and ending on December 31, 1995; or ending on the date of the termination of the corporation pursuant to section 21A(m)(1), whichever is later; or."

After debate,

By unanimous consent, the previous question was ordered on the motion to instruct the managers on the part of the House.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House agree to said motion?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. CHAPMAN, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. SOLOMON demanded a recorded vote on agreeing to said motion, which demand was supported by one-fifth of a quorum, so a recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the affirmative Yeas 390 Nays 1 Answered present 1

9.27 [Roll No. 26] AYES—390

- Abercrombie Castle Fish
Ackerman Chapman Flake
Allard Clayton Ford (MI)
Andrews (ME) Clement Ford (TN)
Andrews (NJ) Clinger Fowler
Applegate Clyburn Frank (MA)
Archer Coble Franks (CT)
Army Collins (GA) Franks (NJ)
Bacchus (FL) Collins (IL) Frost
Bachus (AL) Collins (MI) Furse
Baesler Combest Gallegly
Baker (CA) Condit Gallo
Baker (LA) Conyers Gekas
Ballenger Cooper Gephardt
Barca Coppersmith Geren
Barcia Costello Gilchrist
Barlow Cox Gillmor
Barrett (NE) Coyne Gilman
Barrett (WI) Cramer Gingrich
Bartlett Crane Glickman
Barton Crapo Gonzalez
Bateman Cunningham Goodlatte
Becerra Danner Goodling
Beilenson Darden Gordon
Bentley Deal Goss
Bereuter DeLauro Grams
Berman DeLay Grandy
Bevill Dellums Green
Bilbray Derrick Greenwood
Bishop Deutsch Gunderson
Blackwell Diaz-Balart Gutierrez
Biley Dickey Hall (TX)
Blute Dicks Hamburg
Boehlert Dixon Hamilton
Bonilla Dooley Hancock
Bonior Doolittle Hansen
Borski Dornan Harman
Boucher Dreier Hayes
Brewster Duncan Hefley
Browder Dunn Hefner
Brown (CA) Durbin Herger
Brown (FL) Edwards (CA) Hilliard
Brown (OH) Edwards (TX) Hinchey
Bryant Ehlers Hoagland
Bunning Emerson Hobson
Burton Engel Hochbrueckner
Buyer English Hoekstra
Byrne Eshoo Hoke
Callahan Evans Holden
Calvert Everett Horn
Camp Farr Houghton
Canady Fawell Hoyer
Cantwell Fazio Huffington
Cardin Fields (LA) Hughes
Carr Filner Hunter

- Hutchinson Mica
Inglis Miller (CA)
Inhofe Miller (FL)
Insee Mineta
Istook Minge
Jefferson Mink
Johnson (CT) Moakley
Johnson (GA) Molinari
Johnson (SD) Mollohan
Johnson, E. B. Montgomery
Johnson, Sam Moorhead
Johnston Moran
Kanjorski Morella
Kaptur Myers
Kasich Nadler
Kennedy Natcher
Kennelly Neal (MA)
Kildee Neal (NC)
Kim Nussle
King Oberstar
Kingston Obey
Klecza Oliver
Klein Oxley
Klink Packard
Klug Pallone
Knollenberg Parker
Kolbe Pastor
Kopetski Paxon
Kreidler Payne (NJ)
Kyl Payne (VA)
LaFalce Pelosi
Lambert Penny
Lancaster Peterson (FL)
Lantos Peterson (MN)
LaRocco Petri
Lazio Pickett
Leach Pickle
Lehman Pombo
Levin Pomeroy
Levy Porter
Lewis (CA) Portman
Lewis (GA) Poshard
Lightfoot Price (NC)
Linder Pryce (OH)
Livingston Quinn
Lloyd Rahall
Long Ramstad
Lowe Rangel
Maloney Ravenel
Mann Reed
Manton Regula
Manzullo Reynolds
Margolies Roberts
Mezvinsky Roemer
Markey Rogers
Martinez Rohrbacher
Matsui Ros-Lehtinen
Mazzoli Rostenkowski
McCandless Roukema
McCloskey Rowland
McCollum Roybal-Allard
McCrery Royce
McCurdy Rush
McDade Sabo
McDermott Sanders
McHale Sangmeister
McHugh Santorum
McInnis Sarpalilus
McKeon Sawyer
McKinney Saxton
McNulty Schaefer
Meehan Schenck
Meek Schiff
Menendez Schroeder
Meyers Schumer
Mfume Scott

- Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sharp
Shaw
Shays
Shepherd
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeon
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Studds
Stump
Stupak
Sundquist
Swett
Swift
Synar
Talent
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Tejeda
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Thompson
Thornton
Thurman
Torkildsen
Torres
Toricelli
Traficant
Tucker
Unsoeld
Upton
Valentine
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weldon
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOES—1

Clay

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Hyde

NOT VOTING—41

- Andrews (TX) Hall (OH) Orton
Bilirakis Hastert Owens
Boehner Hastings Quillen
Brooks Hutto Richardson
Coleman Jacobs Ridge
de la Garza Hoekstra Rose
DeFazio Lewis (FL) Roth
Dingell Lipinski Slattery
Ewing Machtley Smith (OR)
Fields (TX) McMillan Tauzin
Fingerhut Michel Towns
Foglietta Murphy Washington
Hughes Fojdenson Young (AK)
Gibbons Ortiz

So the motion to instruct the managers on the part of the House was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said motion was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

9.28 APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES— H.R. 3759

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. CHAPMAN, by unanimous consent, appointed the following Members as managers on the part of the House to the conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3759) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes: Messrs. NATCHER, SMITH of Iowa, YATES, OBEY, STOKES, BEVILL, MURTHA, DIXON, FAZIO, HEFNER, HOYER, CARR, DURBIN, MCDADE, MYERS, REGULA, LIVINGSTON, LEWIS of California, ROGERS, SKEEN, and PORTER.

Ordered. That the Clerk notify the Senate of the foregoing appointments.

9.29 ADJOURNMENT OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. GEPHARDT submitted the following privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 206):

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That when the House adjourns on Thursday, February 10, 1994, Friday, February 11, 1994, Saturday, February 12, 1994, Sunday, February 13, 1994, Monday, February 14, 1994, Tuesday, February 15, 1994, Wednesday, February 16, 1994, Thursday, February 17, 1994, or Friday, February 18, 1994, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, February 22, 1994, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, February 10, 1994, Friday, February 11, 1994, Saturday, February 12, 1994, Sunday, February 13, 1994, Monday, February 14, 1994, Tuesday, February 15, 1994, Wednesday, February 16, 1994, Thursday, February 17, 1994, or Friday, February 18, 1994, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader or his designee, in accordance with this resolution, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Tuesday, February 12, 1994, or at such time as may be specified by the Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

When said concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes whereby said concurrent resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered. That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said concurrent resolution.

¶9.30 HOUR OF MEETING

On motion of Mr. GEPHARDT, by unanimous consent,

Ordered. That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Friday, February 11, 1994.

¶9.31 CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS DISPENSED WITH

On motion of Mr. GEPHARDT, by unanimous consent,

Ordered. That business in order for consideration on Wednesday, February 23, 1994, under clause 7, rule XXIV, the Calendar Wednesday rule, be dispensed with.

¶9.32 SPEAKER AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS, APPOINT COMMISSIONS

On motion of Mr. GEPHARDT, by unanimous consent,

Ordered. That, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Tuesday, February 22, 1994, the Speaker and the Minority Leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments to commissions, boards and committees duly authorized by law or by the House.

¶9.33 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT— NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO LIBYA

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. CHAPMAN, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since my last report of July 12, 1993, 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 December 3, 1993, I announced new measures to tighten economic sanctions against Libya. These measures are taken pursuant to the imposition by the world community of new sanctions against Libya under Security Council ("UNSC") Resolution 883 of November 11, 1993, and are designed to bring to justice the perpetrators of terrorist attacks against Pan Am flight 103 and UTA flight 772. The actions signal that Libya cannot continue to defy justice and flout the will of the international community with impunity.

UNSC Resolution 883 freezes on a worldwide basis certain financial assets owned or controlled by the Government of Libya or certain Libyan entities and bans provision of equipment for refining and transporting oil. It tightens the international air embargo and other measures imposed in 1992 under UNSC Resolution 748. It is the result of close cooperation between the

United States, France, and the United Kingdom, whose citizens were the principal victims of Libyan-sponsored terrorist attacks against Pan Am 103 and UTA 772, and of consultations with Russia and other friends and allies.

On December 2, 1993, I renewed for another year the national emergency with respect to Libya pursuant to IEEPA. This renewal extends 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. In addition, I have instructed the Secretary of Commerce to reinforce our current trade embargo against Libya by prohibiting the re-export from foreign countries to Libya of U.S.-origin products, including equipment for refining and transporting oil.

2. There has been one amendment to the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 550 (the "Regulations"), administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") of the Department of the Treasury, since my last report on July 12, 1993. The amendment (58 Fed. Reg. 47643) requires U.S. financial institutions to provide written notification to FAC of any transfers into blocked accounts within 10 days of each transfer. It also standardizes registration and reporting requirements applicable to all persons holding blocked property and requires the annual designation of an individual contact responsible for maintaining the property in a blocked status. A copy of the amendment is attached to this report.

3. During the current 6-month period, FAC made numerous decisions with respect to applications for licenses to engage in transactions under the regulations, issuing 65 licensing determinations—both approvals and denials. Consistent with FAC's ongoing scrutiny of banking transactions, the largest category of license approvals (17) concerned requests by non-Libyan persons or entities to unblock bank accounts initially blocked because of an apparent Libyan interest. One license involved export transactions from the United States to support a United Nations program in Libya. Six licenses were issued authorizing intellectual property protection in Libya. Two licenses were issued that permit U.S. attorneys to provide legal representation under circumstances permitted by the regulations. FAC has also issued one license authorizing U.S. landlords to liquidate the personality of the People's Committee for Libyan Students, with the net proceeds from the sale paid into blocked accounts. Finally, FAC has issued three licenses to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates, as Protecting Power for Libya, to manage Libyan property in the United States subject to stringent FAC reporting requirements.

4. During the current 6-month period, FAC has 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 FAC worked closely with the banks to implement new interdiction software systems to identify such payments. As a result, during the reporting period, more than 130 transactions involving Libya, totaling more than \$20.7 million, were blocked.

Since my last report, FAC has collected 39 civil monetary penalties totaling nearly \$277,000 for violations of U.S. sanctions against Libya. All but 8 of the violations involved the failure of banks to block funds transfers to Libyan-owned or controlled banks, with 5 of the remainder involving the U.S. companies that ordered the funds transfers. The balance involved one case each for violations involving a letter of credit, trademark registrations, and export transactions.

Various enforcement actions carried over from previous reporting periods have continued to be aggressively pursued. Several new investigations of potentially significant violations of the Libyan sanctions have been initiated by FAC and cooperating U.S. law enforcement agencies. Many of these cases are believed to involve complex conspiracies to circumvent the various prohibitions of the Libyan sanctions, as well as the utilization of international diversionary shipping routes to and from Libya. FAC continued to work closely with the Departments of State and Justice to identify U.S. persons who enter into contracts or agreements with the Government of Libya, or other third-country parties, to lobby U.S. Government officials and to engage in public relations work on behalf of the Government of Libya without FAC authorization.

FAC also continued its efforts under the Operation Roadblock initiative. This ongoing program seeks to identify U.S. persons who travel to and/or work in Libya in violation of U.S. law.

FAC has continued to pursue the investigation and identification of Libyan entities as Specially Designated Nationals of Libya. During the reporting period, those activities have resulted in the addition of one third-country Libyan bank to the Specially Designated Nationals list; and FAC has intervened with respect to a Libyan takeover attempt of another foreign bank. FAC is also reviewing options for additional measures directed against Libyan assets in order to ensure strict implementation of UNSC Resolution 883 that has imposed international sanctions against Libyan financial assets.

5. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from July 7, 1993, through January 6, 1994, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the Libyan national emergency are estimated at approximately \$1 million. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control,