

(1) the amount of budget authority rescinded or the provision vetoed;

(2) any account, department, or establishment of the Government to which such budget authority is available for obligation, and the specific project or governmental functions involved;

(3) the reasons and justifications for the determination to rescind budget authority or veto any provision pursuant to this Act;

(4) to the maximum extent practicable, the estimated fiscal, economic, and budgetary effect of the rescission or veto; and

(5) all actions, circumstances, and considerations relating to or bearing upon the rescission or veto and the decision to effect the rescission or veto, and to the maximum extent practicable, the estimated effect of the rescission upon the objects, purposes, and programs for which the budget authority is provided.

(b) TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES TO HOUSE AND SENATE.—

(1) Each special message transmitted under this Act shall be transmitted to the House of Representatives and the Senate on the same day, and shall be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Representatives if the House is not in session, and to the Secretary of the Senate if the Senate is not in session. Each special message so transmitted shall be referred to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Each such message shall be printed as a document of each House.

(2) Any special message transmitted under this Act shall be printed in the first issue of the Federal Register published after such transmittal.

(c) INTRODUCTION OF RESCISSION/RECEIPTS DISAPPROVAL BILLS.—The procedures set forth in subsection (d) shall apply to any rescission/receipts disapproval bill introduced in the House of Representatives not later than the third calendar day of session beginning on the day after the date of submission of a special message by the President under section 3.

(d) CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—(1) The committee of the House of Representatives to which a rescission/receipts disapproval bill is referred shall report it without amendment, and with or without recommendation, not later than the eighth calendar day of session after the date of its introduction. If the committee fails to report the bill within that period, it is in order to move that the House discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill. A motion to discharge may be made only by an individual favoring the bill (but only after the legislative day on which a Member announces to the House the Member's intention to do so). The motion is highly privileged. Debate thereon shall be limited to not more than one hour, the time to be divided in the House equally between a proponent and an opponent. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order.

(2) After a rescission/receipts disapproval bill is reported or the committee has been discharged from further consideration, it is in order to move that the House resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill. All points of order against the bill and against consideration of the bill are waived. The motion is highly privileged. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on that motion to its adoption without intervening motion. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. During consideration of the bill in the Committee of

the Whole, the first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall proceed without intervening motion, shall be confined to the bill, and shall not exceed two hours equally divided and controlled by a proponent and an opponent of the bill. After general debate the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the bill shall not be in order.

(3) Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the House of Representatives to the procedure relating to a bill described in subsection (a) shall be decided without debate.

(4) It shall not be in order to consider more than one bill described in subsection (c) or more than one motion to discharge described in paragraph (1) with respect to a particular special message.

(5) Consideration of any rescission/receipts disapproval bill under this subsection is governed by the rules of the House of Representatives except to the extent specifically provided by the provisions of this Act.

(e) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

(1) Any rescission/receipts disapproval bill received in the Senate pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

(2) Debate in the Senate on any rescission/receipts disapproval bill and debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than ten hours. The time shall be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(3) Debate in the Senate on any debatable motions or appeal in connection with such bill shall be limited to one hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by the mover and the manager of the bill, except that in the event the manager of the bill is in favor of any such motion or appeal, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or his designee. Such leaders, or either of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any debatable motion or appeal.

(4) A motion to further limit debate is not debatable. A motion to recommit (except a motion to recommit with instructions to report back within a specified number of days not to exceed one, not counting any day on which the Senate is not in session) is not in order.

(f) POINTS OF ORDER.—

(1) It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any rescission/receipts disapproval bill that relates to any matter other than the rescission of budget authority or veto of the provision of law transmitted by the President under this Act.

(2) It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any amendment to a rescission/receipts disapproval bill.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by a vote of three-fifths of the members duly chosen and sworn.

SEC. 6. REPORTS OF THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.

Beginning on January 6, 1996, and at one-year intervals thereafter, the Comptroller General shall submit a report to each House of Congress which provides the following information:

(1) A list of each proposed Presidential rescission of discretionary budget authority and veto of a targeted tax benefit submitted through special messages for the fiscal year ending during the preceding calendar year, together with their dollar value, and an indication of whether each rescission of discretionary budget authority or veto of a tar-

geted tax benefit was accepted or rejected by Congress.

(2) The total number of proposed Presidential rescissions of discretionary budget authority and vetoes of a targeted tax benefit submitted through special messages for the fiscal year ending during the preceding calendar year, together with their total dollar value.

(3) The total number of Presidential rescissions of discretionary budget authority or vetoes of a targeted tax benefit submitted through special messages for the fiscal year ending during the preceding calendar year, together with their total dollar value.

(3) The total number of Presidential rescissions of discretionary budget authority or vetoes of a targeted tax benefit submitted through special messages for the fiscal year ending during the preceding calendar year and approved by Congress, together with their total dollar value.

(4) A list of rescissions of discretionary budget authority initiated by Congress for the fiscal year ending during the preceding calendar year, together with their dollar value, and an indication of whether each such rescission was accepted or rejected by Congress.

(5) The total number of rescissions of discretionary budget authority initiated and accepted by Congress for the fiscal year ending during the preceding calendar year, together with their total dollar value.

(6) A summary of the information provided by paragraphs (2), (3) and (5) for each of the ten fiscal years ending before the fiscal year during this calendar year.

PLEDGE TO ACCEPT NO GIFTS FROM LOBBYISTS

(Mr. MASCARA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to urge my colleagues to take a pledge to accept no gifts from lobbyists and to quickly pass legislation making such a ban the law of the land. The American people are demanding that we break all ties with special interest lobbyists.

The first day of this session I voted with my Democratic colleagues to impose tough gift restrictions. Not one of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle voted for this measure. The President has asked us to voluntarily implement a gift ban. I have taken that pledge and ask my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to join with me in the gift ban pledge.

Mr. Speaker, the American people expect no less from us. Let us band together, both Democrats and Republicans, and pass the gift ban now.

THE CONTRACT WITH AMERICA BOOK

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, the one book that the Democrats are real scared of is the Contract With America. This book is No. 3 on the New York Times best seller list. It is so popular because it is the change the American people have been waiting for. It is the

right thing to do, and it is what the Republicans are doing.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest that my colleagues from the other side of the aisle read this book because we are leading the change and they had better learn how to follow. This book changes Congress and the Democrats only want to change the subject.

NO MORE AID TO RUSSIA

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, something does not make sense; Russia used to be our No. 1 enemy and now it must be our No. 1 friend because we give Russia billions of dollars every year now. Advisers come before Congress and tell us Russia has changed. They are now seeking a democratic participatory government that has compassion for human rights, and they walk around like Ronald Reagan and they make speeches like Abraham Lincoln and "Give Russia a chance."

Give me strength, Mr. Speaker, give me strength. What are we doing, giving Russia all this money, then they are using American hard-earned tax dollars to kill Russian people?

I am one Member who says, "Russia may talk. Russian leaders may talk like Thomas Jefferson, but they are acting like Josef Stalin."

I oppose any more money for Russia, especially blood money for Russia, and I think Congress should send that message over to these new freedom fighters.

AN UNFUNDED MANDATE COULD BANKRUPT AND CLOSE THE WATER TREATMENT FACILITY IN GRETNA, NE

(Mr. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, last year the city of Gretna, NE, a small town in my district in the eastern part of Nebraska, population a couple thousand, was ordered by the EPA to spend \$12,000 above and beyond their normal costs of \$2,000 for additional testing to determine if there were any synthetic compounds in their drinking water.

Mr. Speaker, the EPA qualifying limits for synthetic compounds were set so low that one person would have to consume hundreds of thousands of gallons of water in order to show any adverse effect.

The city of Gretna passed with flying colors, but if, by chance, one well had failed the test, the Gretna taxpayers would have faced over \$500,000 in additional costs. The entire annual operating budget for the Gretna water treatment facility is only \$100,000. To mandate unnecessary costs would have

bankrupt and closed the only water treatment facility that Gretna has.

Mr. Speaker, the EPA is a prime example of a big government gone bad. We must protect the taxpayers from these types of unfunded mandates before we break the backs of States, municipalities, and the taxpayers across this country.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WELFARE TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY ACT OF 1995

(Mr. VOLKMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to welcome the Governors of our great Nation who have come to Washington to discuss the problems that are overburdening our Government and our country. Their topic is welfare reform.

To that, Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will give Americans a handup instead of a handout. The Welfare to Self-Sufficiency Act will end the quagmire that faces those now on welfare. No longer will men and women be trapped by a welfare system that does not reward work, promote the family, or instill personal responsibility. It will move people from dependence to independence, from a welfare check to a paycheck, and from a sense of hopelessness to one of opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, the President said the other evening that it is time to end welfare as we know it. Let us break this cycle and pass welfare reform legislation that will give every American an opportunity to become self-sufficient.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH, OUR DEPARTED COLLEAGUE

(Mr. MYERS of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon with sorrow to announce the passing of a former Member of Congress and a good friend of many of us, Richard L. Roudebush.

Dick was a veteran of World War II. In 1953, Mr. Speaker, he was elected the State VFW Commander in the State of Indiana. In 1957 he served as National Commander in the Veterans of Foreign Wars. In 1961, he was elected to Congress where he served for 10 years.

Mr. Speaker, here he was known affectionately as "Mayor of the Cloakroom" because of his humor, good sense and friendliness. He sat often back in the corner here with about four or five other associates and always was a person who had something nice to say about everyone else here. While he served in the House, he can be remembered as a friend of the veterans. He also was a farmer himself, so he fought for farmers' legislation. In the House he was one of the sponsors of legislation to establish June 14 as Flag Day,

to be recognized as a national holiday. He also fought for many things for the veterans and for patriotism.

He served until 1971 in the House, and since that time he served, as in 1977 he was elected and selected to serve, as Administrator of the Veterans Administration where he served for 3 years.

He will be missed by many of us. He was a great friend. We will miss Dick Roudebush.

SLUMBER PARTIES IN THE HOUSE

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, our new Speaker GINGRICH certainly is not short of compassion.

My colleagues, when I got up this morning and read today's Congress Daily, I was absolutely amazed because, as of today, the House office buildings become the House boarding and office buildings. Yes, Members of Congress can have sleepovers in their office. Now I do not know if the House restaurant is going to be extending room service, or whether the IRS is going to tax us for this, or maybe we have to sleep in our cars, because we have been taxed on that. All these questions have not been answered, and we do not know if we can bring our families, and whether there will be hall monitors for all of that.

But the Speaker says he feels so very sorry that Members cannot live in Washington on \$133,000 a year, so he extended this privilege for the first time in over 200 years of the House's existence.

So here we go. I guess we can have a slumber party every night. It certainly is a new House.

CAMPAIGN REFORM

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which would accomplish real campaign reform. It addresses the true problems with the current system without costly, artificial, and probably unconstitutional provisions like spending limits or public financing. For example, to address the free mailing advantage incumbents enjoy, my bill would cut the franking allowance in half and ban all unsolicited mail 60 days before a primary and general election. Also, in order to get rid of the perceived edge that PAC's have over individual contributors, my bill would limit PAC campaign contributions to \$1,000. The President challenged Members to stop taking gifts from lobbyists—my bill would prohibit lobbyist-paid travel for any Member or employee of the House of Representatives. Congress needs campaign reform—but we don't need to reinvent the wheel to achieve it. By applying a