

up the approval process of one of his pharmaceutical company's products. Lo and behold, the pharmaceutical company devoted \$30,000 or an amount thereabouts to the Progress in Freedom Foundation's conservative think tank organization that does in fact have ties to the Speaker.

Today's Los Angeles Times has an expose on GOPAC. It provides us with some really rather startling information. GOPAC, again a Republican fund-raising machine, has raised millions of dollars without telling us who the donors are. The amount raised, according to the Los Angeles Times, is much higher than that which is allowed by laws governing campaign fund-raising. One couple, it is reported, have given about \$715,000 over 8 years, and this was a quote from the L.A. Times, "nearly twice what they could have donated directly to all Federal candidates."

Despite claims to the contrary, GOPAC appears to be very involved in getting Republican candidates elected to the Congress. Again, according to the Los Angeles Times and I quote, "GOPAC boasts that half of the 136 elected Republicans since 1990 actively used the group's training materials and followed its advice on how to attack Democrats."

Quoting the former GOPAC chairman, and I quote, "Of course we couldn't have captured the House without GOPAC." How can this be? We have been told, the American people have been told that GOPAC's multimillion dollar organization did not involve itself in more than 10 percent of the time in Federal election issues.

And the American people need to understand this: We have sent this complex issue to be investigated by the House Ethics Committee, where many of the Members could be recipients of help from the very group that they are in fact going to investigate.

Really never has there been a clearer case for investigation by a non-partisan, nonpartisan outside counsel. GOPAC has been too secretive with its finances. People need to know why. Why are the names of the contributors secret? Is it, as was suggested in the Los Angeles Times by the former GOPAC chair, because their donors say, and again I quote, "what if GOPAC did something wrong and I was associated with it?"

Let us open the books. Let us have an open and fair and honest review. Let us make the American public understand who are the contributors to GOPAC, what are their relationships with the U.S. Congress.

We need to have an outside counsel look at this. That is simple, very clear and open, and without any aforementioned judgment, but let us have a look at what this is all about.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I,

the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We remember in this our prayer, O gracious God, those who seek to serve people in their concerns and who endeavor to do Your will. We pray also for all those who are burdened by the pressures and tensions of daily living and who struggle where values are weighed and who are immersed in the complexities and priorities of justice. As people face these concerns we pray that they will be comforted by Your presence and sustained by Your good spirit, this day and every day. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MASCARA] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MASCARA led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.1. An act to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments, to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 94-304, as amended by Public Law 99-7, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, ap-

points Mr. D'AMATO, to serve as co-chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 103-227, the Chair, on behalf of the Republican leader, appoints Mr. GREGG as a member of the National Education Goals Panel, vice Mr. COCHRAN.

The message also announced that pursuant to Senate Resolution 105, adopted April 13, 1989, as amended by Senate Resolution 280, adopted October 8, 1994, the Chair, on behalf of the minority leader, announced the following appointments and designations to the Senate Arms Control Observer Group: Mr. BYRD as minority administrative cochairman; and Mr. NUNN as cochairman for the minority.

REPUBLICAN CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

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

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, our Contract With America states, on the first day of Congress, a Republican house will:

Force Congress to live under the same laws as everyone else, cut one-third of committee staff, and cut the congressional budget.

We have done that.

It goes on to state that in the first 100 days, we will vote on the following items: A balanced budget amendment—we have done this; unfunded mandates legislation; line-item veto; a new crime bill to stop violent criminals; welfare reform to encourage work, not dependence; family reinforcement to crack down on deadbeat dads and protect our children; tax cuts for families to lift government's burden from middle-income Americans; national security restoration to protect our freedoms; Senior Citizens; Equity Act to allow our seniors to work without Government penalty; Government regulation reforms; commonsense legal reform to end frivolous lawsuits; and congressional term limits to make Congress a citizen legislature.

This is our Contract With America.

TRIBUTE TO THE WORLD CHAMPION SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS

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

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the World Champion San Francisco Forty-Niners on their victory in Super Bowl XXIX.

I am especially proud to say that the Forty-Niners' headquarters and practice facility is in the city of Santa Clara, in my district, and that all-pro tight end Brent Jones is a graduate of Santa Clara University.

All season, the Forty-Niners displayed a commitment to teamwork,

sportsmanship, and community involvement. Yesterday, in Miami, their dedication paid off and the Forty-Niners proved that they are one of the greatest teams in NFL history.

Mr. Speaker, to Eddie DeBartolo, to Jerry Rice, to Steve Young, to George Seifert, and the rest of the Forty-Niners organization, I say "congratulations and thank you for a great season."

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN STEVE LARGENT

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend one of our colleagues won yet another election; the gentleman from Oklahoma, Congressman STEVE LARGENT, received football's ultimate honor, election to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, OH, my home district.

Induction into the Hall of Fame is reserved for only the greatest ever to play the game, and STEVE won that honor in his first year of eligibility. He held six major career records at the time of his retirement. STEVE retired 5 years ago with the well-deserved reputation of playing cleanly and with integrity. As a freshman in Washington, our friend STEVE has already developed the same reputation in his new career. I congratulate him on the honor of his induction and look forward to his trip to the 16th District for induction ceremonies in July.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to honor the other four 1995 inductees: Kellen Winslow of the San Diego Chargers, Lee Roy Selmon of the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, the late Henry Jordan of the Green Bay Packers, and the late Jim Finks, general manager for Minnesota and Chicago during their treks to the Super Bowl. All are outstanding men who richly deserve this honor.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON AMENDMENTS TO LINE-ITEM VETO BILL (H.R. 2)

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

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce to House Members that the Rules Committee will meet this Wednesday to report an open rule for the consideration of H.R. 2, the Line-Item Veto Act of 1995.

The rule may include a provision giving priority in recognition to Members who have caused their amendments to be printed in the amendment section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD prior to their consideration—though this would not be mandatory.

Since the House is tentatively scheduled to begin consideration of the bill on Thursday of this week, Members wishing to have priority recognition

may want to submit their amendments for printing in the RECORD no later than Wednesday. It is not necessary to submit your amendments to the Rules Committee or to testify.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure that their amendments are properly drafted to an amendment in the nature of a substitute we will make in order that incorporates the changes recommended by the committees of jurisdiction. Amendments should be titled, "Submitted for printing under clause 6 of rule XXIII," signed by the Member, and submitted at the Speaker's table.

For the further convenience of Members, Mr. Speaker, I submit for printing the text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute at this point in the RECORD.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Line Item Veto Act".

SEC. 2. LINE ITEM VETO AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the provisions of part B of title X of The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, and subject to the provisions of this section, the President may rescind all or part of any discretionary budget authority or veto any targeted tax benefit which is subject to the terms of this Act if the President—

- (1) determines that—
 - (A) such rescission or veto would help reduce the Federal budget deficit;
 - (B) such rescission or veto will not impair any essential Government functions; and
 - (C) such rescission or veto will not harm the national interest; and
- (2) notifies the Congress of such rescission or veto by a special message not later than ten calendar days (not including Sundays) after the date of enactment of an appropriation Act providing such budget authority or a revenue or reconciliation Act containing a targeted tax benefit.

(b) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—In each special message, the President may also propose to reduce the appropriate discretionary spending limit set forth in section 601(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 by an amount that does not exceed the total amount of discretionary budget authority rescinded by that message.

(c) SEPARATE MESSAGES.—The President shall submit a separate special message for each appropriation Act and for each revenue or reconciliation Act under this paragraph.

SEC. 3. LINE ITEM VETO EFFECTIVE UNLESS DISAPPROVED.

(a)(1) Any amount of budget authority rescinded under this Act as set forth in a special message by the President shall be deemed canceled unless, during the period described in subsection (b), a rescission/receipts disapproval bill making available all of the amount rescinded is enacted into law.

(2) Any provision of law vetoed under this Act as set forth in a special message by the President shall be deemed repealed unless, during the period described in subsection (b), a rescission/receipts disapproval bill restoring that provision is enacted into law.

(b) The period referred to in subsection (a) is—

(1) a congressional review period of twenty calendar days of session, beginning on the first calendar day of session after the date of submission of the special message, during which Congress must complete action on the

rescission/receipts disapproval bill and present such bill to the President for approval or disapproval;

(2) after the period provided in paragraph (1), an additional ten days (not including Sundays) during which the President may exercise his authority to sign or veto the rescission/receipts disapproval bill; and

(3) if the President vetoes the rescission/receipts disapproval bill during the period provided in paragraph (2), an additional five calendar days of session after the date of the veto.

(c) If a special message is transmitted by the President under this Act and the last session of the Congress adjourns sine die before the expiration of the period described in subsection (b), the rescission or veto, as the case may be, shall not take effect. The message shall be deemed to have been retransmitted on the first Monday in February of the succeeding Congress and the review period referred to in subsection (b) (with respect to such message) shall run beginning after such first day.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) The term "rescission/receipts disapproval bill" means a bill or joint resolution which only disapproves, in whole, rescissions of discretionary budget authority or only disapproves vetoes of targeted tax benefits in a special message transmitted by the President under this Act and—

(A) which does not have a preamble;

(B)(i) in the case of a special message regarding rescissions, the matter after the enacting clause of which is as follows: "That Congress disapproves each rescission of discretionary budget authority of the President as submitted by the President in a special message on _____", the blank space being filled in with the appropriate date and the public law to which the message relates; and

(ii) in the case of a special message regarding vetoes of targeted tax benefits, the matter after the enacting clause of which is as follows: "That Congress disapproves each veto of targeted tax benefits of the President as submitted by the President in a special message on _____", the blank space being filled in with the appropriate date and the public law to which the message relates; and

(C) the title of which is as follows: "A bill disapproving the recommendations submitted by the President on _____", the blank space being filled in with the date of submission of the relevant special message and the public law to which the message relates.

(2) The term "calendar days of session" shall mean only those days on which both Houses of Congress are in session.

(3) The term "targeted tax benefit" means any provision of a revenue or reconciliation Act determined by the President to provide a Federal tax deduction, credit, exclusion, preference, or other concession to 100 or fewer beneficiaries. Any partnership, limited partnership, trust, or S corporation, and any subsidiary or affiliate of the same parent corporation, shall be deemed and counted as a single beneficiary regardless of the number of partners, limited partners, beneficiaries, shareholders, or affiliated corporate entities.

(4) The term "appropriation Act" means any general or special appropriation Act, and any Act or joint resolution making supplemental, deficiency, or continuing appropriations.

SEC. 5. CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION OF LINE ITEM VEToes.

(a) PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL MESSAGE.—Whenever the President rescinds any budget authority as provided in this Act or vetoes any provision of law as provided in this Act, the President shall transmit to both Houses of Congress a special message specifying—