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Majority

JAMES A. HALEY, Florida, Chairman
 ROY A. TAYLOR, North Carolina
 HAROLD T. JOHNSON, California
 MORRIS K. UDALL, Arizona
 PHILLIP BURTON, California
 THOMAS S. FOLEY, Washington
 ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER, Wisconsin
 PATSY T. MINK, Hawaii
 LLOYD MEEDS, Washington
 ABRAHAM KAZEN, Jr., Texas
 ROBERT G. STEPHENS, Jr., Georgia
 JOSEPH P. VIGORITO, Pennsylvania
 JOHN MELCHER, Montana
 TENO RONCALIO, Wyoming
 JONATHAN B. BINGHAM, New York
 JOHN F. SEIBERLING, Ohio
 HAROLD RUNNELS, New Mexico
 ANTONIO BORJA WON PAT, Guam
 RON de LUGO, Virgin Islands

[NOTE: This is a list of Committee Members for the 94th Congress as appointed by the Democratic Steering & Policy Committee and the Republican Policy Committee. It has not been confirmed and therefore should not be given out officially.]

ECKHARDT, BOB, Texas 4
 GOODLOE E. BYRON, Maryland 2
 JAIME BENITEZ, Puerto Rico 1
 JIM SANTINI, Nevada 8
 PAUL E. TSONGAS, Massachusetts 9
 ALLAN T. HOWE, Utah 5
 JAMES WEAVER, Oregon 10
 BOB CARR, Michigan 3
 GEORGE MILLER, California 6
 RISENHOOVER, THEODORE M. (Ted), Oklahoma 7

NEW MEMBERS

Minority

JOE SKUBITZ, Kansas
 SAM STEIGER, Arizona
 DON CLAUSEN, California
 PHILIP E. RUPPE, Michigan
 MANUEL LUJAN, Jr., New Mexico
 KEITH G. SEBELIUS, Kansas
 ALAN STEELMAN, Texas
 WILLIAM M. KETCHUM, California
 DON YOUNG, Alaska
 ROBERT E. BAUMAN, Maryland
 STEVEN D. SYMMS, Idaho
 JAMES P. (Jim) JOHNSON, Colorado
 ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO, California
 VIRGINIA SMITH, Nebraska

NEW MEMBERS



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JAMES P. (Jim) JOHNSON, Colorado
ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO, California
VIRGINIA SMITH, Nebraska



BANKING & CURRENCY COMMITTEE

REPUBLICANS (14)

ALBERT W. JOHNSON, PA.
J. WILLIAM STANTON, OHIO
GARRY BROWN, MICH.
CHALMERS P. WYLIE, OHIO
JOHN H. ROUSSELOT, CALIF.
STEWART B. MC KINNEY, CONN.
JOHN B. CONLAN, ARIZ.
GEORGE V. HANSEN, IDAHO
WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR., OHIO
RICHARD T. SCHULZE, PA.
HENRY J. HYDE, ILL.
RICHARD KELLY, FLA.
MILLICENT FENWICK, N.J.
CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, IOWA

DEMOCRATS (29)

WRIGHT PATMAN, TEX., CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM A. BARRETT, PA.
LEONOR K. SULLIVAN, MO.
HENRY S. REUSS, WISC.
THOMAS L. ASHLEY, OHIO
WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD, PA.
ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR., GA.
FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN, R.I.
HENRY B. GONZALEZ, TEX.
JOSEPH G. MINISH, N.J.
FRANK ANNUNZIO, ILL.
THOMAS M. REES, CALIF.
JAMES M. HANLEY, N.Y.
PARREN J. MITCHELL, MD.
WALTER E. FAUNTROY, D.C.
LINDY BOGGS, LA.
MARK W. HANNAFORD, CALIF.
LES CAUCOIN, OREG.
CARROLL HUBBARD, KY.
JERRY PATTERSON, CALIF.
JAMES BLANCHARD, MICH.
HAROLD E. FORD, TENN.
STEPHEN NEAL, N.C.
ANDREW MAGUIRE, N.J.
PHILIP H. HAYES, IND.
JOHN LAFALCE, N.Y.
BUTLER DERRICK, S.C.
PAUL TSONGAS, MASS.
GLADYS SPELLMAN, MD.

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PHILIP H. HAYES, IND.
JOHN LAFALCE, N.Y.
BUTLER DERRICK, S.C.
PAUL TSONGAS, MASS.
GLADYS SPELLMAN, MD.

House Doorkeeper - Jim Molley

Dem Caucus Chmn - Phil Burton

H W M Comte

over to 37 seats

Minority Ldr Rep -

John Rhodes

" Whip

Bob Michel

H Policy Comte Chmn

John Anderson

Chmn - Rep. Campaign Comte



Subcommittee Membership

Agric $\frac{8}{3}$

Whitten
ShIPLEY
Evans of Colo.
Burlison
Baucus
Passman
Natcher
Casey

Defense $\frac{9}{3}$

Mahon
Sikes
Flood
Addabbo
McFall
Flynt
Giaino
Chappell
Burlison

D.C. $\frac{8}{3}$

Natcher
Giaino
Stokes
McKay
Chappell
Burlison
Alexander
Koch

For Op $\frac{8}{3}$

Passman
Long
Roush
Obey
Bevill
Chappell
Koch
Early

HUD $\frac{8}{3}$

Boland
Evins of Tenn.
ShIPLEY
Roush
Traxler
Baucus
Stokes
Burke

Interior $\frac{6}{2}$

Yates
McKay
Long
Evans of Colo.
Murtha
Duncan

Labor-HEW $\frac{8}{3}$

Flood
Natcher
Smith
Casey
Patten
Obey
Roybal
Stokes

Legislative $\frac{8}{4}$

Casey
ShIPLEY
Giaino
McFall
Yates
Evans of Colo.
Roybal
Roush

Mil Con $\frac{6}{2}$

Sikes
Patten
McKay
Murtha
Traxler
Steed

Public Wks-AEC $\frac{6}{2}$

Evins of Tenn.
Boland
Whitten
Slack
Passman
Bevill

SJCJ $\frac{6}{3}$

Slack
Smith
Flynt
Alexander
Burke
Early

Transp $\frac{6}{2}$

McFall
Yates
Steed
Koch
Alexander
Duncan

Treas. P.S. $\frac{8}{3}$

Steed
Addabbo
Roybal
Sikes
Boland
Flynt
Patten
Long



MEMBERSHIP BY SENIORITY
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

1.	Mahon	Chairman	Defense	
2.	Whitten	Agriculture	Public Works-AEC	
3.	Sikes	Military Construc.	Defense	Treasury
4.	Passman	Foreign Operations	Public Works-AEC	Agric.
5.	Evins	Public Works-AEC	HUD-Space-Science	
6.	Boland	HUD-Space-Science	Public Works-AEC	Treasury
7.	Natcher	D.C.	Labor-HEW	Agric.
8.	Flood	Labor-HEW	Defense	
9.	Steed	Treasury-P.S.	Transportation	Mil. Const.
10.	Shipley	Agriculture	HUD-Space-Science	Legislative
11.	Slack	State-Justice-C.-J.	Public Works-AEC	
12.	Flynt, Jr.	State-Justice-C.-J.	Defense	Treasury
13.	Smith	State-Justice-C.-J.	Labor-HEW	
14.	Gialmo	Defense	D.C.	Legislative
15.	Addabbo	Treasury-P.S.	Defense	
16.	McFall	Transportation	Defense	Legislative
17.	Patten	Military Construc.	Labor-HEW	Treasury
18.	Long	Foreign Operations	Interior	Treasury
19.	Yates	Interior	Transportation	Legislative
20.	Casey	Legislative	Labor-HEW	Agriculture
21.	Evans	Agriculture	Interior	Legislative
22.	Obey	Labor-HEW	For. Operations	
23.	Roybal	Labor-HEW	Treasury	Legislative
24.	Stokes	Labor-HEW	HUD-Space-Science	D. C.
25.	Roush	HUD-Space-Science	Foreign Operations	Legislative
26.	McKay	Interior	Military Construc.	D. C.
27.	Bevill	Pub. Works-AEC	For. Operations	
28.	Chappell, Jr.	Defense	For. Operations	D.C.
29.	Burlison	Defense	Agriculture	D. C.
30.	Alexander	State-Justice	Transportation	D. C.
31.	Koch	Transportation	For. Operations	D.C.
32.	Burke	State-Justice	HUD-Space-Science	
33.	Murtha	Interior	Mil. Const.	
34.	Traxler	HUD-Space-Science	Mil. Const.	
35.	Duncan	Interior	Transportation	
36.	Early	State-Justice	For. Operations	
37.	Baucus	HUD-Space-Science	Agriculture	

Proposed Changes to Subcommittee Jurisdictions

The following changes are proposed to the subcommittee jurisdictions that existed at the end of the 2nd Session of the 93rd Congress:

Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection:

- Delete:
- Consumer Product Safety Commission
 - Consumer Information Center (GSA)
 - Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality
 - Environmental Financing Authority (Treasury)
 - Environmental Protection Agency
 - Federal Trade Commission
 - Grants for Basic Water and Sewer Facilities (HUD)
 - National Commission on Water Quality
 - Office of Consumer Affairs

Defense:

- Add:
- Central Intelligence Agency
(This was formerly reviewed by a special group of the Defense Subcommittee)

HUD-Space-Science-Veterans:

- Delete:
- Federal Communications Commission
 - Renegotiation Board
 - Securities and Exchange Commission
- Add:
- Consumer Information Center (GSA)
 - Consumer Product Safety Commission
 - Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality
 - Environmental Financing Authority (Treasury)
 - Environmental Protection Agency
 - National Commission on Water Quality
 - Office of Consumer Affairs

Interior:

- Add:
- Federal Energy Administration
 - Fossil fuel programs of ERDA



Labor-Health, Education and Welfare:

Delete: -Legal Services Corporation (formerly a part of O.E.O., but now a separate entity.)

Public Works-AEC:

Add: -ERDA (except for those parts under the jurisdiction of the Interior Subcommittee at the close of the 93rd Congress.)

State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary:

Add: -Legal Services Corporation
-Federal Trade Commission
-Federal Communications Commission
-Renegotiation Board
-Securities and Exchange Commission

TREASURY - POSTAL SERVICE

DELETE: FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION



Demo Chairmen of Comtees

Banking & Currency Henry Reuss (D-Wis)

Agriculture Tom Foley (D-Wash)

Melvin Price (D-Ill)

Appropriations Geo. Mahon

Ways & Means Al Ullman

Commerce

House Admin Comtee - Wayne Hayes



EDUCATION AND LABOR

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | QUIE, Albert H. | Minnesota |
| 2. | ASHBROOK, John M. | Ohio |
| 3. | BELL, Alphonzo | California |
| 4. | ERLENBORN, John N. | Illinois |
| 5. | ESCH, Marvin L. | Michigan |
| 6. | ESHLEMAN, Edwin D. | Pennsylvania |
| 7. | PEYSER, Peter A. | New York |
| 8. | SARASIN, Ronald A. | Connecticut |
| 9. | BUCHANAN, John H., Jr. | Alabama |
| 10. | JEFFORDS, James M. | Vermont |
| 11. | PRESSLER, Larry | S. Dakota |
| 12. | GOODLING, William F. | Pennsylvania |
| 13. | SMITH, Virginia | Nebraska |

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | BROOMFIELD, William S. | Michigan |
| 2. | DERWINSKI, Edward J. | Illinois |
| 3. | FINDLEY, Paul | Illinois |
| 4. | BUCHANAN, John H., Jr. | Alabama |
| 5. | BURKE, J. Herbert | Florida |
| 6. | duPONT, Pierre S. | Delaware |
| 7. | WHALEN, Charles W., Jr. | Ohio |
| 8. | BIESTER, Edward G., Jr. | Pennsylvania |
| 9. | WINN, Larry, Jr. | Kansas |
| 10. | GILMAN, Benjamin A. | New York |
| 11. | GUYER, Tennyson | Ohio |
| 12. | LAGOMARSINO, Robert J. | California |

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. | HORTON, Frank | New York |
| 2. | ERLENBORN, John N. | Illinois |
| 3. | WYDLER, John W. | New York |
| 4. | BROWN, Clarence J. | Ohio |
| 5. | GUDE, Gilbert | Maryland |
| 6. | McCLOSKEY, Paul N., Jr. | California |
| 7. | STEIGER, Sam | Arizona |
| 8. | BROWN, Garry | Michigan |
| 9. | THONE, Charles | Nebraska |
| 10. | STEELMAN, Alan | Texas |
| 11. | PRITCHARD, Joel | Washington |
| 12. | FORSYTHE, Edwin B. | New Jersey |
| 13. | KASTEN, Robert W. | Wisconsin |
| 14. | GRADISON, Willis D. | Ohio |

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. | DICKINSON, William L. | Alabama |
| 2. | DEVINE, Samuel L. | Ohio |
| 3. | CLEVELAND, James C. | New Hampshire |
| 4. | WIGGINS, Charles E. | California |
| 5. | BUTLER, M. Caldwell | Virginia |
| 6. | BURKE, J. Herbert | Florida |
| 7. | HOLT, Marjorie S. | Maryland |
| 8. | MOORE, W. Henson III | Louisiana |

INTERIOR & INSULAR AFFAIRS

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|------------|
| 1. | SKUBITZ, Joe | Kansas |
| 2. | STEIGER, Sam | Arizona |
| 3. | CLAUSEN, Don H. | California |
| 4. | RUPPE, Philip E. | Michigan |
| 5. | LUJAN, Manuel, Jr. | New Mexico |
| 6. | SEBELIUS, Keith G. | Kansas |
| 7. | STEELMAN, Alan | Texas |
| 8. | KETCHUM, William M. | California |
| 9. | YOUNG, Don | Alaska |
| 10. | BAUMAN, Robert E. | Maryland |
| 11. | SYMMS, Steven D. | Idaho |
| 12. | JOHNSON, James P. | Colorado |
| 13. | LAGOMARSINO, Robert J. | California |
| 14. | SMITH, Virginia | Nebraska |

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. | DEVINE, Samuel L. | Ohio |
| 2. | BROYHILL, James T. | N. Carolina |
| 3. | CARTER, Tim Lee | Kentucky |
| 4. | BROWN, Clarence J. | Ohio |
| 5. | SKUBITZ, Joe | Kansas |
| 6. | HASTINGS, James F. | New York |
| 7. | COLLINS, James M. | Texas |
| 8. | FREY, Louis, Jr. | Florida |
| 9. | McCOLLISTER, John Y. | Nebraska |
| 10. | LENT, Norman F. | New York |
| 11. | HEINZ, H. John III | Pennsylvania |
| 12. | MADIGAN, Edward R. | Illinois |
| 13. | MOORHEAD, Carlos | California |
| 14. | RINALDO, Matthew | New Jersey |

JUDICIARY

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|------------|
| 1. | HUTCHINSON, Edward | Michigan |
| 2. | McCLORY, Robert | Illinois |
| 3. | RAILSBACK, Tom | Illinois |
| 4. | WIGGINS, Charles E. | California |
| 5. | FISH, Hamilton, Jr. | New York |
| 6. | BUTLER, M. Caldwell | Virginia |
| 7. | COHEN, William S. | Maine |
| 8. | MOORHEAD, Carlos J. | California |
| 9. | ASHBROOK, John M. | Ohio |
| 10. | HYDE, Henry J. | Illinois |
| 11. | KINDNESS, Thomas N. | Ohio |



AGRICULTURE

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. | WAMPLER, William C. | Virginia |
| 2. | SEBELIUS, Keith G. | Kansas |
| 3. | FINDLEY, Paul | Illinois |
| 4. | THONE, Charles | Nebraska |
| 5. | SYMMS, Steven D. | Idaho |
| 6. | JOHNSON, James P. | Colorado |
| 7. | MADIGAN, Edward R. | Illinois |
| 8. | PEYSER, Peter A. | New York |
| 9. | HECKLER, Margaret | Massachusetts |
| 10. | JEFFORDS, James M. | Vermont |
| 11. | KELLY, Richard | Florida |
| 12. | GRASSLEY, Charles E. | Iowa |
| 13. | HAGEDORN, Tom | Minnesota |
| 14. | MOORE, W. Henson III | Louisiana |

APPROPRIATIONS

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. | CEDERBERG, Elford A. | Michigan |
| 2. | MICHEL, Robert H. | Illinois |
| 3. | CONTE, Silvio O. | Massachusetts |
| 4. | SHRIVER, Garner E. | Kansas |
| 5. | McDADE, Joseph M. | Pennsylvania |
| 6. | ANDREWS, Mark | N. Dakota |
| 7. | TALCOTT, Burt L. | California |
| 8. | EDWARDS, Jack | Alabama |
| 9. | McEWEN, Robert C. | New York |
| 10. | MYERS, John T. | Indiana |
| 11. | ROBINSON, J. Kenneth | Virginia |
| 12. | MILLER, Clarence E. | Ohio |
| 13. | COUGHLIN, Lawrence | Pennsylvania |
| 14. | YOUNG, C. W. Bill | Florida |
| 15. | KEMP, Jack | New York |
| 16. | ARMSTRONG, William L. | Colorado |
| 17. | REGULA, Ralph S. | Ohio |
| 18. | BURGENER, Clair | California |

ARMED SERVICES

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | WILSON, Bob | California |
| 2. | DICKINSON, William L. | Alabama |
| 3. | WHITEHURST, G. William | Virginia |
| 4. | SPENCE, Floyd | S. Carolina |
| 5. | TREEN, David C. | Louisiana |
| 6. | O'BRIEN, George M. | Illinois |
| 7. | BEARD, Robin L. | Tennessee |
| 8. | MITCHELL, Donald J. | New York |
| 9. | HOLT, Marjorie S. | Maryland |
| 10. | DANIEL, Robert W., Jr. | Virginia |
| 11. | HILLIS, Elwood | Indiana |
| 12. | HINSHAW, Andrew J. | California |
| 13. | SCHULZE, Richard T. | Pennsylvania |

BANKING, CURRENCY, AND HOUSING

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. | JOHNSON, Albert W. | Pennsylvania |
| 2. | STANTON, J. William | Ohio |
| 3. | BROWN, Garry | Michigan |
| 4. | WYLIE, Chalmers P. | Ohio |
| 5. | ROUSSELOT, John H. | California |
| 6. | McKINNEY, Stewart B. | Connecticut |
| 7. | CONLAN, John B. | Arizona |
| 8. | HANSEN, George | Idaho |
| 9. | SCHULZE, Richard T. | Pennsylvania |
| 10. | GRADISON, Willis D. | Ohio |
| 11. | HYDE, Henry J. | Illinois |
| 12. | KELLY, Richard | Florida |
| 13. | GRASSLEY, Charles E. | Iowa |
| 14. | FENWICK, Millicent | New Jersey |

BUDGET

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | LATTA, Delbert | Ohio |
| 2. | CEDERBERG, Elford A. | Michigan |
| 3. | SCHNEEBELI, Herman T. | Pennsylvania |
| 4. | BROYHILL, James T. | N. Carolina |
| 5. | CLAWSON, Del | California |
| 6. | HASTINGS, James F. | New York |
| 7. | SHRIVER, Garner E. | Kansas |
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| 4. | BIESTER, Edward G., Jr. | Pennsylvania |
| 5. | RAILSBACK, Tom | Illinois |
| 6. | DANIEL, Robert W., Jr. | Virginia |
| 7. | | |
| 8. | | |



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1. RUPPE, Philip E. Michigan
2. MOSHER, Charles A. Ohio
3. McCLOSKEY, Paul N., Jr. California
4. SNYDER, Gene Kentucky
5. FORSYTHE, Edwin B. New Jersey
6. duPONT, Pierre S. Delaware
7. TREEN, David C. Louisiana
8. PRITCHARD, Joel Washington
9. YOUNG, Don Alaska
10. BAUMAN, Robert E. Maryland
11. LENT, Norman New York
12. RINALDO, Matthew New Jersey
13. EMERY, David F. Maine

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

1. DERWINSKI, Edward J. Illinois
2. JOHNSON, Albert W. Pennsylvania
3. ROUSSELOT, John H. California
4. HINSHAW, Andrew J. California
5. COLLINS, James M. Texas
6. TAYLOR, Gene Missouri
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9. LOTT, Trent Mississippi

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4. SNYDER, Gene Kentucky
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6. SHUSTER, E. G. Pennsylvania
7. WALSH, William F. New York
8. COCHRAN, Thad Mississippi
9. ABDNOR, James S. Dakota
10. TAYLOR, Gene Missouri
11. GOLDWATER, Barry, Jr. California
12. HAGEDORN, Tom Minnesota
13. MYERS, Gary Pennsylvania

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3. JARMAN, John Oklahoma
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5. WINN, Larry Jr. Kansas
6. FREY, Louis, Jr. Florida
7. GOLDWATER, Barry M., Jr. California
8. ESCH, Marvin L. Michigan
9. CONLAN, John B. Arizona
10. KETCHUM, William M. California
11. MYERS, Gary A. Pennsylvania
12. EMERY, David F. Maine

SMALL BUSINESS

1. CONTE, Silvio O. Massachusetts
2. STANTON, J. William Ohio
3. McDADE, Joseph M. Pennsylvania
4. McCOLLISTER, John Y. Nebraska
5. BROOMFIELD, William S. Michigan
6. CARTER, Tim Lee Kentucky
7. FISH, Hamilton, Jr. New York
8. BUTLER, M. Caldwell Virginia
9. COHEN, William Maine
10. FENWICK, Millicent New Jersey
11. KINDNESS, Tom Ohio
12. GOODLING, William F. Pennsylvania

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2. QUILLEN, James H. Tennessee
3. HUTCHINSON, Edward Michigan
4. QUIE, Albert H. Minnesota
5. MITCHELL, Donald J. New York
6. COCHRAN, Thad Mississippi

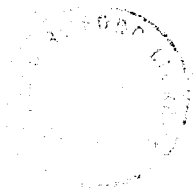
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

1. HAMMERSCHMIDT, John P. Arkansas
2. HECKLER, Margaret M. Massachusetts
3. WYLIE, Chalmers P. Ohio
4. HILLIS, Elwood Indiana
5. ABDNOR, James S. Dakota
6. WALSH, William F. New York
7. GUYER, Tennyson Ohio
8. HANSEN, George Idaho
9. O'BRIEN, George Illinois



WAYS AND MEANS

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | SCHNEEBELI, Herman | Pennsylvania |
| 2. | CONABLE, Barber B., Jr. | New York |
| 3. | PETTIS, Jerry L. | California |
| 4. | DUNCAN, John J. | Tennessee |
| 5. | CLANCY, Donald D. | Ohio |
| 6. | ARCHER, Bill | Texas |
| 7. | VANDER JAGT, Guy | Michigan |
| 8. | STEIGER, William A. | Wisconsin |
| 9. | CRANE, Philip M. | Illinois |
| 10. | FRENZEL, Bill | Minnesota |
| 11. | MARTIN, James G. | N. Carolina |
| 12. | BAFALIS, L.A. | Florida |



EDUCATION AND LABOR

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | QUIE, Albert H. | Minnesota |
| 2. | ASHBROOK, John M. | Ohio |
| 3. | BELL, Alphonzo | California |
| 4. | ERLENBORN, John N. | Illinois |
| 5. | ESCH, Marvin L. | Michigan |
| 6. | ESHLEMAN, Edwin D. | Pennsylvania |
| 7. | PEYSER, Peter A. | New York |
| 8. | SARASIN, Ronald A. | Connecticut |
| 9. | BUCHANAN, John H., Jr. | Alabama |
| 10. | JEFFORDS, James M. | Vermont |
| 11. | PRESSLER, Larry | S. Dakota |
| 12. | GOODLING, William F. | Pennsylvania |
| 13. | SMITH, Virginia | Nebraska |

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | BROOMFIELD, William S. | Michigan |
| 2. | DERWINSKI, Edward J. | Illinois |
| 3. | FINDLEY, Paul | Illinois |
| 4. | BUCHANAN, John H., Jr. | Alabama |
| 5. | BURKE, J. Herbert | Florida |
| 6. | duPONT, Pierre S. | Delaware |
| 7. | WHALEN, Charles W., Jr. | Ohio |
| 8. | BIESTER, Edward G., Jr. | Pennsylvania |
| 9. | WINN, Larry, Jr. | Kansas |
| 10. | GILMAN, Benjamin A. | New York |
| 11. | GUYER, Tennyson | Ohio |
| 12. | LAGOMARSINO, Robert J. | California |

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. | HORTON, Frank | New York |
| 2. | ERLENBORN, John N. | Illinois |
| 3. | WYDLER, John W. | New York |
| 4. | BROWN, Clarence J. | Ohio |
| 5. | GUDE, Gilbert | Maryland |
| 6. | McCLOSKEY, Paul N., Jr. | California |
| 7. | STEIGER, Sam | Arizona |
| 8. | BROWN, Garry | Michigan |
| 9. | THONE, Charles | Nebraska |
| 10. | STEELMAN, Alan | Texas |
| 11. | PRITCHARD, Joel | Washington |
| 12. | FORSYTHE, Edwin B. | New Jersey |
| 13. | KASTEN, Robert W. | Wisconsin |
| 14. | GRADISON, Willis D. | Ohio |

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------|
| 1. | DICKINSON, William L. | Alabama |
| 2. | DEVINE, Samuel L. | Ohio |
| 3. | CLEVELAND, James C. | New Ham |
| 4. | WIGGINS, Charles E. | Califor |
| 5. | BUTLER, M. Caldwell | Virgini |
| 6. | BURKE, J. Herbert | Florida |
| 7. | HOLT, Marjorie S. | Marylan |
| 8. | MOORE, W. Henson III | Louisia |

INTERIOR & INSULAR AFFAIRS

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|---------|
| 1. | SKUBITZ, Joe | Kansas |
| 2. | STEIGER, Sam | Arizona |
| 3. | CLAUSEN, Don H. | Califor |
| 4. | RUPPE, Philip E. | Michiga |
| 5. | LUJAN, Manuel, Jr. | New Mex |
| 6. | SEBELIUS, Keith G. | Kansas |
| 7. | STEELMAN, Alan | Texas |
| 8. | KETCHUM, William M. | Califor |
| 9. | YOUNG, Don | Alaska |
| 10. | BAUMAN, Robert E. | Marylan |
| 11. | SYMMS, Steven D. | Idaho |
| 12. | JOHNSON, James P. | Colorad |
| 13. | LAGOMARSINO, Robert J. | Califor |
| 14. | SMITH, Virginia | Nebrask |

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---------|
| 1. | DEVINE, Samuel L. | Ohio |
| 2. | BROYHILL, James T. | N. Caro |
| 3. | CARTER, Tim Lee | Kentuck |
| 4. | BROWN, Clarence J. | Ohio |
| 5. | SKUBITZ, Joe | Kansas |
| 6. | HASTINGS, James F. | New Yor |
| 7. | COLLINS, James M. | Texas |
| 8. | FREY, Louis, Jr. | Florida |
| 9. | McCOLLISTER, John Y. | Nebrask |
| 10. | LENT, Norman F. | New Yor |
| 11. | HEINZ, H. John III | Pennsy |
| 12. | MADIGAN, Edward R. | Illino |
| 13. | MOORHEAD, Carlos | Califor |
| 14. | RINALDO, Matthew | New Jer |

JUDICIARY

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------|
| 1. | HUTCHINSON, Edward | Michiga |
| 2. | McCLORY, Robert | Illino |
| 3. | RAILSBACK, Tom | Illino |
| 4. | WIGGINS, Charles E. | Califor |
| 5. | FISH, Hamilton, Jr. | New Yo |
| 6. | BUTLER, M. Caldwell | Virgini |
| 7. | COHEN, William S. | Maine |
| 8. | MOORHEAD, Carlos J. | Califor |
| 9. | ASHBROOK, John M. | Ohio |
| 10. | HYDE, Henry J. | Illino |
| 11. | KINDNESS, Thomas N. | Ohio |

AGRICULTURE

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1. WAMPLER, William C. | Virginia |
| 2. SEBELIUS, Keith G. | Kansas |
| 3. FINDLEY, Paul | Illinois |
| 4. THONE, Charles | Nebraska |
| 5. SYMMS, Steven D. | Idaho |
| 6. JOHNSON, James P. | Colorado |
| 7. MADIGAN, Edward R. | Illinois |
| 8. PEYSER, Peter A. | New York |
| 9. HECKLER, Margaret | Massachusetts |
| 10. JEFFORDS, James M. | Vermont |
| 11. KELLY, Richard | Florida |
| 12. GRASSLEY, Charles E. | Iowa |
| 13. HAGEDORN, Tom | Minnesota |
| 14. MOORE, W. Henson III | Louisiana |

APPROPRIATIONS

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. CEDERBERG, Elford A. | Michigan |
| 2. MICHEL, Robert H. | Illinois |
| 3. CONTE, Silvio O. | Massachusetts |
| 4. SHRIVER, Garner E. | Kansas |
| 5. McDADE, Joseph M. | Pennsylvania |
| 6. ANDREWS, Mark | N. Dakota |
| 7. TALCOTT, Burt L. | California |
| 8. EDWARDS, Jack | Alabama |
| 9. McEWEN, Robert C. | New York |
| 10. MYERS, John T. | Indiana |
| 11. ROBINSON, J. Kenneth | Virginia |
| 12. MILLER, Clarence E. | Ohio |
| 13. COUGHLIN, Lawrence | Pennsylvania |
| 14. YOUNG, C. W. Bill | Florida |
| 15. KEMP, Jack | New York |
| 16. ARMSTRONG, William L. | Colorado |
| 17. REGULA, Ralph S. | Ohio |
| 18. BURGNER, Clair | California |

ARMED SERVICES

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. WILSON, Bob | California |
| 2. DICKINSON, William L. | Alabama |
| 3. WHITEHURST, G. William | Virginia |
| 4. SPENCE, Floyd | S. Carolina |
| 5. TREEN, David C. | Louisiana |
| 6. O'BRIEN, George M. | Illinois |
| 7. BEARD, Robin L. | Tennessee |
| 8. MITCHELL, Donald J. | New York |
| 9. HOLT, Marjorie S. | Maryland |
| 10. DANIEL, Robert W., Jr. | Virginia |
| 11. HILLIS, Elwood | Indiana |
| 12. HINSHAW, Andrew J. | California |
| 13. SCHULZE, Richard T. | Pennsylvania |

BANKING, CURRENCY, AND HOUSING

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. JOHNSON, Albert W. | Pennsylvania |
| 2. STANTON, J. William | Ohio |
| 3. BROWN, Garry | Michigan |
| 4. WYLIE, Chalmers P. | Ohio |
| 5. ROUSSELOT, John H. | California |
| 6. McKINNEY, Stewart B. | Connecticut |
| 7. CONLAN, John B. | Arizona |
| 8. HANSEN, George | Idaho |
| 9. SCHULZE, Richard T. | Pennsylvania |
| 10. GRADISON, Willis D. | Ohio |
| 11. HYDE, Henry J. | Illinois |
| 12. KELLY, Richard | Florida |
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SMALL BUSINESS

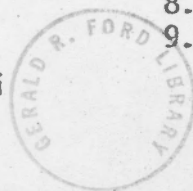
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| 7. | VANDER JAGT, Guy | Michigan |
| 8. | STEIGER, William A. | Wisconsin |
| 9. | CRANE, Philip M. | Illinois |
| 10. | FRENZEL, Bill | Minnesota |
| 11. | MARTIN, James G. | N. Carolina |
| 12. | BAFALIS, L.A. | Florida |



Mr. O'Neill

RESOLUTION

Designating membership on certain standing committees
of the House.

Resolved, That the following-named Members, Delegates,
and Resident Commissioner be, and they are hereby, elected
to the following standing committees of the House of Repre-
sentatives:

Committee on Agriculture: Thomas S. Foley (chairman),
Washington; W.R. Poage, Texas; E de la Garza, Texas; Joseph P.
Vigorito, Pennsylvania; Walter B. Jones, North Carolina; Ed
Jones, Tennessee; John Melcher, Montana; Dawson Mathis,
Georgia; Bob Bergland, Minnesota; George E. Brown, Junior,
California; David R. Bowen, Mississippi; Charles Rose, North
Carolina; Jerry Litton, Missouri; John Breckinridge, Kentucky;
Frederick W. Richmond, New York; Richard Nolan, Minnesota;
James Weaver, Oregon; Alvin Baldus, Wisconsin; John Krebs,
California; Tom Harkin, Iowa; Jack Hightower, Texas; Berkley



Bedell, Iowa; Matthew McHugh, New York; Glenn English, Oklahoma; Floyd J. Fithian, Indiana; John W. Jenrette, Junior, South Carolina; Norman D'Amours, New Hampshire.

Committee on Armed Services: Melvin Price (chairman), Illinois; F. Edward Hébert, Louisiana; Charles E. Bennett, Florida; Samuel S. Stratton, New York; Richard H. Ichord, Missouri; Lucien N. Nedzi, Michigan; Wm. J. Randall, Missouri; Charles H. Wilson, California; Robert L. Leggett, California; Floyd V. Hicks, Washington; Richard C. White, Texas; Bill Nichols, Alabama; Jack Brinkley, Georgia; Robert H. Mollohan, West Virginia; Dan Daniel, Virginia; G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, Mississippi; Harold Runnels, New Mexico; Les Aspin, Wisconsin; Ronald V. Dellums, California; Mendel J. Davis, South Carolina; Patricia Schroeder, Colorado; Abraham Kazen, Texas; Antonio Won Pat, Guam; Bob Carr, Michigan; Jim Lloyd, California; Larry McDonald, Georgia; Thomas J. Downey, New York.



Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing: Henry S. Reuss (chairman), Wisconsin; Wright Patman, Texas; William A. Barrett, Pennsylvania; Leonor K. (Mrs. John B.) Sullivan, Missouri; Thomas L. Ashley, Ohio; William S. Moorhead, Pennsylvania; Robert G. Stephens, Junior, Georgia; Fernand J. St Germain, Rhode Island; Henry B. Gonzalez, Texas; Joseph G. Minish, New Jersey; Frank Annunzio, Illinois; Thomas M. Rees, California; James M. Hanley, New York; Parren J. Mitchell, Maryland; Walter E. Fauntroy, District of Columbia; Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs, Louisiana; Stephen L. Neal, North Carolina; Jerry M. Patterson, California; James J. Blanchard, Michigan; Andrew Maguire, New Jersey; Harold E. Ford, Tennessee; Carroll Hubbard, Junior, Kentucky; John J. LaFalce, New York; Gladys Noon Spellman, Maryland; Les AuCoin, Oregon; Paul E. Tsongas, Massachusetts; Butler Derrick, South Carolina; Philip H. Hayes, Indiana; Mark W. Hannaford, California.



Committee on House Administration: Wayne L. Hays (chairman), Ohio; Frank Thompson, Junior, New Jersey; John H. Dent, Pennsylvania; Lucien N. Nedzi, Michigan; John Brademas, Indiana; Augustus F. Hawkins, California; Frank Annunzio, Illinois; Joseph M. Gaydos, Pennsylvania; Ed Jones, Tennessee; Robert H. Mollohan, West Virginia; Dawson Mathis, Georgia; Lionel Van Deerlin, California; Joseph G. Minish, New Jersey; Mendel J. Davis, South Carolina; Charles Rose, North Carolina; Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs, Louisiana; John L. Burton, California.



[COMMITTEE PRINT]

COMMITTEE REFORM AMENDMENTS
OF 1974

Explanation of H. Res. 988 as Adopted by the
House of Representatives, October 8, 1974

STAFF REPORT
OF THE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION



Printed for the use of the Select Committee on Committees

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

41-730 O

WASHINGTON : 1974

SELECT COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

RICHARD BOLLING, Missouri, *Chairman*

DAVE MARTIN, Nebraska, *Vice Chairman*

ROBERT G. STEPHENS, Jr., Georgia
JOHN C. CULVER, Iowa
LLOYD MEEDS, Washington
PAUL S. SARBANES, Maryland

PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey
CHARLES E. WIGGINS, California
WILLIAM A. STEIGER, Wisconsin
C. W. BILL YOUNG, Florida

CHARLES S. SHELDON II, *Chief of Staff*
LINDA H. KAMM, *Counsel*

MELVIN M. MILLER, *Deputy Chief of Staff*
HELEN L. CARLSON, *Secretary*

ROBERT C. KETCHAM, *Special Counsel*
WALTER J. OLESZEK, *Professional Staff Member*
MARY E. ZALAB, *Professional Staff Member*
BARBARA K. RODRIGUEZ, *Chief Clerk*
LOBBEN V. ROTH, *Secretary*
NONA G. HERNDON, *Secretary*

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(III)

SUMMARY OF KEY PROVISIONS

Early Organization

The Majority Leader and Minority Leader, after consultation with the Speaker, may call early organization sessions for their respective parties. The caucuses must be held, if at all, on or between December 1 and December 20.

Committee Structure

In addition to the present 21 standing committees, there will be an additional standing Committee on Small Business, replacing a permanent Select Committee on that subject. A new permanent Select Committee on Aging has also been added. There is no limitation on the number of assignments a Member may have and no provision setting committee size. Assignment limitations are left to the party caucuses. Committee size will continue to be negotiated by the party leaderships.

Subcommittees Mandated

Each committee with more than 15 members, except Budget, is required to have at least four subcommittees.

Bill Referral

The Speaker is authorized to refer bills to more than one committee either jointly or by splitting the bill into various parts or in sequence. In addition, the Speaker may create *ad hoc* committees with legislative jurisdiction, with approval of the House. This provision overrides present precedents which permit referral to one committee only.

Oversight

Government Operations may look into any subject area. A summary of its findings may be included in other committee reports.

Tax Oversight

Each committee is authorized to study the impact of tax policies on matters within their substantive area.

Staffing

Statutory professional staff is increased from 6 to 18, clerical staff from 6 to 12. The Minority is entitled to receive $\frac{1}{3}$ in each case but all or part of the staff may be classed as nonpartisan by agreement of majority and minority. The minority would get $\frac{1}{3}$ of investigative funds, at least part to be used to provide staff to minority on subcommittees, at a salary limited at present to \$27,000. There appears to be no provision relating to staffing for the Select Committee on Aging.

Proxy Voting

No proxy voting will be allowed in committees or subcommittees.

Conferences

A majority of conferees must support the House position generally. The Resident Commissioner and Delegates may be conferees for measures reported from the committees on which they serve.

Committee Investigative Authority

Committees will now have investigative authority under House Rules. This eliminates the present requirement for investigative resolutions.

Subpoenas

All committees will have subpoena authority under rules of the House. A majority of the committee must authorize issuance of a subpoena.

Support Commission

A Commission on Information and Facilities with a 2-year life is authorized to study information and space needs of the Congress and additional staffing for the Legislative Counsel. A majority of the nine Commission members will come from the House members of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations.

Legislative Classification

A new Office of Legislative Classification is created to link authorizations and appropriations to program data.

Law Revision Counsel

A new Office of Law Revision Counsel is created to keep current, revise, and codify U.S. laws. Its recommendations will be forwarded to the Committee on the Judiciary for enactment into positive law.

Precedents

The Speaker is directed to complete compilation of precedents by January 1, 1977 and update them every 2 years. This supplements a requirement of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 which directed the Parliamentarian to complete compilation of the precedents.

Committee Reports

Committee reports must include an inflationary impact statement.

Updating Jurisdiction

House members of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations are directed to conduct a continuing study of committee jurisdictions, working with the Senate in an effort to rationalize committee jurisdictions between the Houses.

Committee Rules

Committees (standing, select, and joint) will be required to publish committee rules in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the convening of the new Congress.

Bill Summaries

A factual summary not to exceed 100 words, prepared by CRS, must be printed in the Congressional Record and Digest of Public Bills as soon as possible after the introduction of any House bill.

Scheduling Service

The House Information Systems under the direction of the Committee on House Administration is required to make available a committee and subcommittee scheduling service to minimize meeting conflicts.

Effective Date

All provisions are effective beginning with the 94th Congress, except for early organization which takes effect immediately.

COMMITTEE JURISDICTION

Agriculture

The committee retains most of its present jurisdiction. It loses non-domestic aspects of Public Law 480 and food programs for children in schools, and gains the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Appropriations

The only change added by the resolution is the new jurisdiction for the transfer of appropriations. Rescission authority and spending authority, which were added by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, are made a part of the rule language by floor amendment. The resolution requires the Appropriations Committee to set out both transfers and rescissions of appropriations in separate headings in its bills and reports. Rule XXI was amended to require a concise report statement about any change in the application of existing law.

Armed Services

The committee essentially retains its present jurisdiction. Its only jurisdictional loss is military dependents education. Special oversight over arms control and disarmament and military dependents education are added to the powers of the committee while special oversight over intelligence activities affecting foreign policy is shared with Foreign Affairs.

Banking, Currency, and Housing

The name of the committee is changed by adding "Housing" to the title. The committee gains jurisdiction over renegotiation and international financial and monetary organizations. It loses jurisdiction over mass transit, small business, export controls, Commodity Credit Corporation, international trade, and nursing home construction.

Budget

The functions and duties of the committee as created by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 were specifically added to the rules of the House by floor amendment.

Commerce and Health

The name of the committee is changed from Interstate and Foreign Commerce to Commerce and Health to reflect its new jurisdictions. Its gains in jurisdiction are biomedical research, nursing home construction, and health care and facilities, except health care supported from payroll deductions. All its transportation jurisdiction—except for railroads, including railroad labor, retirement, and unemployment—is shifted to another committee. It also loses jurisdiction over weather, any energy or environmental R. & D., and trading with the enemy.

District of Columbia

The committee remains the same except that it gains jurisdiction over St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

Education and Labor

The committee gains jurisdiction over food programs for children in schools, Indian education, military dependents education and work incentive programs. It loses international education. Special oversight over education and "coordination" of all education programs under the jurisdiction of other committees are also added to the powers of the committee.

Foreign Affairs

The committee gains jurisdiction over international trade, export controls, nondomestic aspects of Public Law 480, international commodity agreements, trading with the enemy, and international education. It loses jurisdiction over international fishing agreements and international financial and monetary organizations. Special oversight is added for intelligence activities related to foreign policy, customs administration, international financial and monetary organizations, and international fishing agreements.

Government Operations

The committee gains greater oversight authority, and jurisdiction over the national archives and general revenue sharing. Its increased oversight powers include the preparation of an Oversight Report to be submitted within 60 days following the convening of a new Congress, and the inclusion in other committee reports of its timely oversight findings.

House Administration

The committee retains its present jurisdiction and gains the duties of the Select Committee on Parking. It loses the Hatch Act.

Interior and Insular Affairs

The committee remains practically as it is at present. It gains jurisdiction for the District of Columbia parks and loses Indian education and energy and environmental R. & D. In addition it is given special oversight over all Indian programs and nonmilitary nuclear energy R. & D. including the disposal of nuclear waste.

Internal Security

The committee remains as it is today.

Judiciary

The committee retains the same jurisdiction except for a few minor changes. It loses holidays and celebrations.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

The committee keeps its present jurisdiction except for any energy or environmental R. & D. and gains international fishing agreements.

Post Office and Civil Service

The committee retains almost all of its present jurisdiction and gains the Hatch Act, holidays, population and intergovernmental personnel. It loses the national archives.

Public Works and Transportation

Transportation is added to the title of this committee to reflect gains in jurisdiction over mass transit, aviation and surface transportation, except railroads. The committee loses District of Columbia parks and any energy or environmental R. & D.

Rules

The committee's jurisdiction remains as it is today, except that it loses its authority over committee investigative resolutions.

Science and Technology

The committee becomes Science and Technology instead of Science and Astronautics. It receives increased jurisdiction for aviation R. & D., energy R. & D. (except nuclear), environmental R. & D., and weather, and special oversight over other nonmilitary R. & D.

Small Business

This committee becomes a standing committee and receives legislative jurisdiction over small business financial aid and assistance and participation in Federal procurement. It retains special oversight over matters affecting small business now in the Permanent Select Committee on Small Business.

Standards of Official Conduct

The committee's jurisdiction remains as it is today.

Veterans' Affairs

The committee's jurisdiction remains as it is today.

Ways and Means

The committee loses jurisdiction over renegotiation, general revenue sharing, export controls, work incentive programs, and health care not supported by payroll taxes.

Permanent Select Committee on Aging

The committee was created to study problems of the aged, but given no legislative jurisdiction.

The following is a model of Rules X and XI of the House and the additional provisions as adopted by H. Res. 988.

Commentary and analysis of the provisions appears on the opposite page from the text.

"RULE X.

"ESTABLISHMENT AND JURISDICTION OF STANDING

COMMITTEES.

"The Committees and Their Jurisdiction

"1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned to it by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4; and all bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of any standing committee as listed in this clause shall (in accordance with and subject to clause 5) be referred to such committees, as follows:"

RULE X

The present Rule X provides for 21 standing committees plus a permanent Select Committee on Small Business.

The revised Rule X provides for 22 standing committees plus a permanent Select Committee on Aging. Under H. Res. 988, as adopted, the permanent Select Committee on Small Business is made a standing committee.

“(a) Committee on Agriculture.

“(1) Adulteration of seeds, insect pests, and protection of birds and animals in forest reserves.

“(2) Agriculture generally.

“(3) Agricultural and industrial chemistry.

“(4) Agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

“(5) Agricultural economics and research.

“(6) Agricultural education extension services.

“(7) Agricultural production and marketing and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, and commodities (not including distribution outside of the United States).

“(8) Animal industry and diseases of animals.

“(9) Crop insurance and soil conservation.

“(10) Dairy industry.

“(11) Entomology and plant quarantine.

“(12) Extension of farm credit and farm security.

“(13) Forestry in general, and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain.

“(14) Human nutrition and home economics.

“(15) Inspection of livestock and meat products.

“(16) Plant industry, soils, and agricultural engineering.

“(17) Rural electrification.

“(18) Commodities exchanges.

“(19) Rural development.”

Committee on Agriculture

H. Res. 988, as amended, retains the present rule for the Agriculture Committee except as follows:

In paragraph (a) (7), the phrase “and commodities (not including distribution outside the United States)” has been added. This phrase is designed to shift the Commodity Credit Corporation jurisdiction to this committee and to transfer foreign distribution and nondomestic production aspects of P.L. 480 to the Foreign Affairs Committee. This shift was included in H. Res. 988, as reported.

Paragraphs (a) (18) and (19) have also been added for purposes of clarification and represent no new jurisdiction for the committee. Subparagraph (19) was incorporated by floor amendment.

In addition, new language in paragraph (h) (9), dealing with the jurisdiction of the Education and Labor Committee, removes from the Agriculture Committee any jurisdiction it now exercises over food programs for children in schools.

H. Res. 988, as reported, had proposed new jurisdictional language for this committee. It was rejected when the House adopted the Hansen amendment.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 59-60, H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 2-3; H. Res. 1248, pp. 53-54; H. Rept. 93-916, part II, pp. 28-29, 101-102; and Congressional Record, October 8, 1974, pp. H10151-10152.

“(b) Committee on Appropriations.

“(1) Appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government.

“(2) Rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts.

“(3) Transfers of unexpended balances.

“(4) The amount of new spending authority (as described in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) which is to be effective for a fiscal year, including bills and resolutions (reported by other committees) which provide new spending authority and are referred to the committee under clause 4 (a).

The committee shall include separate headings for ‘Rescissions’ and ‘Transfers of Unexpected Balances’ in any bill or resolution as reported from the committee under its jurisdiction specified in subparagraph (2) or (3), with all proposed rescissions and proposed transfers listed therein; and shall include a separate section with respect to such rescissions or transfers in the accompanying committee report. In addition to its jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph, the committee shall have the fiscal oversight function provided for in clause 2 (b) (3) and the budget hearing function provided for in clause 4 (a).”

Committee on Appropriations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, provides new language for the Appropriations Committee similar to that provided by H. Res. 988, as reported. A floor amendment made the additional changes to reflect the adoption of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. For a discussion of the rescission and transfer authority proposed in H. Res. 988, as reported, and preserved in large measure in H. Res. 988, as adopted, see the committee report.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 60-61; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 3-4; H. Res. 1248, pp. 54-55; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 29-30, 102-103; and Congressional Record, October 8, 1974, pp. H10106-10107.

“(c) Committee on Armed Services.

“(1) Common defense generally.

“(2) The Department of Defense generally, including the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force generally.

“(3) Ammunition depots; forts; arsenals; Army, Navy, and Air Force reservations and establishments.

“(4) Conservation, development, and use of naval petroleum and oil shale reserves.

“(5) Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the armed forces.

“(6) Scientific research and development in support of the armed services.

“(7) Selective service.

“(8) Size and composition of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

“(9) Soldiers' and sailors' homes.

“(10) Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.

In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2 (b) (1)), the committee shall have the special oversight function provided for in clause 3 (a) with respect to international arms control and disarmament, and military dependents education.”

Committee on Armed Services

The legislative jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee remains exactly as at present with one exception: the education of military dependents is transferred to Education and Labor with Armed Services retaining only a special oversight function in this area.

There is no change in the legislative jurisdiction language from the present Rule XI, clause 3. The new special oversight functions are discussed in connection with clause 3(a) of the revised Rule X.

H. Res. 988, as reported, had proposed new jurisdictional language for this committee and made some jurisdictional shifts but these were rejected by the House when it adopted the Hansen amendment.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 61-62; H. Res. 988, as reported, p. 4; H. Res. 1248, pp. 55-56; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 30-32, 103.

“(d) Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing.

“(1) Banks and banking, including deposit insurance and Federal monetary policy.

“(2) Money and credit, including currency and the issuance of notes and redemption thereof; gold and silver, including the coinage thereof; valuation and re-valuation of the dollar.

“(3) Urban development.

“(4) Public and private housing.

“(5) Economic stabilization, defense production, renegotiation, and control of the price of commodities, rents, and services.

“(6) International finance.

“(7) Financial aid to commerce and industry (other than transportation).

“(8) International Financial and Monetary organizations.”

Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing

This language, including the change in name for the committee, is carried over from H. Res. 988, as reported. An additional paragraph (d) (8) was added by the substitute. The subject matter of paragraph (d) (8) was covered in the committee report on H. Res. 988.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 62-63; H. Res. 988, as reported, p. 5; H. Res. 1248, pp. 56-57; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 32-33, 103-104.

“(e) (1) **Committee on the Budget**, to consist of twenty-three Members as follows:

“(A) five Members who are members of the Committee on Appropriations;

“(B) five Members who are members of the Committee on Ways and Means;

“(C) eleven Members who are members of other standing committees;

“(D) one Member from the leadership of the majority party; and

“(E) one Member from the leadership of the minority party.

No Member shall serve as a member of the Committee on the Budget during more than two Congresses in any period of five successive Congresses beginning after 1974 (disregarding for this purpose any service performed as a member of such committee for less than a full session in any Congress). All selections of Members to serve on the committee shall be made without regard to seniority.

Committee on the Budget

These provisions reflect the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 which was passed after H. Res. 988 was reported. They were added by floor amendment.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 63-64; H. Res. 1248, pp. 57-59; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 47, 104; and Congressional Record, October 8, 1974, pp. H10106-10107.

“(2) All concurrent resolutions on the budget (as defined in section 3 (a) (4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) and other matters required to be referred to the committee under titles III and IV of that Act.

“(3) The committee shall have the duty—

“(A) to report the matters required to be reported by it under titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974;

“(B) to make continuing studies of the effect on budget outlays of relevant existing and proposed legislation and to report the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis;

“(C) to request and evaluate continuing studies of tax expenditures, to devise methods of coordinating tax expenditures, policies, and programs with direct budget outlays, and to report the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis; and

“(D) to review, on a continuing basis, the conduct by the Congressional Budget Office of its functions and duties.”

“(f) **Committee on Commerce and Health.**

“(1) Interstate and foreign commerce generally.

“(2) Inland waterways.

“(3) Interstate oil compacts and petroleum and natural gas, except on the public lands.

“(4) Railroads, including railroad labor, railroad retirement and unemployment, except revenue measures related thereto.

“(5) Regulation of interstate and foreign communications.

“(6) Regulation of interstate transmission of power, except the installation of connections between Government waterpower projects.

“(7) Securities and exchanges.

“(8) Consumer affairs and consumer protection.

“(9) Travel and tourism.

“(10) Public health and quarantine.

“(11) Health and health facilities, except health care supported by payroll deductions.

“(12) Biomedical research and development.”

Committee on Commerce and Health

The name of this committee has been changed to reflect its new emphasis on health care jurisdiction. Subparagraphs (1) (2) (3) (5) (6) (7) and (10) are taken without change from the rule for the present Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Subparagraph (4) has been amended to insert “Railroads, including” before language in the present rule. This is intended to reflect the transfer of other transportation jurisdiction from Commerce to the Public Works and Transportation Committee.

Subparagraphs (8) and (9) contain new language which was included in H. Res. 988, as reported. They state in the rule the present jurisdiction of the Commerce Committee over consumer matters and travel and tourism and represent no new jurisdiction.

Subparagraph (11) is new language proposed by the Hansen amendment. Under this provision health care jurisdiction for programs not financed by payroll deductions will be in the Commerce Committee. Presumably this means that the Commerce Committee will gain jurisdiction now exercised by Ways and Means of some programs included in the Social Security Act, including Medicaid (Title XIX) and Maternal and Child Health (Title V). Medicare part B (in Title XVIII) is also not paid for by payroll taxes. Thus, it would probably be handled by Commerce. The Professional Standards Review provisions (Title XI) relate to payroll and nonpayroll-tax supported programs and it is not clear which committee would have this jurisdiction. Referral of national health care programs will apparently depend upon how they are financed.

Subparagraph (12) is new language which was included in H. Res. 988, as reported. It is intended to establish biomedical R&D as a jurisdiction of the Commerce and Health Committee rather than the Science and Technology Committee.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 64-65; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 5-6; H. Res. 1248, pp. 59-60; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 33-34, 104-105.

“(g) Committee on the District of Columbia.

“(1) All measures relating to the municipal affairs of the District of Columbia in general, other than appropriations therefor, including—

“(2) Adulteration of foods and drugs.

“(3) Incorporation and organization of societies.

“(4) Insurance, executors, administrators, wills, and divorce,

“(5) Municipal code and amendments to the criminal and corporation laws.

“(6) Municipal and juvenile courts.

“(7) Public health and safety, sanitation, and quarantine regulations.

“(8) Regulation of sale of intoxicating liquors.

“(9) Taxes and tax sales.

“(10) Saint Elizabeth’s hospital.”

Committee on District of Columbia

This provision is identical to the present Rule XI, clause 5, with one addition. Subparagraph (10) reflects a transfer of jurisdiction for St. Elizabeth’s Hospital from the Education and Labor Committee.

H. Res. 988, as reported, had proposed new jurisdictional language for this committee and had transferred to it R.F.K. stadium jurisdiction now in Public Works. The new language and the jurisdictional transfer were rejected by adoption of the Hansen amendment.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 65-66; H. Res. 988, as reported, p. 6; H. Res. 1248, p. 60; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 47-48, 105-106.

“(h) Committee on Education and Labor.

“(1) Measures relating to education or labor generally.

“(2) Child labor.

“(3) Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind; Howard University; Freedmen’s Hospital.

“(4) Convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce.

“(5) Labor standards.

“(6) Labor statistics.

“(7) Mediation and arbitration of labor disputes.

“(8) Regulation or prevention of importation of foreign laborers under contract.

“(9) Food programs for children in schools.

“(10) United States Employees’ Compensation Commission.

“(11) Vocational rehabilitation.

“(12) Wages and hours of labor.

“(13) Welfare of miners.

“(14) Work incentive programs.

In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2 (b) (1)), the committee shall have the special oversight function provided for in clause 3 (c) with respect to domestic educational programs and institutions, and programs of student assistance, which are within the jurisdiction of other committees.”

Committee on Education and Labor

The authority provided this committee parallels the present Rule XI, clause 6, with a few changes as follows:

In subparagraph (3), reference to St. Elizabeth’s Hospital is deleted as this jurisdiction is transferred to the D.C. Committee. (Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind listed in this subparagraph has become Gallaudet College. Freedmen’s Hospital is now a part of Howard University.)

Subparagraph (9) is new language replacing “school-lunch program,” which previously appeared in the rule. The new language was also included in H. Res. 988, as reported, and reflects an intention to give jurisdiction over school milk and other food programs in schools to this committee.

Subparagraph (14) covers the work incentive (WIN) program now in the jurisdiction of Ways and Means. H. Res. 988, as reported, transferred this jurisdiction to the Labor Committee.

Since international education has been specifically added to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Education and Labor loses the jurisdiction.

Indian education was transferred from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 66-67; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 7, 14-15; H. Res. 1248, pp. 61-62; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 34-35, 40-42, 106, 112.

“(i) Committee on Foreign Affairs.

“(1) Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally.

“(2) Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries.

“(3) Establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations.

“(4) Foreign loans.

“(5) International conferences and congresses.

“(6) Intervention abroad and declarations of war.

“(7) Measures relating to the diplomatic service.

“(8) Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad.

“(9) Neutrality.

“(10) Protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation.

“(11) The American National Red Cross.

“(12) United Nations Organizations.

“(13) Measures relating to international economic policy.

“(14) Export controls.

“(15) International commodity agreements (other than those involving sugar).

“(16) Trading with the enemy.

“(17) International education.

Committee on Foreign Affairs

H. Res. 988, as amended, retains the present language of Rule XI, clause 7, in subparagraphs (1) through (11).

Subparagraph (12) has been amended to delete a reference to “international financial and monetary organizations”, the jurisdiction for which is transferred to Banking, Currency and Housing under paragraph (d)(8).

Subparagraphs (13), (14), and (15) deal with new jurisdiction for the Foreign Affairs Committee, primarily transferred from the Banking Committee. Subparagraph (14) also transfers export control jurisdiction now exercised by Ways and Means to this committee. This jurisdiction was also transferred under H. Res. 988, as reported.

Subparagraph (16) relates to the Trading With the Enemy Act, now in the province of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, transferred here by the Hansen amendment.

Subparagraph (17) is new jurisdiction transferred here from Education and Labor by the Hansen amendment.

In addition, due to changes in the jurisdiction of the Agriculture Committee, foreign distribution aspects of P.L. 480 will now fall within the jurisdiction of Foreign Affairs. H. Res. 988, as reported, contained explicit language transferring this jurisdiction. The Hansen substitute simply excludes distribution of commodities outside the United States from the Agriculture jurisdiction. Since no specific jurisdictional assignment is provided under Hansen, it is likely that the matter will be considered a responsibility of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The new special oversight jurisdiction for this committee is discussed in connection with clause 3(d) of this Rule.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 67-69; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 9-10; H. Res. 1248, pp. 62-63; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 37-39, 108-109.

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In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2 (b) (1)), the committee shall have the special oversight functions provided for in clause 3 (d) with respect to customs administration, intelligence activities relating to foreign policy, international financial and monetary organizations, and international fishing agreements.”

“(j) Committee on Government Operations.

“(1) Budget and accounting measures, other than appropriations.

“(2) The overall economy and efficiency of Government operations and activities, including Federal procurement.

“(3) Reorganizations in the executive branch of the Government.

“(4) Intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities, and general revenue sharing.

“(5) National archives.

In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its oversight functions under clause 2 (b) (1) and (2)), the committee shall have the function of performing the activities and conducting the studies which are provided for in clause 4 (c).”

Committee on Government Operations

This legislative jurisdiction is identical to subparagraphs (1) through (4) and subparagraph (9) of H. Res. 988, as reported. Additional jurisdiction proposed for this committee under H. Res. 988, as reported, was deleted by the Hansen amendment. In summary, Government Operations retains its present legislative jurisdiction and gains general revenue sharing and the National Archives.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, p. 69; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 10-11; H. Res. 1248, pp. 63-64; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 39, 109-110.

“(k) Committee on House Administration.

“(1) Appropriations from the contingent fund.

“(2) Auditing and settling of all accounts which may be charged to the contingent fund.

“(3) Employment of persons by the House, including clerks for Members and committees, and reporters of debates.

“(4) Except as provided in clause 1 (q) (4), matters relating to the Library of Congress and the House Library; statuary and pictures; acceptance or purchase of works of art for the Capitol; the Botanic Gardens; management of the Library of Congress; purchase of books and manuscripts; erection of monuments to the memory of individuals.

“(5) Except as provided in clause 1 (q) (4), matters relating to the Smithsonian Institution and the incorporation of similar institutions.

“(6) Expenditure of contingent fund of the House.

“(7) Matters relating to printing and correction of the Congressional Record.

“(8) Measures relating to accounts of the House generally.

“(9) Measures relating to assignment of office space for Members and committees.

“(10) Measures relating to the disposition of useless executive papers.

Committee on House Administration

The Hansen amendment makes only one change in the present legislative jurisdiction for the committee. It adds “parking facilities” to its jurisdiction in subparagraph (12) and thereby implicitly abolishes the Select Committee on Parking. H. Res. 988, as reported, had proposed new jurisdictional language for the Committee on House Administration and transferred some of its jurisdiction to other committees.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 70-71; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 11-12; H. Res. 1248, pp. 64-65; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 40-49, 110.

“(11) Measures relating to the election of the President, Vice President, or Members of Congress; corrupt practices; contested elections; credentials and qualifications; and Federal elections generally.

“(12) Measures relating to services to the House, including the House Restaurant, parking facilities and administration of the House Office Buildings and of the House wing of the Capitol.

“(13) Measures relating to the travel of Members of the House.

In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2 (b) (1)), the committee shall have the function of performing the duties which are provided for in clause 4 (d).”

“(1) **Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.**

“(1) Forest reserves and national parks created from the public domain.

“(2) Forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership, including alien ownership of mineral lands.

“(3) Geological Survey.

“(4) Interstate compacts relating to apportionment of waters for irrigation purposes.

“(5) Irrigation and reclamation, including water supply for reclamation projects, and easements of public lands for irrigation projects, and acquisition of private lands when necessary to complete irrigation projects.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

The present rule language is retained, with the following changes: (6) “education” relating to Indians, which was formerly included in the language, was deleted and the jurisdiction shifted to Education and Labor.

(7) Specific jurisdiction over “Hawaii and Alaska” was removed by a technical and conforming amendment adopted during floor consideration.

(8) New language was added to reflect the shift to this committee of “parks within the District of Columbia.”

Language included in the rules for other committees make additional changes that affect Interior:

—Science and Technology receives specific jurisdiction over energy and environmental R&D, which would include matters previously acted on by this committee but never included in the language of the committee’s jurisdiction; and

—Population and demography was removed from Interior and shifted to Post Office and Civil Service according to language added to its jurisdiction. Rule X, clause 1 (p) (8).

Special oversight functions, as provided in Rule X, clause 3(e), were added to the committee’s responsibilities for “all programs

"(6) Measures relating to the care and management of Indians, including the care and allotment of Indian lands and general and special measures relating to claims which are paid out of Indian funds.

"(7) Measures relating generally to the insular possessions of the United States, except those affecting the revenue and appropriations.

"(8) Military parks and battlefields; national cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior, and parks within the District of Columbia.

"(9) Mineral land laws and claims and entries thereunder.

"(10) Mineral resources of the public lands.

"(11) Mining interests generally.

"(12) Mining schools and experimental stations.

"(13) Petroleum conservation on the public lands and conservation of the radium supply in the United States.

"(14) Preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest on the public domain.

"(15) Public lands generally, including entry, easements, and grazing thereon.

affecting Indians and non-military nuclear energy and research and development including the disposal of nuclear waste." These changes were included in H. Res. 1248 as introduced. (See explanation of clause 3 of Rule X, special oversight functions).

H. Res. 988, as reported, had proposed new jurisdictional language for this committee and made some jurisdictional shifts and renamed it the Committee on Energy and Environment, but these were rejected by the House when it adopted the Hansen amendment.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 71-73; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 8, 9, 24, 25; H. Res. 1248, pp. 66-67; and Congressional Record, October 1, 1974, p. H9714 and October 8, 1974, pp. H10112-10115.

“(16) Relations of the United States with the Indians and the Indian tribes.

In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2 (b) (1)), the committee shall have the special oversight functions provided for in clause 3 (e) with respect to all programs affecting Indians and nonmilitary nuclear energy and research and development including the disposal of nuclear waste.”

“(m) **Committee on Internal Security.**

“(1) Communist and other subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States.

“(2) The Committee on Internal Security, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make investigations from time to time of (A) the extent, character, objectives, and activities within the United States of organizations or groups, whether of foreign or domestic origin, their members, agents, and affiliates, which seek to establish, or assist in the establishment of, a totalitarian dictatorship within the United States, or to overthrow or alter, or assist in the overthrow or alteration of, the form of government of the United States or of any State thereof, by force, violence, treachery, espionage, sabotage, insurrection, or any unlawful means,

Committee on Internal Security

The present rule is readopted word for word, except that no special subpoena power is retained for the committee as under present rules since all committees are granted subpoena power by Rule XI, clause 2(m).

The committee was reinstated by floor amendment.

H. Res. 988, as reported, had shifted the jurisdiction of this committee to the Committee on Government Operations. H. Res. 1248 transferred this responsibility to the Judiciary Committee.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 73-74; and Congressional Record, October 2, 1974, pp. H9813-9818.

(B) the extent, character, objectives, and activities within the United States of organizations or groups, their members, agents, and affiliates, which incite or employ acts of force, violence, terrorism, or any unlawful means, to obstruct or oppose the lawful authority of the Government of the United States in the execution of any law or policy affecting the internal security of the United States, and (C) all other questions, including the administration and execution of any law of the United States, or any portion of law, relating to the foregoing that would aid the Congress or any committee of the House in any necessary remedial legislation. The Committee on Internal Security shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable."

"(n) Committee on the Judiciary.

"(1) Judicial proceedings, civil and criminal generally.

"(2) Apportionment of Representatives.

"(3) Bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting.

"(4) Civil liberties.

"(5) Constitutional amendments.

"(6) Federal courts and judges.

Committee on the Judiciary

The present rule language is retained for this committee. The only change reflected in the jurisdictional statement is the loss of "holidays and celebrations," which were shifted to Post Office and Civil Service, clause 1 (p) (7) of Rule X.

Legal services was added to Judiciary by H. Res. 988, as reported, by the words "administration of justice generally." It is not specifically provided for in H. Res. 988, as adopted.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 75-76; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 13, 14; H. Res. 1248, pp. 67-68; and H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 110-112.

“(7) Immigration and naturalization.

“(8) Interstate compacts generally.

“(9) Local courts in the Territories and possessions.

“(10) Measures relating to claims against the United States.

“(11) Meetings of Congress, attendance of Members and their acceptance of incompatible offices.

“(12) National penitentiaries.

“(13) Patent Office.

“(14) Patents, copyrights, and trade-marks.

“(15) Presidential succession.

“(16) Protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.

“(17) Revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States.

“(18) State and territorial boundary lines.”

SEC. 316. Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, as amended by the previous sections, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(o) Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

“(1) Merchant marine generally.

“(2) Oceanography and Marine Affairs, including coastal zone management.

“(3) Coast Guard, including lifesaving service, lighthouses, lightships, and ocean derelicts.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

The present language of the committee is retained in all subparagraphs except one. Subparagraph (2) was changed to read “oceanography and marine affairs, including coastal zone management.” This language was substituted for the old language, “coast and geodetic survey.”

The continuation of the present rule language in (4), “Fisheries and wildlife, including research, restoration, refuges, and conservation”, may be in conflict with the new language added to Science and Technology for energy and environmental research and development. The Hansen group’s published summary suggests that Science and Technology’s new jurisdiction for these matters comes from the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, among others. Therefore it would seem that the jurisdiction retained in Merchant Marine for “research, restoration, refuges, and conservation” would be diminished from its present status.

"(4) Fisheries and wildlife, including research, restoration, refuges, and conservation.

"(5) Measures relating to the regulation of common carriers by water (except matters subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission) and to the inspection of merchant marine vessels, lights and signals, lifesaving equipment, and fire protection on such vessels.

"(6) Merchant marine officers and seamen.

"(7) Navigation and the laws relating thereto, including pilotage.

"(8) Panama Canal and the maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including the administration, sanitation, and government of the Canal Zone; and interoceanic canals generally.

"(9) Registering and licensing of vessels and small boats.

"(10) Rules and international arrangements to prevent collisions at sea.

"(11) United States Coast Guard and Merchant Marine Academies, and State Maritime Academies.

"(12) International fishing agreements."

"(p) Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

"(1) Census and the collection of statistics generally.

"(2) All Federal Civil Service, including intergovernmental personnel.

New language was added to the present rule "(12) international fishing agreements" to reflect the shift of jurisdiction of those matters from Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 988, as reported, had proposed new jurisdictional language for this committee and made some jurisdictional shifts but these were rejected by the House when it adopted the Hansen amendment.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 76, 77; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 15, 16; H. Res. 1248, pp. 69, 70; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 49, 113; and Congressional Record, October 8, 1974, p. H10150.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

The present rule for this committee is retained in H. Res. 988, as adopted, except for subparagraph (2). This paragraph previously read, "Federal Civil Service generally". It was changed to read, "All Federal Civil Service, including intergovernmental personnel." The Intergovernmental Personnel Act is intended to be shifted.

The new words in (2) appear to include civilian employees of the Defense Department and State Department. As reported, H. Res. 988 specifically exempted the transfer of jurisdiction exercised over Federal civilian employees by Armed Services or Foreign Affairs to the

“(3) Postal-savings banks.

“(4) Postal service generally, including the railway mail service, and measures relating to ocean mail and pneumatic-tube service; but excluding post roads.

“(5) Status of officers and employees of the United States, including their compensation, classification, and retirement.

“(6) Hatch Act.

“(7) Holidays and celebrations.

“(8) Population and demography.”

“(q) Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

“(1) Flood control and improvement of rivers and harbors.

“(2) Measures relating to the Capitol Building and the Senate and House Office Buildings.

“(3) Measures relating to the construction or maintenance of roads and post roads, other than appropriations therefor; but it shall not be in order for any bill providing general legislation in relation to roads to contain any provision for any specific road, nor for any bill in relation to a specific road to embrace a provision in relation to any other specific road.

“(4) Measures relating to the construction or reconstruction, maintenance, and care of the buildings and grounds of the Botanic Gardens, the Library of Congress, and the Smithsonian Institute.

proposed Committee on Labor. This exemption was not carried over in the Hansen amendment. The Committee loses jurisdiction over the National Archives.

New jurisdiction is added to this committee over matters previously located in other committees:

“(6) Hatch Act” from House Administration. (Not listed in present rules of that committee.)

“(7) Holidays and celebrations” from Judiciary. (Listed in present Rule XI, clause 13 (g).)

“(8) Population and demography” from Interior. (Not listed in present rules of that committee.)

H. Res. 988, as reported, had shifted the jurisdiction of this committee to the Committee on Labor.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 77-78; and H. Res. 1248, p. 70.

Committee on Public Works and Transportation

The committee retains all its present jurisdiction except for any energy or environmental R. & D. and gains transportation related matters specifically set forth in (q) (10) (12) and (13).

The transportation jurisdiction gained by the committee is all that jurisdiction transferred by H. Res. 988, as reported, and explained in the accompanying report, except for matters relating to railroads. In fact, the words as set forth in Clause 1(q) (3) of Rule X in H. Res. 988, as reported, are used. The difference is that “railroads, railroad labor and pensions” are specifically excluded under paragraph (q) (10) and are retained by the Commerce and Health Committee.

Subparagraph (11) reflects the present jurisdiction of the committee.

Subparagraph (12) relates to the gain of water transportation jurisdiction, also contained in H. Res. 988, as reported.

Subparagraph (13) retains the wording of H. Res. 988, as reported, “related transportation regulatory agencies,” but adds to it the words, “except (A) the ICC as it relates to railroads; (B) FRA; and (C) Amtrak.” These words effectively leave railroad matters within the jurisdiction of Commerce and Health while shifting other transportation matters from Commerce to Public Works and Transportation.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 78-79; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 16, 17; H. Res. 1248, pp. 71-72; and H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 42-43, 113-114.

“(5) Measures relating to the purchase of sites and construction of post offices, customhouses, Federal courthouses, and Government buildings within the District of Columbia.

“(6) Oil and other pollution of navigable waters.

“(7) Public buildings and occupied or improved grounds of the United States generally.

“(8) Public works for the benefit of navigation, including bridges and dams (other than international bridges and dams).

“(9) Water power.

“(10) Transportation, including civil aviation except railroads, railroad labor and pensions.

“(11) Roads and the safety thereof.

“(12) Water transportation subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

“(13) Related transportation regulatory agencies, except (A) the Interstate Commerce Commission as it relates to railroads; (B) Federal Railroad Administration; and (C) Amtrak.

“(r) Committee on Rules.

“(1) The rules and joint rules (other than rules or joint rules relating to the Code of Official Conduct or relating to financial disclosure by a Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives), and order of business of the House.

Committee on Rules

H. Res. 988, as adopted, is identical to the present Rule XI, clause 17 with respect to subparagraphs (1) (3) and (4) of paragraph (r). Subparagraph (2) incorporates into the jurisdictional language for the committee authority provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. It was added by floor amendment.

Although not reflected by the jurisdictional language in this paragraph, the jurisdiction of the Rules Committee is diminished as a result of clause 1(b) of Rule XI which grants all standing committees investigative authority and obviates the need for them to go to the Rules Committee for resolution granting such authority.

H. Res. 988, as reported, modified the jurisdictional language for this committee and had provided a bill referral appeal function.

"(2) Emergency waivers (under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) of the required reporting date for bills and resolutions authorizing new budget authority.

"(3) Recesses and final adjournments of Congress.

"(4) The Committee on Rules is authorized to sit and act whether or not the House is in session."

"(s) Committee on Science and Technology.

"(1) Astronautical research and development, including resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities.

"(2) Bureau of Standards, standardization of weights and measures and the metric system.

"(3) National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"(4) National Aeronautics and Space Council.

"(5) National Science Foundation.

"(6) Outer space, including exploration and control thereof.

"(7) Science Scholarships.

"(8) Scientific research and development.

"(9) Civil aviation research and development.

"(10) Environmental research and development.

"(11) All energy research and development except nuclear research and development.

"(12) National Weather Service.

In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2 (b) (1)), the committee shall have the special oversight functions provided for in clause 3 (f) with respect to all non-military research and development."

These proposals were rejected when the House adopted the Hansen amendment.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 79-80; H. Res. 988, as reported, p. 17; H. Res. 1248, p. 72, and H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 43, 114.

Committee on Science and Technology

The present jurisdictional language for the committee is retained by H. Res. 988, as adopted, and four new jurisdictional subparagraphs and special oversight for nonmilitary research and development are added. The name of the committee is changed from Science and Astronautics to Science and Technology.

Subparagraph "(9) Civil aviation research and development" reflects a transfer of jurisdiction to this committee from Commerce.

Subparagraph "(10) Environmental research and development" includes matters now in the present jurisdiction of several committees: Commerce, Interior, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Public Works, and possibly others.

Subparagraph "(11) All energy research and development except nuclear research and development" includes jurisdiction gained by the committee from Commerce, Interior, Merchant Marine, Public Works, and possibly others. This would include jurisdiction for the new Energy Research and Development Administration which consolidates in the executive branch numerous programs previously legislated by the above-named committees. Nuclear research and development is specifically excluded, but it seems clear that the jurisdiction of this committee is meant to include those matters relating to non-nuclear research and development presently handled by the A.E.C. labs, for example.

The subject matter of subparagraph "(12) National Weather Service" is included in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the successor to the Weather Bureau. The service is transferred to this committee from Commerce and Health while the rest of NOAA is in the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. A floor colloquy indicated that the intent of the language as adopted is to "encourage integration of research work in the oceanic and atmospheric research areas."

H. Res. 988, as reported, had proposed new jurisdictional language for this committee to remove obsolete references. It was rejected by the House when it adopted the Hansen amendment.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 80-81; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 17, 18; H. Res. 1248, p. 73; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 43-45, 114-116; and Congressional Record, October 8, 1974, p. H10150.

“(t) Committee on Small Business.

“(1) Assistance to and protection of small business, including financial aid.

“(2) Participation of small-business enterprises in Federal procurement and Government contracts.

In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2 (b) (1)), the committee shall have the special oversight function provided for in clause 3 (f) with respect to the problems of small business.”

“(u) Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

“(1) Measures relating to the Code of Official Conduct.

“(2) Measures relating to financial disclosure by Members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives.

“(3) Measures relating to activities designed to (1) assist in defeating, passing, or amending any legislation by the House or (2) influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the House.

“(4) Measures relating to the raising, reporting, and use of campaign contributions for candidates for the office of Representative in the House of Representatives and of Resident Commissioner to the United States from Puerto Rico.

Committee on Small Business

The jurisdictional language of this committee is identical to H. Res. 988, as reported and the technical language explaining the new committee may be found in the accompanying report. It covers small business jurisdiction handled by the Committee on Banking and Currency. This provision was added as a floor amendment to the Hansen amendment.

Special oversight functions with respect to the problems of small business were granted the committee under clause 3 of Rule X. (See the explanation of this rule further in this report).

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, p. 81; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 18, 19; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, p. 116, 49-50; and Congressional Record, October 8, 1974, pp. H9895-9901.

Committee on Standards of Official Conduct

The jurisdiction of this committee remains as at present, although there is a change in the way the rule is structured. Matters related to its legislative jurisdiction are placed in paragraph (u) (1)-(4). Other functions contained in the present Rule XI, clause 19(e) and (f) are listed as additional functions under the new Rule X, clause 4(e).

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, p. 82; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 19, 20; and H. Res. 1248, pp. 74-75.

In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2 (b) (1)), the committee shall have the functions with respect to recommendations, studies, investigations, and reports which are provided for in clause 4 (e).

“(v) Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

“(1) Veterans’ measures generally.

“(2) Cemeteries of the United States in which veterans of any war or conflict are or may be buried, whether in the United States or abroad, except cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

“(3) Compensation, vocational rehabilitation, and education of veterans.

“(4) Life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces.

“(5) Pensions of all the wars of the United States, general and special.

“(6) Readjustment of servicemen to civil life.

“(7) Soldiers’ and sailors’ civil relief.

“(8) Veterans’ hospitals, medical care, and treatment of veterans.”

“(w) Committee on Ways and Means.

“(1) Customs, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery.

“(2) Reciprocal trade agreements.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs

This committee’s jurisdiction is unchanged from the present rule.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, p. 83; and H. Res. 988, as reported, p. 20; H. Res. 1248, p. 75; and H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 51-52, 117.

Committee on Ways and Means

H. Res. 988, as adopted, incorporates present rule language for the Ways and Means Committee in subparagraphs (1) through (7).

Subparagraph “(8) Tax exempt foundations and charitable trusts” makes explicit the present jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee in this area.

Subparagraph (9) modifies the present jurisdictional language with respect to national social security. It excepts from Ways and Means jurisdiction health programs supported by “general revenues as opposed to payroll taxes,” and work incentive programs. The Commerce Committee would gain the health jurisdiction lost by Ways and Means. There the grant of authority is over “health and health facilities, except health care supported by payroll deductions.”

The health language does not specifically cover health programs, such as Medicare part B, which are financed by insurance premiums. Since these are not payroll deductions, it appears that Commerce would gain the jurisdiction.

"(3) Revenue measures generally.

"(4) Revenue measures relating to the insular possessions.

"(5) The bonded debt of the United States.

"(6) The deposit of public moneys.

"(7) Transportation of dutiable goods.

"(8) Tax exempt foundations and charitable trusts.

"(9) National social security, except (A) health care and facilities programs that are supported from general revenues as opposed to payroll deductions and (B) work incentive programs."

"General Oversight Responsibilities

"2. (a) In order to assist the House in—

"(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of (A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of the laws enacted by the Congress, or (B) conditions and circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation, and

"(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modifications of or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate,

the various standing committees shall have oversight responsibilities as provided in paragraph (b).

In addition to some health jurisdiction and work incentive programs, the committee lost jurisdiction over general revenue sharing, previously exercised by this committee but not listed in the present rules. General revenue sharing is added to the jurisdiction of Government Operations, under clause 1(j) (4) of Rule X. Renegotiation jurisdiction, previously exercised by the committee but not listed in the present rules, is added to the jurisdiction of Banking, Currency and Housing under clause 1(d) (5) of Rule X. Export control jurisdiction now exercised by this committee has been transferred to Foreign Affairs by explicit language in that committee's rule. However, reciprocal trade agreements remain with this committee as provided in subparagraph (2).

H. Res. 988, as reported, had proposed new jurisdictional language for this committee and made more jurisdictional shifts but these were rejected by the House when it adopted the Hansen amendment.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 83-43; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 20-21; H. Res. 1248, p. 76; and H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 45-46, 117-118.

General Oversight Responsibilities

Paragraph (a) of clause 2 makes no substantive change from current rules.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, p. 2; H. Res. 988, as reported, p. 22; H. Res. 1248, p. 2; H. Report 93-916, Part II, pp. 118-119.

“(b) (1) Each standing committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget) shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated. In addition, each such committee shall review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of that committee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on a continuing basis undertake futures research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of that committee. Each such committee having fifteen or more members shall establish an oversight subcommittee, or require its subcommittees, if any, to conduct oversight in the area of their respective jurisdiction, to assist in carrying out its responsibilities under this subparagraph. The establishment of oversight subcommittees shall in no way limit the responsibility of the subcommittees with legislative jurisdiction from carrying out their oversight responsibilities.

Paragraph (b) (1) of clause 2 codifies existing rules, and makes three changes:

All committees (other than Appropriations and Budget) may conduct studies “whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto,” thus granting committees greater freedom with respect to their investigative activity. Appropriations is given oversight authority elsewhere.

All committees (except Appropriations and Budget) shall be responsible for conducting futures research and forecasting in their areas of authority; and

Committees with more than 15 members (except Appropriations and Budget) have the option of establishing an oversight subcommittee or requiring their subcommittees to conduct oversight in their area of responsibility.

The first two provisions were contained in H. Res. 988, as reported. The third was proposed by the Hansen amendment. H. Res. 988, as reported, required the establishment of oversight subcommittees on all committees except Appropriations. The Budget Committee was not established when the Select Committee reported its resolution.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 2-3; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 22-23; H. Res. 1248, pp. 2-3; and H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 63-65, 119.

"(2) The Committee on Government Operations shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the operation of Government activities at all levels with a view to determining their economy and efficiency.

"(3) The Committee on Appropriations shall conduct such studies and examinations of the organization and operation of executive departments and other executive agencies (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) as it may deem necessary to assist it in the determination of matters within its jurisdiction.

"(c) At the beginning of each Congress, an appropriate representative of the Committee on Government Operations shall meet with appropriate representatives of each of the other committees of the House to discuss the oversight plans of such committees and to assist in coordinating all of the oversight activities of the House during such Congress. Within 60 days after the Congress convenes, the Committee on Government Operations shall report to the House the results of such meetings and discussions, and any recommendations which it may have to assure the most effective coordination of such activities and otherwise achieve the objectives of this clause.

"(d) Each standing committee of the House shall have the function of reviewing and studying on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within its jurisdiction as described in clauses 1 and 3.

Paragraph (b) (2) and (3) of clause 2 makes no substantive change from current rules.

Paragraph (c) is a new provision, and is similar to a recommendation contained in H. Res. 988, as reported. The Committee on Government Operations is required to submit an oversight report to the House after consultation with appropriate representatives of the other committees. That report is to be submitted to the House within 60 days following the convening of a new Congress, and is to help coordinate the oversight activities of the committees.

Paragraph (d) is a new responsibility for all committees. It gives them the function of assessing the impact or probable impact of tax policies which affect matters within their jurisdiction. This provision was contained in H. Res. 988, as reported.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 3-4; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 23-24; H. Res. 1248, pp. 3-4; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 65-69, 119.

"Special Oversight Functions

"3. (a) The Committee on Armed Services shall have the function of reviewing and studying, on a continuing basis, all laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with or involving international arms control and disarmament and the education of military dependents in schools.

"(b) The Committee on the Budget shall have the function of—

"(1) making continuing studies of the effect on budget outlays of relevant existing and proposed legislation, and reporting the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis; and

"(2) requesting and evaluating continuing studies of tax expenditures, devising methods of coordinating tax expenditures, policies, and programs with direct budget outlays, and reporting the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis.

"(c) The Committee on Education and Labor shall have the function of reviewing, studying, and coordinating, on a continuing basis, all laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with or involving domestic educational programs and institutions, and programs of student assistance, which are within the jurisdiction of other committees.

Special Oversight Functions

The concept of special oversight is one developed by the Select Committee. It does not involve a grant of legislative authority. Its purpose is to enable committees to conduct comprehensive oversight of matters directly related to their responsibilities even if those matters also fall within the jurisdiction of other standing committees. Rule XI, clause 1(c) makes it possible to pay for costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with those oversight activities from the contingent fund of the House.

Clause 3(a) grants the Armed Services Committee special oversight of international arms control and disarmament and the education of military dependents in schools. The Select Committee had proposed special oversight in the arms control field, and the Hansen amendment added the other special oversight function.

Paragraph 3(b) authorizes the Budget Committee to make continuing studies of existing and proposed budget outlays and request and evaluate studies of tax expenditures. This reflects the newly-enacted Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Paragraph 3(c) authorizes the Education and Labor Committee to review and study laws, programs, and Government activities affecting domestic educational programs and student assistance, and to coordinate them as well.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 4-5; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 24-25; H. Res. 1248, pp. 4-5; H. Rept. 93-916 Part II, pp. 70, 119.

“(d) The Committee on Foreign Affairs shall have the function of reviewing and studying, on a continuing basis, all laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with or involving customs administration, intelligence activities relating to foreign policy, international financial and monetary organizations, and international fishing agreements.

“(e) The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs shall have the function of reviewing and studying, on a continuing basis, all laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with Indians and nonmilitary nuclear energy and research and development including the disposal of nuclear waste.

“(f) The Committee on Science and Technology shall have the function of reviewing and studying, on a continuing basis, all laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with or involving nonmilitary research and development.

“(g) The Committee on Small Business shall have the function of studying and investigating, on a continuing basis, the problems of all types of small business.

“Additional Functions of Committees

“4. (a) (1) (A) The Committee on Appropriations shall, within thirty days after the transmittal of the Budget to the Congress each year, hold hearings on the Budget as a whole with particular reference to—

Paragraph (d) grants Foreign Affairs special oversight in four areas: customs administration, intelligence activities relating to foreign policy, international financial and monetary organizations, and international fishing agreements. Special oversight of intelligence activities was added as a floor amendment, which modified language originally proposed by the Select Committee.

Paragraph (e) authorizes the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to review and study laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with Indians and nonmilitary nuclear energy and research and development including disposal of nuclear waste. Under this provision, Interior is granted broad oversight of nonmilitary nuclear energy matters.

Paragraph (f) grants the Science and Technology Committee special oversight over laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with or involving nonmilitary research and development. This language is different from that proposed in H. Res. 988, as reported.

Paragraph (g) authorizes the Small Business Committee to exercise special oversight of the problems of all types of small business. This language is identical to that contained in H. Res. 988, as reported, and is the function now being performed by the Permanent Select Committee on Small Business.

Additional Functions of Committees

This clause of Rule X indicates additional nonlegislative functions of the standing committees.

Clause 4 (a) (1) (A) and (B) provides that the Committee on Appropriations shall hold hearings on the budget as a whole within 30 days of its transmittal to Congress each year. This provision represents no change from current rules and was adopted as part of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 5-7; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 25-27; H. Res. 1248, pp. 5-6; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 70, 119-120; and Congressional Record, October 8, 1974, pp. H10108-10109.

“(i) the basic recommendations and budgetary policies of the President in the presentation of the Budget; and

“(ii) the fiscal, financial, and economic assumptions used as bases in arriving at total estimated expenditures and receipts.

“(B) In holding hearings pursuant to subdivision (A), the committee shall receive testimony from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and such other persons as the committee may desire.

“(C) Hearings pursuant to subdivision (A), or any part thereof, shall be held in open session, except when the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by rollcall vote that the testimony to be taken at that hearing may be related to a matter of national security. A transcript of all such hearings shall be printed and a copy thereof furnished to each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

“(D) Hearings pursuant to subdivision (A), or any part thereof, may be held before joint meetings of the committee and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate in accordance with such procedures as the two committees jointly may determine.

In paragraph (a)(1)(C), the word “Delegate” is added to conform the reference to the other rules of the House. Subparagraph (D) represents no change from existing rules.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, p. 7; H. Res. 988, as reported, p. 28; H. Res. 1248, p. 6; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, p. 120.

“(2) Whenever any bill or resolution which provides new spending authority described in section 401 (c) (2) (C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is reported by a committee of the House and the amount of new budget authority which will be required for the fiscal year involved if such bill or resolution is enacted as so reported exceeds the appropriate allocation of new budget authority reported as described in clause 5 (j) in connection with the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for such fiscal year, such bill or resolution shall then be referred to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report it, with the committee’s recommendations and (if the committee deems it desirable) with an amendment limiting the total amount of new spending authority provided in the bill or resolution, within 15 calendar days (not counting any day on which the House is not in session) beginning with the day following the day on which it is so referred. If the Committee on Appropriations fails to report the bill or resolution within such 15-day period, the committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the bill or resolution and the bill or resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

Paragraph (a) (2) and (3) was added by floor amendment and reflects the provisions of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which was enacted after H. Res. 988 was reported.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 7-8; Congressional Record, Oct. 8, 1974, pp. H10106-10108.

“(3) In addition, the Committee on Appropriations shall study on a continuing basis those provisions of law which (on the first day of the first fiscal year for which the congressional budget process is effective) provide spending authority or permanent budget authority, and shall report to the House from time to time its recommendations for terminating or modifying such provisions.

“(b) The Committee on the Budget shall have the duty—

“(1) to review on a continuing basis the conduct by the Congressional Budget Office of its functions and duties;

“(2) to hold hearings, and receive testimony from Members of Congress and such appropriate representatives of Federal departments and agencies, the general public, and national organizations as it deems desirable, in developing the first concurrent resolution on the budget for each fiscal year;

“(3) to make all reports required of it by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, including the reporting of reconciliation bills and resolutions when so required;

“(4) to study on a continuing basis those provisions of law which exempt Federal agencies or any of their activities or outlays from inclusion in the Budget of the United States Government, and to report to the House from time to time its recommendations for terminating or modifying such provisions; and

Paragraph (b) was also added by floor amendment and reflects the provisions of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which was enacted after H. Res. 988 was reported.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 8-9; Congressional Record, Oct. 8, 1974, pp. H10106-10108.

“(5) to study on a continuing basis proposals designed to improve and facilitate methods of congressional budget-making, and to report to the House from time to time the results of such study together with its recommendations.

“(c) (1) The Committee on Government Operations shall have the general function of—

“(A) receiving and examining reports of the Comptroller General of the United States and of submitting such recommendations to the House as it deems necessary or desirable in connection with the subject matter of such reports;

“(B) evaluating the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches of the Government; and

“(C) studying intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities, and between the United States and international organizations of which the United States is a member.

Paragraph (c) (1) represents no substantive change from the current duties of the Committee on Government Operations contained in clause 8(c) (1), (3), and (4) of the present Rule XI.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 9-10; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 28-29; H. Res. 1248, p. 7; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, p. 120.

“(2) In addition to its duties under subparagraph (1), the Committee on Government Operations may at any time conduct investigations of any matter without regard to the provisions of clause 1, 2, or 3 (or this clause) conferring jurisdiction over such matter upon another standing committee. The committee’s findings and recommendations in any such investigation shall be made available to the other standing committee or committees having jurisdiction over the matter involved (and included in the report of any such other committee when required by clause 2(1)(3) of Rule XI).

“(d) The Committee on House Administration shall have the function of—

“(1) examining all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions after passage by the House and, in cooperation with the Senate, examining all bills and joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses to see that they are correctly enrolled, forthwith presenting those which originated in the House to the President of the United States in person after their signature by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate and reporting the fact and date of such presentation to the House;

“(2) reporting to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House concerning the travel of Members of the House; and

Paragraph (c)(2) grants new authority to the Committee on Government Operations. As provided in H. Res. 988, as reported, this provision makes clear that the Government Operations Committee need not refrain from investigating a subject area because another committee is also doing so.

The paragraph also provides that the findings and recommendations of Government Operations from any such investigation shall be made available to the other standing committees and be included in their reports when required by clause 2(1)(3) of Rule XI. The result is to substantially broaden the present jurisdiction of Government Operations with respect to oversight. The Select Committee’s report accompanying H. Res. 988 states an intention that Government Operations not be limited to economy and efficiency oversight but could evaluate policy as well.

Paragraph (d)(1) and (2) is substantially the same as clause 9, (n)(2) and (3) of the present Rule XI. However, H. Res. 988, as adopted, deletes from the Committee on House Administration its former responsibility to arrange for the memorial services of Members (clause 9, (n)(1) of Rule XI). That responsibility has not been assigned to any other committee or entity under H. Res. 988, as adopted. However, House Administration has not performed this function for some time, and it may properly be a matter for the Sergeant at Arms as indicated in the Select Committee’s report.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 10–11; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 29–30; H. Res. 1248, pp. 7–8; H. Rept. 93–916, Part II, pp. 39, 68–69, 120–121.

“(3) providing, through the House Information Systems a scheduling service which may be used by all the committees and subcommittees of the House to eliminate, insofar as possible, any meeting and scheduling conflicts.

“(e) (1) The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is authorized; (A) to recommend to the House from time to time such administrative actions as it may deem appropriate to establish or enforce standards of official conduct for Members, officers, and employees of the House; (B) to investigate, subject to subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, any alleged violation, by a Member, officer, or employee of the House, of the Code of Official Conduct or of any law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct applicable to the conduct of such Member, officer, or employee in the performance of his duties or the discharge of his responsibilities, and, after notice and hearing, to recommend to the House, by resolution or otherwise, such action as the committee may deem appropriate in the circumstances; (C) to report to the appropriate Federal or State authorities, with the approval of the House, any substantial evidence of a violation, by a Member, officer, or employee of the House, of any law applicable to the performance of his duties or the discharge of his responsibilities, which may have been disclosed in a committee investigation; and

Paragraph (d) (3) is a new provision recommended in H. Res. 988, as reported, that provides a scheduling service through the House Information Systems for committees and subcommittees to help eliminate scheduling conflicts.

Paragraph (e) (1) represents no substantive change from the current Rules of the House (clause 19(e) of the present Rule XI).

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 11-12; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 30-31; H. Res. 1248, pp. 8-9; H. Rept. 93-916 Part II, pp. 90-92, 121.

(D) to give consideration to the request of any Member, officer, or employee of the House for an advisory opinion with respect to the general propriety of any current or proposed conduct of such Member, officer, or employee and, with appropriate deletions to assure the privacy of the individual concerned, to publish such opinion for the guidance of other Members, officers, and employees of the House.

“(2) (A) No resolution, report, recommendation, or advisory opinion relating to the official conduct of a Member, officer, or employee of the House shall be made by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, and no investigation of such conduct shall be undertaken by such committee, unless approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the committee.

“(B) Except in the case of an investigation undertaken by the committee on its own initiative, the committee may undertake an investigation relating to the official conduct of an individual Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives only—

“(i) upon receipt of a complaint, in writing and under oath, made by or submitted to a Member of the House and transmitted to the committee by such Member, or

Paragraph (e) (2) (A) changes the present rule (clause 19(f) (1) of Rule XI), which provides that seven members of the Standards Committee must authorize an investigation, to require a majority of the committee to authorize an investigation. This reflects a change recommended in H. Res. 988, as reported.

Paragraph (B) is identical to clause 19(f) (2) of present Rule XI.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 12-13; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 32-33; H. Res. 1248, pp. 9-10; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 121.

“(ii) upon receipt of a complaint, in writing and under oath, directly from an individual not a Member of the House if the committee finds that such complaint has been submitted by such individual to not less than three Members of the House who have refused, in writing, to transmit such complaint to the committee.

“(C) No investigation shall be undertaken by the committee of any alleged violation of a law, rule, regulation, or standard of conduct not in effect at the time of the alleged violation.

“(D) A member of the committee shall be ineligible to participate, as a member of the committee, in any committee proceeding relating to his or her official conduct. In any case in which a member of the committee is ineligible to act as a member of the committee under the preceding sentence, the Speaker of the House shall designate a Member of the House from the same political party as the ineligible member of the committee to act as a member of the committee in any committee proceeding relating to the official conduct of such ineligible member.

Paragraph (e)(2) (C) and (D) represents no change from the current rules of the House.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted pp. 13-14; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 32-33; H. Res. 1248, pp. 10-11; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, p. 121.

“(f) (1) Each standing committee of the House shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, insure that appropriations for continuing program and activities of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of the programs and activities involved. For the purposes of this paragraph a Government agency includes the organizational units of government listed in clause 7(d) of Rule XIII.

“(2) Each standing committee of the House shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefor would be made annually.

“(g) Each standing committee of the House shall, on or before March 15 of each year, submit to the Committee on the Budget (1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year which are within its jurisdiction or functions, and (2) an estimate of the total amounts of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction which it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

Paragraph (f) (1) and (2) represents no substantive change from current rules (clause 28(d) of Rule XI), which was enacted as part of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

Paragraph (g) is a requirement of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and was added to the Hansen amendment on the floor of the House.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 14-15; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 33-34; H. Res. 1248, p. 11; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, p. 122; and Congressional Record, October 8, 1974, pp. H10106-10108.

“(h) As soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the budget for any fiscal year is agreed to, each standing Committee of the House (after consulting with the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate) shall subdivide any allocations made to it in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on such resolution, and promptly report such subdivisions to the House, in the manner provided by section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

“(i) Each standing committee of the House which is directed a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under the reconciliation process shall promptly make such determination and recommendations, and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget, in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

**“Referral of Bills, Resolutions, and Other
Matters to Committees**

“5. (a) Each bill, resolution, or other matter which relates to a subject listed under any standing committee named in clause 1 shall be referred by the Speaker in accordance with the provisions of this clause.

Paragraphs (h) and (i) also reflect provisions of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Referral of Bills, Resolutions, and Other Matters to Committees

Clause 5(a) states that the Speaker shall refer bills, resolutions, and other matters in accordance with the provisions of clause 1 and clause 5 of Rule X. This language is identical to that in H. Res. 988, as reported.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 15-16; H. Res. 988, as reported, p. 34; H. Res. 1248, p. 12; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, p. 122; and Congressional Record, October 8, 1974, pp. H10106-10108 (regarding the budget).

“(b) Every referral of any matter under paragraph (a) shall be made in such manner as to assure to the maximum extent feasible that each committee which has jurisdiction under clause 1 over the subject matter of any provision thereof will have responsibility for considering such provision and reporting to the House with respect thereto. Any precedents, rulings, and procedures in effect prior to the Ninety-Fourth Congress shall be applied with respect to referrals under this clause only to the extent that they will contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this clause.

“(c) In carrying out paragraph (a) and (b) with respect to any matter, the Speaker may refer the matter simultaneously to two or more committees for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations in the case of any committee after the first), or divide the matter into two or more parts (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) and refer each such part to a different committee, or refer the matter to a special *ad hoc* committee appointed by the Speaker with the approval of the House (from the members of the committees having legislative jurisdiction) for the specific purpose of considering that matter and reporting to the House thereon, or make such other provision as may be considered appropriate.

Paragraph (b) provides every referral is to be made so as to assure that each committee having legislative jurisdiction over the subject matter of any provision of the bill or resolution involved will have primary responsibility for considering that provision and reporting thereon. Precedents prior to the 94th Congress are to be applied only to the extent that they will promote this objective. This provision was included in H. Res. 988, as reported.

Paragraph (c) is also adopted as proposed by H. Res. 988, as reported. It indicates some of the alternatives that are available to the Speaker in making referrals. For the first time, the Speaker will have formal authority to refer measures in a joint, split, or sequential manner. Moreover, the Speaker will be able, on approval of the House, to establish *ad hoc* committees (from the members of the committees having legislative jurisdiction) with legislative authority or make other appropriate provisions for consideration.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, p. 16; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 34-35; H. Res. 1248, pp. 12-13; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 55-61.

“(d) After the introduction in the House of each bill or resolution the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress shall prepare a factual description of the subject involved therein not to exceed one hundred words; such description shall be published in the Congressional Record and the Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions as soon as possible after introduction.

“Election and Membership of Committees; Chairmen; Vacancies; Select and Conference Committees

“6. (a) (1) The standing committees specified in clause 1 shall be elected by the House at the commencement of each Congress, from nominations submitted by the respective party caucuses.

“(2) One-half of the members of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall be from the majority party and one-half shall be from the minority party.

“(b) One of the Members of each standing committee shall be elected by the House, from nominations submitted by the majority party caucus, at the commencement of each Congress, as chairman thereof. In the temporary absence of the chairman, the Member next in rank in the order named in the election of the committee, and so on, as often as the case shall happen, shall act as chairman; and in case of a permanent vacancy in the chairmanship of any such committee the House shall elect another chairman.

Paragraph (d) requires the Congressional Research Service to prepare a factual description not to exceed 100 words of each bill or resolution introduced in the House. Those descriptions are to be published in the Congressional Record and the Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions as soon as possible after introduction of the bill or resolution. This provision modifies the recommendation of H. Res. 988, as reported.

Election and Membership of Committees; Chairmen; Vacancies; Select and Conference Committees

Clause 6, paragraph (a) (1) contains new language first included in the Hansen amendment making clear that nominations to committees are to be submitted to the House by the respective party caucuses. This represents the first time that party caucuses are mentioned in the Rules of the House. It formalizes in the rules what has come to be the practice of the House insofar as committee assignments are concerned. It replaces the present clause 1 of Rule X, which had also established the size of committees.

Paragraph (a) (2) requires one-half of the members of the Standards Committee to be from the majority and one-half from the minority. The present clause 1 of Rule X is premised on a committee of 12 members and requires that six members be appointed from each of the two major parties. Under H. Res. 988, as adopted, a specific size for the committee is deleted.

Paragraph (b) retains the basic requirement that the House elects committee chairmen, with the addition that nominations be submitted from the party caucuses. This proposal was included in the Hansen amendment.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, p. 17; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 38-39; H. Res. 1248, pp. 13-14; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 61, 123-124.

"(c) Each standing committee of the House of Representatives, except the Committee on the Budget, that has more than fifteen members shall establish at least four subcommittees.

"(d) All vacancies in standing committees shall be filled by election by the House.

"(e) The Speaker shall appoint all select and conference committees which shall be ordered by the House from time to time. In appointing members to conference committees the Speaker shall appoint no less than a majority of members who generally supported the House position as determined by the Speaker.

"(f) The Speaker may appoint the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico and the Delegate from the District of Columbia, Virgin Islands, and Guam to any conference committee that is considering legislation reported from a committee on which they serve.

"(g) For the purpose of paragraph (j) of clause 6 of Rule XI, (1) there shall be no more than six standing subcommittees of each standing committee of the House, except for the Committee on Appropriations, and (2) no Member shall appoint more than one staff person pursuant to such provisions.

Paragraph (c) is a new provision included in the Hansen amendment that requires all committees with more than 15 members to establish at least four subcommittees. Currently, the Committees on Ways and Means and the Budget are the only committees with more than 15 members that do not have subcommittees. The Budget Committee was exempted from the subcommittee rule by floor amendment.

Paragraph (d) represents no change from current rules (clause 5 of Rule X).

Paragraph (e) contains new language requiring the Speaker to name conferees at least a majority of whom generally supported the House position as determined by the Speaker. This is a modification of a requirement proposed in H. Res. 988, as reported.

Paragraph (f) makes explicit the Speaker's authority to appoint Resident Commissioners and Delegates to conference committees considering measures reported from committees on which they serve. This provision was added by the Hansen amendment.

Paragraph (g) states that for the purposes of the reporting requirements of this resolution (paragraph (j) of clause 6 of Rule XI) there shall be no more than six standing subcommittees per committee. That appears to exempt from the reporting requirements those staff appointed to subcommittees in excess of the number provided by this provision. The meaning of subparagraph (2) is unclear. It states that no Member shall appoint more than one staff person pursuant to such provisions. Since clause 6(j) of Rule XI concerns reporting requirements and does not authorize Members to appoint staff, the reference is ambiguous. This entire paragraph, included in the Hansen amendment and not modified by the Thompson floor amendment on staff, may have been incorporated due to a technical error.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 18, 94; H. Res. 988, as reported, p. 40; H. Res. 1248, pp. 14-15; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 74-76, 124; and Congressional Record, October 1, 1974, pp. H9728-9740.

“(h) There shall be in the House the permanent Select Committee on Aging, which shall not have legislative jurisdiction but which shall have jurisdiction—

“(1) to conduct a continuing comprehensive study and review of the problems of the older American, including but not limited to income maintenance, housing, health (including medical research), welfare, employment, education, recreation, and participation in family and community life as self-respecting citizens;

“(2) to study the use of all practicable means and methods of encouraging the development of public and private programs and policies which will assist the older American in taking a full part in national life and which will encourage the utilization of the knowledge, skills, special aptitudes, and abilities of older Americans to contribute to a better quality of life for all Americans;

“(3) to develop policies that would encourage the coordination of both governmental and private programs designed to deal with problems of aging; and

“(4) to review any recommendations made by the President or by the White House Conference on Aging relating to programs or policies affecting older Americans.”

Paragraph (h) is a new provision that creates a permanent Select Committee on Aging with investigative authority only. The provision was adopted as a floor amendment. Select committees are appointed by the Speaker. Under H. Res. 988, as adopted, the size of the Select Committee on Aging was not established.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 18-19. Congressional Record, October 2, 1974, pp. H9809-9813.

"Rule XI.**"RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR COMMITTEES.****"In General**

"1. (a) (1) The Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a motion of high privilege in committees and subcommittees.

"(2) Each subcommittee of a committee is a part of that committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of that committee and to its rules so far as applicable.

"(b) Each committee is authorized at any time to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under Rule X, and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by clause 5) to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection therewith.

"(c) Each committee is authorized to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the committee. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of a committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House.

"(d) Each committee shall submit to the House, not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of that committee under this rule and Rule X during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

RULE XI**Rules of Procedure for Committees****IN GENERAL**

Clause 1 as adopted is identical to Rule XI, clause 1 of H. Res. 988, as reported.

Paragraph (a) (1) and (2) represent no substantive change from the present clause 27(a) of Rule XI.

Paragraph (b) is a new provision that permits each committee to conduct necessary or appropriate studies and investigations without specific authorization by the House. By providing general authority for each committee to investigate matters within its jurisdiction, this paragraph eliminates the need for committee investigative resolutions such as have been reported to the House by the Rules Committee at the beginning of each Congress.

Paragraph (c) contains a new provision authorizing payment of the costs of stenographic services and transcripts for committee meetings and hearings directly from the contingent fund. Thus, the expenses of these items would not be chargeable to the budget of the committee.

Paragraph (d) contains no substantive change from current rules except that it deletes the exemption contained in the present rules (clause 28 (b) and (c) of Rule XI) for the Committees on Appropriations, House Administration, Rules, and Standards of Official Conduct.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 20-21; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 40-41; H. Res. 1248, pp. 15-16; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 124-125.

“Committee Rules**“Adoption of written rules**

“2. (a) Each standing committee of the House shall adopt written rules governing its procedure. Such rules—

“(1) shall be adopted in a meeting which is open to the public unless the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the meeting is to be closed to the public;

“(2) shall be not inconsistent with the Rules of the House or with those provisions of law having the force and effect of Rules of the House; and

“(3) shall in any event incorporate all of the succeeding provisions of this clause to the extent applicable. Each committee’s rules specifying its regular meeting days, and any other rules of a committee which are in addition to the provisions of this clause, shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than thirty days after the Congress convenes in each odd-numbered year. Each select or joint committee shall comply with the provisions of this paragraph unless specifically prohibited by law.

“Regular meeting days

“(b) Each standing committee of the House shall adopt regular meeting days, which shall be not less frequent than monthly, for the conduct of its business. Each such committee shall meet, for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the transaction of other committee business, on all regular meeting days fixed by the committee, unless otherwise provided by written rule adopted by the committee.

Adoption of Written Rules

Clause 2(a) is a revision of the present clause 26(a) of Rule XI, with several new provisions. First, committee rules must be adopted in open session unless the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the meeting is to be closed to the public. Second, committee rules must be published in the Congressional Record not later than thirty days after the Congress convenes in each odd-numbered year and include all the matters enumerated in this clause. Both of these provisions were contained in H. Res. 988, as reported. Finally, select and joint committees are required to comply with this provision unless specifically prohibited by law. This latter provision was added by the Hansen amendment.

Regular Meeting Days

Paragraph (b) represents no substantive change from the present clause 26(a) of Rule XI.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 21–22; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 41–42; H. Res. 1248, pp. 16–17; H. Rept. 93–916, Part II, pp. 125.

“Additional and special meetings

“(c) (1) The chairman of each standing committee may call and convene, as he or she considers necessary, additional meetings of the committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the conduct of other committee business. The committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to that call of the chairman.

“(2) If at least three members of any standing committee desire that a special meeting of the committee be called by the chairman, those members may file in the offices of the committee their written request to the chairman for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the clerk of the committee shall notify the chairman of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the chairman does not call the requested special meeting, to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the committee may file in the offices of the committee their written notice that a special meeting of the committee will be held, specifying the date and hour of, and the measure or matter to be considered at, that special meeting. The committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the clerk of the committee shall notify all members of the committee that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered; and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

Additional and Special Meetings

Paragraph (c) (1) and (2) makes no substantive change from the current clause 26 (b) and (c) of Rule XI.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 22-23; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 42-43; H. Res. 1248, pp. 17-18; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, p. 126.

“Ranking majority Member to preside in absence of chairman

“(d) If the chairman of any standing committee is not present at any meeting of the committee, the ranking member of the majority party on the committee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

“Committee records

“(e) (1) Each committee shall keep a complete record of all committee action which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a rollcall vote is demanded. The result of each such rollcall vote shall be made available by the committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those Members present but not voting.

“(2) All committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Member serving as chairman of the committee; and such records shall be the property of the House and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

Ranking Majority Member to Preside in Absence of Chairman

Paragraph (d) makes no change from the present clause 26 (d) of Rule XI.

Committee Records

Paragraph (e) (1) modifies the present clause 27 (b) of Rule XI by eliminating authority for recording proxy voting. (See subsequent paragraph (f) which bans proxy voting entirely). H. Res. 988, as reported, contained the same provision. A floor amendment to the Hansen amendment incorporated it.

Paragraph (e) (2) is substantially the same as the present clause 27(c) of Rule XI, with one exception. The last sentence of clause 27(c), regarding the printing of testimony by committees, is provided for in clause 1(c) of Rule XI of H. Res. 988 as adopted.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 23-24; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 43-44; H. Res. 1248, pp. 18-19; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, p. 126.

Proxies

"(f) No vote by any Member of any Committee or subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

Open meetings and hearings

"(g) (1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of each standing committee or subcommittee thereof shall be open to the public except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting shall be closed to the public: *Provided, however,* That no person other than members of the committee and such congressional staff and such departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This paragraph does not apply to open committee hearings which are provided for by clause 4 (a) (3) of Rule X or by subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, or to any meeting that relates solely to internal budget or personnel matters.

"(2) Each hearing conducted by each committee or subcommittee thereof shall be open to the public except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives.

Proxies

Paragraph (f) is a new provision which prohibits proxy voting in committees and subcommittees. This provision was part of H. Res. 988, as reported, and was adopted as a floor amendment to the Hansen amendment.

Open Meetings and Hearings

Paragraph (g) (1) and (2) represents no substantive change from the present clause 26(f) and clause 27(f) (2) of Rule XI.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 24-25; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 44-46; H. Res. 1248, pp. 20-21; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 126; Congressional Record, Oct. 8, 1974 pp. H10163-10164.

“Quorum for taking testimony

“(h) Each committee may fix the number of its members to constitute a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence, which shall be not less than two.

“Prohibition against committee meetings during five-minute rule

“(i) No committee of the House (except the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, and the Committee on Rules) may sit, without special leave, while the House is reading a measure for amendment under the five-minute rule.

“Calling and interrogation of witnesses

“(j) (1) Whenever any hearing is conducted by any committee upon any measure or matter, the minority party Members on the committee shall be entitled, upon request to the chairman by a majority of them before the completion of the hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

“(2) Each committee shall apply the five-minute rule in the interrogation of witnesses in any hearing until such time as each Member of the committee who so desires has had an opportunity to question each witness.

Quorum for Taking Testimony

Paragraph (h) represents no change from the present clause 27(h) of Rule XI.

Prohibition Against Committee Meetings During the Five-Minute Rule

Paragraph (i) provides that only the Committees on Appropriations, the Budget, and Rules may sit without special leave while the House is reading a measure for amendment under the five-minute rule. This represents a limitation of the present permission granted under clause 31 of Rule XI. At present, the Committees on Government Operations, Internal Security, and Standards of Official Conduct also have leave to sit during the amending process. This provision was included as part of H. Res. 988, as reported. The exception for the Budget Committee was added on the floor.

Calling and Interrogation of Witnesses

Paragraph (j) (1) and (2) represents no substantive change from the present clause 27(f) (4) of Rule XI.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 25–26; H. Res. 988, as reported, p. 46; H. Res. 1248, pp. 21–22; H. Rept. 93–916, Part II, pp. 126–127.

“Investigative hearing procedures

“(k) (1) The chairman at an investigative hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation.

“(2) A copy of the committee rules and this clause shall be made available to each witness.

“(3) Witnesses at investigative hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.

“(4) The chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

“(5) If the committee determines that evidence or testimony at an investigative hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, it shall—

“(A) receive such evidence or testimony in executive session;

“(B) afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness; and

“(C) receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

“(6) Except as provided in subparagraph (5), the chairman shall receive and the committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

“(7) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the committee.

Investigative Hearing Procedures

Paragraph (k) (1) through (7) represents no substantive change from the present clause 27 (i) through (o), of Rule XI.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 26–27; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 47–48; H. Res. 1248, pp. 22–23; H. Rept. 93–916, Part II, p. 127.

“(8) In the discretion of the committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The committee is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

“(9) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee.

“Committee procedures for reporting bills and resolutions

“(1) (1) (A) It shall be the duty of the chairman of each committee (except as provided in subdivision (C)) to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

“(B) In any event, the report of any committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the committee shall transmit immediately to the chairman of the committee notice of the filing of that request. This subdivision does not apply to the reporting of a regular appropriation bill by the Committee on Appropriations prior to compliance with subdivision (C) and does not apply to a report of the Committee on Rules with respect to the rules, joint rules, or order of business of the House or to the reporting of a resolution of inquiry addressed to the head of an executive department.

Paragraph (k)(8) represents no change from the present clause 27(p) of Rule XI. Paragraph (k)(9) deletes the following language from the present clause 27(q) of Rule XI—“Upon payment of the cost thereof . . .” The deletion was included in the Hansen amendment.

Committee Procedures for Reporting Bills and Resolutions

Paragraph (1) (1) (A) and (B) is identical to clause 27(d) (1) and (2) of the present Rule XI, with one exception. Both subparagraphs have been modified (line 25, and lines 13-16) to account for the requirements of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 27-28; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 48-49; H. Res. 1248, pp. 23-24; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, p. 127.

“(C) Before reporting the first regular appropriation bill for each fiscal year, the Committee on Appropriations shall, to the extent practicable and in accordance with section 307 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, complete subcommittee markup and full committee action on all regular appropriation bills for that year and submit to the House a summary report comparing the committee’s recommendations with the appropriate levels of budget outlays and new budget authority as set forth in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for that year.

“(2) (A) No measure or recommendation shall be reported from any committee unless a majority of the committee was actually present.

“(B) With respect to each rollcall vote on a motion to report any bill or resolution of a public character, the total number of votes cast for, and the total number of votes cast against, the reporting of such bill or resolution shall be included in the committee report.

Paragraph (1) (1) (C) is a new provision that reflects the procedure incorporated in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, added by floor amendment.

Subparagraph (2) (A) is identical to the provision contained in clause 27(e) of the present Rule XI. Subparagraph (2) (B) is identical to the provision contained in clause 27(b) of Rule XI, and was part of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 28-29; H. Res. 988, as reported, p. 49; H. Res. 1248, p. 24; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, p. 185; Congressional Record, October 8, 1974, pp. H10106-10107.

“(3) The report of any committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee (A) shall include the oversight findings and recommendations required pursuant to the last sentence of clause 2 (b) (1) of Rule X separately set out and clearly identified; (B) the statement required by section 308 (a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and clearly identified, if the measure provides new budget authority or new or increased tax expenditures; (C) the estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 403 of such Act, separately set out and clearly identified, whenever the Director (if timely submitted prior to the filing of the report) has submitted such estimate and comparison to the committee; and (D) a summary of the oversight findings and recommendations made by the Committee on Government Operations under clause 2 (b) (2) of Rule X separately set out and clearly identified whenever such findings and recommendations have been submitted to the legislative committee in a timely fashion to allow an opportunity to consider such findings and recommendations during the committee’s deliberations on the measure.

“(4) Each report of a committee on each bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by such committee shall contain a detailed analytical statement as to whether the enactment of such bill or joint resolution into law may have an inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

Subparagraph (3) (A) is a new provision that requires the reports of committees (except Appropriations and Budget) to set out separately and clearly identify their oversight findings and recommendations. This provision, except for the reference to the Budget Committee, was part of H. Res. 988, as reported.

Subdivisions (B) and (C) reflect the provisions of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which was enacted prior to the adoption of H. Res. 988.

Subdivision (D) is a new provision that requires committees to include in their reports a summary of the oversight findings and recommendations of the Committee on Government Operations, separately set out and clearly identified, whenever those findings and recommendations have been submitted to the legislative committees in a timely fashion to allow an opportunity for those committees to consider them during their deliberations. This provision of the Hansen amendment modified a proposal in H. Res. 988, as reported. The Hansen amendment added the term “legislative” before committee without indicating which committees are legislative and which are not for the purposes of this subparagraph.

Subparagraph (4) is a new provision which requires committee reports on all bills and joint resolutions to contain an inflationary impact statement. This provision was accepted as a floor amendment to the Hansen amendment.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 29-30; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 49-50; H. Res. 1248, pp. 24-25; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 68-69, 127, 186; Congressional Record, October 8, 1974, pp. H10106-10107, 10151.

“(5) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by any committee, other than the Committee on Rules, any member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that member, with the clerk of the committee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to that measure or matter. The report of the committee upon that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

“(A) shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and

“(B) shall bear upon its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views (and any material submitted under subdivisions (C) and (D) of subparagraph (3)) are included as part of the report.

Subparagraph (5) is substantially the same as the present clause 27 (d) (3) of Rule XI. The requirement is added, however, that committee reports on public bills or resolutions shall indicate on their cover that they contain a summary of the oversight findings of the Committee on Government Operations and estimates and comparisons prepared by the Congressional Office of the Budget, if applicable. This provision was included in H. Res. 988, as reported, except for the reference to estimates and comparisons provided under the 1974 Congressional Budget Act, which was added by floor amendment.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 30-31; H. Res. 988, as reported, p. 50; H. Res. 1248, pp. 25-26; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, p. 127.

"This subparagraph does not preclude—

"(i) the immediate filing or printing of a committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by this subparagraph; or

"(ii) the filing by any such committee of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by that committee upon that measure or matter.

"(6) A measure or matter reported by any committee (except the Committee on Rules in the case of a resolution making in order the consideration of a bill, resolution, or other order of business), shall not be considered in the House until the third calendar day (or the tenth calendar day in the case of a concurrent resolution on the budget), excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays following the day on which the report upon such resolution has been available to Members of the House (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to), on which the report of that committee upon that measure or matter has been available to the Members of the House. If hearings have been held on any such measure or matter so reported, the committee reporting the measure or matter shall make every reasonable effort to have such hearings printed and available for distribution to the Members of the House prior to the consideration of such measure or matter in the House. This subparagraph shall not apply to—

Subparagraph (6) modifies the present clause 27 (d) (4) of Rule XI by exempting only the Committee on Rules from the requirement that committee reports be available to Members three days before floor consideration. The exemption for the Rules Committee applies to resolutions granting "rules." The present rule exempts the Committees on Appropriations, House Administration, Rules, and Standards of Official Conduct from this provision. The Committee on the Budget has a more stringent waiting period (a 10-day layover after reporting) which was included in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and added by floor amendments to H. Res. 988.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 31-32; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 51-52; H. Res. 1248, pp. 26-27; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, p. 128; Congressional Record, October 8, 1974, pp. H10106-10107.

“(A) any measure for the declaration of war, or the declaration of a national emergency, by the Congress; or

“(B) any executive decision, determination, or action which would become, or continue to be, effective unless disapproved or otherwise invalidated by one or both Houses of Congress.

“(7) If, within seven calendar days after a measure has, by resolution, been made in order for consideration by the House, no motion has been offered that the House consider that measure, any member of the committee which reported that measure may be recognized in the discretion of the Speaker to offer a motion that the House shall consider that measure, if that committee has duly authorized that member to offer that motion.

“Power to sit and act; subpoena power

“(m) (1) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under this rule and Rule X (including any matters referred to it under clause 5 of Rule X), any committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized (subject to subparagraph (2) (A) of this paragraph) —

“(A) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings, and

Subparagraph (7) makes no substantive change from the present clause 27(d)(5) of Rule XI.

Power to Sit and Act; Subpoena Power

Powers enumerated in paragraph (m) are not now in Rule XI. Rather, they have been granted to the committees of the House as part of investigating authority resolutions which will no longer be necessary under H. Res. 988, as adopted. Under paragraph (m) (1) (A) and (B) committees and subcommittees will have authority under the rules of the House to sit and act within the United States whether the House is in session or not and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such necessary books, records, and other materials as it deems necessary. H. Res. 988, as reported, provided the same grant of investigative authority. Its subpoena power provisions, however, were more limited.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 32-33; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 52-54; H. Res. 1248, pp. 27-29; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 128-129.

“(B) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. The chairman of the committee, or any member designated by such chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

“(2) (A) A subpoena may be issued by a committee or subcommittee under subparagraph (1) (B) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members of the committee.

“(B) Compliance with any subpoena issued by a committee or subcommittee under subparagraph (1) (B) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

“Use of committee funds for travel

“(n) Funds authorized for a committee under clause 5 are for expenses incurred in the committee’s activities within the United States; however, local currencies owned by the United States shall be made available to the committee and its employees engaged in carrying out their official duties outside the United States. No appropriated funds shall be expended for the purpose of defraying expenses of members of the committee or its employees in any country where local currencies are available for this purpose; and the following conditions shall apply with respect to their use of such currencies:

Paragraph (m) (2) (A) qualifies the new subpoena power for all committees by making clear that subpoenas may be used by a committee or subcommittee only when authorized by a majority of the members of the committee.

Paragraph (m) (2) (B) formalizes what has been House practice: namely, that committees must seek the approval of the House by resolution before seeking court enforcement of a subpoena.

Use of Committee Funds for Travel

Paragraph (n) is a new provision. It places in the rules of the House the present restrictions on the use of travel funds now included in individual committee expense resolutions. Travel outside the United States would not be permitted, however, until the committee has secured its primary expense resolution (see clause 1(b) of Rule XI). This provision was included in H. Res. 988, as reported.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 33-34; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 53-54; H. Res. 1248, pp. 28-29; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 129-130.

“(1) No Member or employee of the committee shall receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in any country at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem rate set forth in applicable Federal law.

“(2) Each Member or employee of the committee shall make to the chairman of the committee an itemized report showing the number of days visited in each country whose local currencies were spent, the amount of per diem furnished, and the cost of transportation if furnished by public carrier, or, if such transportation is furnished by an agency of the United States Government, the cost of such transportation and the identification of the agency. All such individual reports shall be filed by the chairman with the Committee on House Administration and shall be open to public inspection.

“BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS

“3. (a) It is the purpose of this clause to provide a means, in conformity with acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, and decorum, by which committee hearings, or committee meetings, which are open to the public may be covered, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage—

Paragraph (n) (1) is a new provision stating that no member or employee of the committee shall receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in any country at a rate which exceeds the maximum per diem rate set forth in any applicable Federal law.

Paragraph (n) (2) is a new provision which requires Members and employees to file reports on their travel activities with their committee chairman, who then must file them with the chairman of the Committee on House Administration. These reports shall be open to public inspection.

Broadcasting of Committee Hearings

The provision parallels the present clause 33 of Rule XI which was adopted as part of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and permits televising, radio broadcasting, and still photography of House committee hearings, when authorized by majority vote of a committee, if the committee adopts written rules which establish the terms and conditions of such broadcasting.

An addition to those rules was adopted as a floor amendment to bring H. Res. 988 into conformity with the House action of July 22, 1974, which authorized the broadcasting of committee meetings in addition to hearings.

The floor amendment did not change the heading of clause 33 to reflect the broadcasting of committee hearings *and meetings*.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 34-40; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 54-60; H. Res. 1248, pp. 29-34; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 129-130, 190-191; Congressional Record, October 8, 1974, pp. H10106-10108.

“(1) for the education, enlightenment, and information of the general public, on the basis of accurate and impartial news coverage, regarding the operations, procedures, and practices of the House as a legislative and representative body and regarding the measures, public issues, and other matters before the House and its committees, the consideration thereof, and the action taken thereon; and

“(2) for the development of the perspective and understanding of the general public with respect to the role and function of the House under the Constitution of the United States as an organ of the Federal Government.

“(b) In addition, it is the intent of this clause that radio and television tapes and television film of any coverage under this clause shall not be used, or made available for use, as partisan political campaign material to promote or oppose the candidacy of any person for elective public office.

“(c) It is, further, the intent of this clause that the general conduct of each meeting (whether of a hearing or otherwise) covered, under authority of this clause, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photograph, or by any of such methods of coverage, and the personal behavior of the committee members and staff, other Government officials and personnel, witnesses, television, radio, and press media personnel, and the general public at the hearing or other meeting shall be in strict conformity with and observance of the acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum traditionally observed by the House in its operations and shall not be such as to—

See the statement on page 121 regarding the broadcasting of committee hearings and meetings.

“(1) distort the objects and purposes of the hearing or other meeting or the activities of committee members in connection with that hearing or meeting or in connection with the general work of the committee or of the House; or

“(2) cast discredit or dishonor on the House, the committee, or any Member or bring the House, the committee, or any Member into disrepute.

“(d) The coverage of committee hearings and meetings by television broadcast, radio broadcast, or still photography is a privilege made available by the House and shall be permitted and conducted only in strict conformity with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this clause.

“(e) Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by any committee of the House is open to the public, that committee may permit, by majority vote of the committee, that hearing or meeting to be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, but only under such written rules as the committee may adopt in accordance with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this clause.

See the statement on page 121 regarding the broadcasting of committee hearings and meetings.

“(f) The written rules which may be adopted by a committee under paragraph (e) of this clause shall contain provisions to the following effect:

“(1) If the television or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

“(2) No witness served with a subpoena by the committee shall be required against his or her will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television, is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off. This subparagraph is supplementary to clause 2 (k) (5) of this rule, relating to the protection of the rights of witnesses.

“(3) Not more than four television cameras, operating from fixed positions, shall be permitted in a hearing or meeting room. The allocation among the television media of the positions of the number of television cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

See the statement on page 121 regarding the broadcasting of committee hearings and meetings.

“(4) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and any member of the committee or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

“(5) Television cameras shall not be placed in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing or meeting by the other media.

“(6) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the committee is in session.

“(7) Floodlights, spotlights, strobelights, and flashguns shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing or meeting room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in the hearing or meeting room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or meeting at the then current state of the art of television coverage.

See the statement on page 121 regarding the broadcasting of committee hearings and meetings.

"(8) Not more than five press photographers shall be permitted to cover a hearing or meeting by still photography. In the selection of these photographers, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International Newspictures. If request is made by more than five of the media for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

"(9) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meeting, between the witness table and the members of the committee.

"(10) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

"(11) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be then currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

"(12) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be then currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

"(13) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

See the statement on page 121 regarding the broadcasting of committee hearings and meetings.

“Privileged Reports and Amendments

“4. (a) The following committees shall have leave to report at any time on the matters herein stated, namely: **The Committee on Appropriations—on general appropriation bills; the Committee on the Budget—on the matters required to be reported by such committee under Titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; the Committee on House Administration—on enrolled bills, and all matters referred to it of printing for the use of the House or the two Houses, and on all matters of expenditure of the contingent fund of the House; the Committee on Rules—on rules, joint rules, and the order of business; and the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct—on resolutions recommending action by the House of Representatives with respect to an individual Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives as a result of any investigation by the committee relating to the official conduct of such Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives.**

Privileged Reports and Amendments

Clause 4(a) revises the present clause 22 of Rule XI. It limits the right to report at any time on certain matters to five committees—Appropriations, Budget, House Administration, Rules, and Standards of Official Conduct. Leave to report at any time on certain matters for the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, Public Works, Veterans' Affairs, and Ways and Means is eliminated. This provision was first proposed by H. Res. 988, as reported. Its intent is to equalize the rights and privileges of the committees of the House with respect to access to the floor. In conformance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee on the Budget has leave to report at any time on matters required to be reported under Titles III and IV of that Act.

These provisions allow the named committees to bring matters to the Floor without a rule. They do not override provisions requiring reports to be available.

Clause 4(a) of H. Res. 988, as reported, granted the Standards of Official Conduct Committee the privilege to report at any time on the right of a Member to his seat. The Hansen amendment removed the substantive jurisdiction and the floor privilege connected with contested elections from the Standards Committee. However, it failed to restore the privilege for House Administration.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 40–41; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 60–61; H. Res. 1248, pp. 34–35; H. Rept. 93–916, Part II, p. 130.

“(b) It shall always be in order to call up for consideration a report from the Committee on Rules on a rule, joint rule, or the order of business (except it shall not be called up for consideration on the same day it is presented to the House, unless so determined by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the Members voting, but this provision shall not apply during the last three days of the session), and, pending the consideration thereof, the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn; but after the result is announced the Speaker shall not entertain any other dilatory motion until the report shall have been fully disposed of. The Committee on Rules shall not report any rule or order which provides that business under clause 7 of Rule XXIV shall be set aside by a vote of less than two-thirds of the Members present; nor shall it report any rule or order which would prevent the motion to recommit from being made as provided in clause 4 of Rule XVI.

Paragraph (b), which makes reports of the Committee on Rules privileged under the rules, contains a limitation on that privilege not in the present clause 23 of Rule XI. It was contained in H. Res. 988, as reported. The privilege is limited to rules, joint rules, or the order of business, and does not extend to legislative matters reported by the Rules Committee.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, p. 41; H. Res. 988, as reported, p. 61; H. Res. 1248; pp. 34-36; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 130-131.

“(c) The Committee on Rules shall present to the House reports concerning rules, joint rules, and order of business, within three legislative days of the time when the bill or resolution involved is ordered reported by the committee. If any such rule or order is not considered immediately, it shall be referred to the calendar and, if not called up by the Member making the report within seven legislative days thereafter, any member of the Rules Committee may call it up as a question of privilege and the Speaker shall recognize any member of the Rules Committee seeking recognition for that purpose. If the Committee on Rules makes an adverse report on any resolution pending before the committee, providing for an order of business for the consideration by the House of any public bill or joint resolution, on days when it shall be in order to call up motions to discharge committees it shall be in order for any Member of the House to call up for consideration by the House such adverse report, and it shall be in order to move the adoption by the House of such resolution adversely reported notwithstanding the adverse report of the Committee on Rules, and the Speaker shall recognize the Member seeking recognition for that purpose as a question of the highest privilege.

Paragraph (c) is a codification of the present clause 24 of Rule XI. It provides that the Committee on Rules shall present to the House its reports concerning rules, joint rules, and the order of business within three legislative days after being ordered reported by the committee, and establishes procedures for instances in which a rule or order is not immediately considered. In addition, paragraph (c) provides procedures for cases when the Committee on Rules makes an adverse report on any resolution providing for an order of business or consideration of the House of any public bill or joint resolution.

The language is the same as that proposed by H. Res. 988, as reported.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 41-42; H. Res. 988, as reported, p. 62; H. Res. 1248, pp. 36-37; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 130-131.

"(d) Whenever the Committee on Rules reports a resolution repealing or amending any of the Rules of the House of Representatives or part thereof it shall include in its report or in an accompanying document—

"(1) the text of any part of the Rules of the House of Representatives which is proposed to be repealed; and

"(2) a comparative print of any part of the resolution making such an amendment and of any part of the Rules of the House of Representatives to be amended, showing by an appropriate typographical device the omissions and insertions proposed to be made.

Paragraph (d) was proposed in H. Res. 988, as reported. It provides that whenever the Committee on Rules reports a resolution repealing or amending any of the rules of the House, the committee shall include in its report on the resolution or in an accompanying document a "Ramseyer" of any proposed changes.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 42-43; H. Res. 988, as reported, p. 63;
H. Res. 1248, p. 37.

“COMMITTEE EXPENSES

“5. (a) Whenever any standing committee (except the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget) is to be granted authorization for the payment, from the contingent fund of the House, of its expenses in any year, other than those expenses to be paid from appropriations provided by statute, such authorization initially shall be procured by one primary expense resolution for that committee providing funds for the payment of the expenses of the committee for that year from the contingent fund of the House. Any such primary expense resolution reported to the House shall not be considered in the House unless a printed report on that resolution has been available to the Members of the House for at least one calendar day prior to the consideration of that resolution in the House. Such report shall, for the information of the House—

“(1) state the total amount of the funds to be provided to the committee under the primary expense resolution for all anticipated activities and programs of the committee; and

“(2) to the extent practicable, contain such general statements regarding the estimated foreseeable expenditures for the respective anticipated activities and programs of the committee as may be appropriate to provide the House with basic estimates with respect to the expenditure generally of the funds to be provided to the committee under the primary expense resolution.

Committee Expenses

Clause 5(a) represents no substantive change from the present clause 32(a) of Rule XI. However, in conformance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Budget Committee was exempted from this provision by floor amendment.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 84–85; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 63–64; H. Res. 1248, pp. 76–77; H. Rept. 93–916, Part II, pp. 131, 198–199; Congressional Record, October 8, 1974, pp. H10106–10107.

“(b) After the date of adoption by the House of any such primary expense resolution for any such standing committee for any year, authorization for the payment from the contingent fund of additional expenses of such committee in that year, other than those expenses to be paid from appropriations provided by statute, may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions for that committee, as necessary. Any such additional expense resolution reported to the House shall not be considered in the House unless a printed report on that resolution has been available to the Members of the House for at least one calendar day prior to the consideration of that resolution in the House. Such report shall, for the information of the House—

“(1) state the total amount of additional funds to be provided to the committee under the additional expense resolution and the purpose or purposes for which those additional funds are to be used by the committee; and

“(2) state the reason or reasons for the failure to procure the additional funds for the committee by means of the primary expense resolution.

“(c) The preceding provisions of this clause do not apply to—

Paragraph (b) represents no change from the present clause 32 (b) of Rule XI.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 85-86; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 64-65; H. Res. 1248, pp. 77-78; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, p. 131.

“(1) any resolution providing for the payment from the contingent fund of the House of sums necessary to pay compensation for staff services performed for, or to pay other expenses of, any standing committee at any time from and after the beginning of any year and before the date of adoption by the House of the primary expense resolution providing funds to pay the expenses of that committee for that year; or

“(2) any resolution providing in any Congress, for all of the standing committees of the House, additional office equipment, airmail and special delivery postage stamps, supplies, staff personnel, or any other specific item for the operation of the standing committees, and containing an authorization for the payment from the contingent fund of the House of the expenses of any of the foregoing items provided by that resolution, subject to and until enactment of the provisions of the resolution as permanent law.

Paragraph (c) (1) and (2) represents no change from the present clause 32(d) (1) and (2) of Rule XI.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 86-87; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 67-67; and H. Res. 1248, pp. 78-79.

“(d) The minority party on any such standing committee is entitled, upon request of a majority of such minority, to one-third of the funds provided for the appointment of committee staff pursuant to each primary or additional expense resolution. From the funds provided to the minority pursuant to the preceding sentence, the ranking minority party member of each full committee shall provide the ranking member on each standing subcommittee of the committee a sum of money not to exceed 75% of the maximum salary allowable for committee staff to be used by the ranking member on each subcommittee to appoint at least one professional staff person. The committee shall appoint any person so selected whose character and qualifications are acceptable to a majority of the committee. If the committee determines that the character and qualifications of any person so selected are unacceptable to the committee, a majority of the minority party members may select other persons for appointment by the committee to the staff until such appointment is made. Each staff member appointed under this subparagraph shall be assigned to such committee business as the minority party members of the committee consider advisable.

Paragraph (d) is a new provision which affects minority staffing on committees. It gives the minority party (1) a right to one-third of the staff funds provided by expense resolutions, (2) the power to select staff subject to approval of their character and qualifications by a majority of the committee, and (3) the right to assign its own staff as it chooses. However, from the funds provided to the minority, the ranking minority member of the committee “shall provide” each ranking minority subcommittee member funds to hire a professional staff member. The funds for each minority subcommittee staffer so provided shall not exceed 75% (\$27,000 at current salary rates) of the maximum salary allowable for committee staff. Staff members appointed under this paragraph shall be assigned to committee business.

This provision and related staffing provisions were adopted by floor amendment to the Hansen resolution.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 87-88; and Congressional Record, October 1, 1974, pp. H9728-9740.

"Committee Staffs

"6. (a) (1) Subject to subparagraph (2) of this paragraph and paragraph (f) of this clause, each standing committee may appoint, by majority vote of the committee, not more than eighteen professional staff members. Each professional staff member appointed under this subparagraph shall be assigned to the chairman and the ranking minority party member of such committee, as the committee considers advisable.

"(2) Subject to paragraph (f) of this clause, whenever a majority of the minority party members of a standing committee (except the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct) so request, not more than six persons may be selected, by majority vote of the minority party members, for appointment by the committee as professional staff members from among the number authorized by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. The committee shall appoint any persons so selected whose character and qualifications are acceptable to a majority of the committee. If the committee determines that the character and qualifications of any person so selected are unacceptable to the committee, a majority of the minority party members may select other persons for appointment by the committee to the professional staff until such appointment is made. Each professional staff member appointed under this subparagraph shall be assigned to such committee business as the minority party members of the committee consider advisable.

Committee Staffs

Clause 6 revises the present clause 29 of Rule XI which provides for the staffs of standing committees.

Clause 6(a) (1) increases to 18 from the present six, the number of professional staff members each committee may appoint. This provision was part of H. Res. 988, as reported. The Committee on Appropriations was excepted from the limitations on staff.

The Hansen amendment had not increased statutory staff for either party. The increases were added by floor amendment.

Clause 6 (a) (2) entitles the minority party members, upon a vote of a majority thereof, to select not more than six of the professional staff members from among the 18 authorized under paragraph (a) (1). Previously, the minority had been entitled to two of the six professionals provided under clause 29. As in the past, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is not entitled to minority staff. This provision was part of H. Res. 988, as reported.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 88-89; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 67-68; H. Res. 1248, pp. 79-80; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 72-74, 132; Congressional Record, October 1, 1974, pp. H9728-9740.

“(3) The professional staff members of each standing committee—

“(A) shall be appointed on a permanent basis, without regard to race, creed, sex, or age, and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of their respective positions;

“(B) shall not engage in any work other than committee business; and

“(C) shall not be assigned any duties other than those pertaining to committee business.

“(4) Services of the professional staff members of each standing committee may be terminated by majority vote of the committee.

“(5) The foregoing provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the Committee on Appropriations.

“(b) (1) The clerical staff of each standing committee shall consist of not more than twelve clerks, to be attached to the office of the chairman, to the ranking minority party member, and to the professional staff, as the committee considers advisable. Subject to subparagraph (2) of this paragraph and paragraph (f) of this clause, the clerical staff shall be appointed by majority vote of the committee, without regard to race, creed, sex, or age. Except as provided by subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, the clerical staff shall handle committee correspondence and stenographic work both for the committee staff and for the chairman and the ranking minority party member on matters related to committee work.

Clause 6(a)(3) incorporates new language proposed by H. Res. 988, as reported, to require appointment of staff without regard to race, creed, sex, or age. It eliminates language prohibiting consideration of political affiliation found in the present rule.

Paragraph (a) (4) was not changed from present rules.

Paragraph (a) (5) was not changed from present rules.

Paragraph (b) (1) increases the clerical staff for each standing committee to 12 from six and provides as does the present rule that the clerical staff shall be appointed by majority vote of the committee. It incorporates the language proposed by H. Res. 988, as reported, to provide appointment without regard to race, creed, sex, or age.

The Hansen amendment did not increase statutory clerical staff. The increase was provided in a floor amendment.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 89-90; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 68-69; H. Res. 1248, pp. 80-81; H. Rept. 93-916; Part II, pp. 72-74, 132; Congressional Record, October 1, 1974, pp. H9728-9740.

“(2) Subject to paragraph (f) of this clause, whenever a majority of the minority party members of a standing committee (except the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct) so request, four persons may be selected, by majority vote of the minority party members, for appointment by the committee to positions on the clerical staff from among the number of clerks authorized by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. The committee shall appoint to those positions any person so selected whose character and qualifications are acceptable to a majority of the committee. If the committee determines that the character and qualifications of any person so selected are unacceptable to the committee, a majority of the minority party members may select other persons for appointment by the committee to the position involved on the clerical staff until such appointment is made. Each clerk appointed under this subparagraph shall handle committee correspondence and stenographic work for the minority party members of the committee and for any members of the professional staff appointed under subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of this clause on matters related to committee work.

“(3) Services of the clerical staff members of each standing committee may be terminated by majority vote of the committee.

“(4) The foregoing provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the Committee on Appropriations.

Under paragraph (b) (2) a majority of the minority party members, except those on the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, may select four persons, instead of the present one person, for appointment by the committee to the clerical staff. The persons selected must be acceptable to a majority of the committee, a requirement also contained in the present Rule XI, clause 29 (b) (2). These persons are to handle correspondence and stenographic work related to committee business as in the present rule.

Paragraph (b) (3) provides that services of clerical staff members of each standing committee may be terminated by majority vote of the committee, as at present.

Paragraph (b) (4) continues the present exemption for the Committee on Appropriations from the provisions of this paragraph.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 90-91; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 69-70; H. Res. 1248, pp. 81-82; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 72-74, 132; Congressional Record, October 1, 1974, pp. H9728-9740.

“(c) Each employee on the professional staff, and each employee on the clerical staff, of each standing committee, is entitled to pay at a single per annum gross rate, to be fixed by the chairman, which does not exceed the highest rate of basic pay, as in effect from time to time, of level V of the Executive Schedule in section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

“(d) Subject to appropriations hereby authorized, the Committee on Appropriations may appoint such staff, in addition to the clerk thereof and assistants for the minority, as it determines by majority vote to be necessary, such personnel, other than minority assistants, to possess such qualifications as the committee may prescribe.

“(e) No committee shall appoint to its staff any experts or other personnel detailed or assigned from any department or agency of the Government, except with the written permission of the Committee on House Administration.

Paragraph (c) raises the maximum pay for any professional or clerical staff member to Level V of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. Sec. 5316). This incorporates a proposal contained in H. Res. 988, as reported.

Paragraph (d) represents no change from current rules for the Committee on Appropriations.

Paragraph (e) continues the present prohibition contained in clause 29(e) of Rule XI against the appointment to a committee staff of any experts or other personnel from a department or agency of government except with the written permission of the Committee on House Administration.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 91-92; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 70-71; H. Res. 1248, pp. 82-83; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, p. 133; and Congressional Record, October 1, 1974, pp. H9728-9740.

“(f) If a request for the appointment of a minority professional staff member under paragraph (a), or a minority clerical staff member under paragraph (b), is made when no vacancy exists to which that appointment may be made, the committee nevertheless shall appoint, under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), as applicable, the person selected by the minority and acceptable to the committee. The person so appointed shall serve as an additional member of the professional staff or the clerical staff, as the case may be, of the committee, and shall be paid from the contingent fund, until such a vacancy (other than a vacancy in the position of head of the professional staff, by whatever title designated) occurs, at which time that person shall be deemed to have been appointed to that vacancy. If such vacancy occurs on the professional staff when seven or more persons have been so appointed who are eligible to fill that vacancy, a majority of the minority party members shall designate which of those persons shall fill that vacancy.

“(g) Each staff member appointed pursuant to a request by minority party members under paragraph (a) or (b) of this clause, and each staff member appointed to assist minority party members of a committee pursuant to an expense resolution described in paragraph (a) or (b) of clause 5, shall be accorded equitable treatment with respect to the fixing of his or her rate of pay, the assignment to him or her of work facilities, and the accessibility to him or her of committee records.

Paragraph (f) represents no change from the present clause 29 (f) of Rule XI except that the number "seven" has been inserted in the last sentence instead of the present "two," a change contained in H. Res. 988, as reported.

Paragraph (g) reflects the present paragraph (g) of clause 29 which provides that staff members appointed by the minority shall be accorded equitable treatment with respect to the fixing of their pay, the assignment of work facilities, and the accessibility of committee records.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 92-93; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 71-72; H. Res. 1248, pp. 83-84; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, p. 133; and Congressional Record, October 1, 1974, pp. H9728-9740.

“(h) Paragraphs (a) and (b) of this clause shall not be construed to authorize the appointment of additional professional or clerical staff members of a committee pursuant to a request under either of such paragraphs by the minority party members of that committee if six or more professional staff members or four or more clerical staff members, provided for in paragraph (a) (1) or paragraph (b) (1) of this clause, as the case may be, who are satisfactory to a majority of the minority party members, are otherwise assigned to assist the minority party members.

“(i) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) (2) and (b) (2), a committee may employ nonpartisan staff, in lieu of or in addition to committee staff designated exclusively for the majority or minority party, upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the majority party and a majority of the members of the minority party.

“(j) Each committee shall report to the Clerk of the House within fifteen days after December 31 and June 30 of each year the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by such committee or any subcommittee thereof during the period covered by such report, and shall make an accounting of funds made available to and expended by such committee or subcommittee during such period; and such information when reported shall be published in the Congressional Record.”

Paragraph (h) is comparable to present rules. It prohibits the appointment of additional staff members for the minority under this clause, if six or more professional staff members and four or more clerical staff members have been appointed who are satisfactory to a majority of the minority party members. It reflects the increases in minority committee staff which must be provided at its request.

Paragraph (i) authorizes a committee to employ nonpartisan staff in lieu of or in addition to committee staff designated exclusively for one of the political parties, by an affirmative vote of the majority of the members of each party. This provision was contained in H. Res. 988, as reported.

Paragraph (j) retains the provision now found in clause 30 of Rule XI which requires each committee to report to the House twice yearly on the staffing and expenditures of the committee. The information, when reported, must be published in the Congressional Record. However, some staffing appears to be exempt from this provision under the new clause 6(g) of Rule X.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 93-94; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 72-73; H. Res. 1248, pp. 85-86; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, p. 133; and Congressional Record, October 1, 1974, pp. H9728-9740. See also H. Res. 988, as adopted, p. 18 for clause 6(g) of Rule X.

**MISCELLANEOUS AND CONFORMING
PROVISIONS**

APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

SEC. 201. Rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by inserting the following new clause, and renumbering ensuing clauses accordingly:

“3. A committee report accompanying any bill making an appropriation for any purpose shall contain a concise statement describing fully the effect of any provision of the accompanying bill which directly or indirectly changes the application of existing law.”

EARLY ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE

SEC. 202. (a) (1) The majority leader or minority leader of the House of Representatives after consultation with the Speaker may at any time during any even-numbered year call a caucus or conference, to begin on or after the first day of December and conclude on or before the twentieth day of December in such year and to be attended by all incumbent Members of his or her political party who have been reelected to the ensuing Congress and all other Members-elect of such party, for the purpose of taking all steps necessary to achieve the prompt organization of the Members and Members-elect of such party for the ensuing Congress.

Appropriations Bills

Sec. 201, a new provision adopted by floor amendment, affects the Committee on Appropriations. While not an amendment to Rule X or XI, but to Rule XXI, the provision was ruled to be germane and a point of order was not sustained. The provision requires reports of the Committee on Appropriations to describe those provisions of appropriation measures which change the application of existing law.

Citations: Appropriations bills

H. Res. 988, as adopted, p. 43-45; Congressional Record, Oct. 8, 1974, pp. H10115-10118.

Early Organization of the House

Sec. 202 is identical to Sec. 401 of H. Res. 988, as reported, except for a change in the time period in which the early organization meetings can take place. H. Res. 988, as adopted, does not permit the meetings to begin until December 1 of even-numbered years. The Select Committee provisions would have permitted a date either on or after November 15.

This is an enabling provision only, and does not require early organizational meetings. Moreover, either party may call an early organizational session even if the other does not. The majority and minority leaders are authorized, after consultation with the Speaker, to call a caucus or conference. Funds would then be available for travel and per diem for newly-elected non-incumbents. Travel would be provided for reelected incumbents if Congress has adjourned sine die.

Citations: Early organization

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 43-45; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 73-75; H. Res. 1248, pp. 37-40; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 92-93, 133-134.

(2) If the majority leader or minority leader calls an organizational caucus or conference under paragraph (1), he or she shall file with the Clerk of the House a written notice designating the date upon which the caucus or conference is to convene. As soon as possible after the election of Members to the ensuing Congress, the Clerk shall furnish each Member-elect of the party involved with appropriate written notification of the caucus or conference.

(3) If a vacancy occurs in the office of majority leader or minority leader during any even-numbered year (and has not been filled), the chairman of the caucus or conference of the party involved for the current Congress may call an organizational caucus or conference under paragraph (1) by filing written notice thereof as provided by paragraph (2).

(b) (1) (A) Each Member-elect (other than an incumbent Member reelected to the ensuing Congress) who attends a caucus or conference called under subsection (a), and each incumbent Member reelected to the ensuing Congress who attends any such caucus or conference convening after the adjournment sine die of the Congress in the year involved, shall be paid for one round trip between his or her place of residence in the district which he or she represents and Washington, District of Columbia, for the purpose of attending such caucus or conference. Payment shall be made through the issuance of a transportation request form to each such Member-elect or incumbent Member by the Finance Office of the House before such caucus or conference.

See the statement on page 161 regarding early organization.

(B) Each Member-elect (other than an incumbent Member reelected to the ensuing Congress) who attends a caucus or conference called under subsection (a) shall in addition be reimbursed on a per diem or other basis for expenses incurred in connection with his or her attendance at such caucus or conference for a period not to exceed the shorter of the following—

(i) the period beginning with the day before the designated date upon which such caucus or conference is to convene and ending with the day after the date of the final adjournment of such caucus or conference; or

(ii) fourteen days.

(2) Payments and reimbursements to Members-elect under paragraph (1) shall be made as provided (with respect to Members) in the regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration with respect to travel and other expenses of committees and Members. Reimbursements shall be paid on special voucher forms prescribed by the Committee on House Administration.

(c) The contingent fund of the House is made available to carry out the purposes of this section.

See the statement on page 161 regarding early organization.

LEGISLATIVE CLASSIFICATION OFFICE

SEC. 203. (a) There is established in the House of Representatives an office to be known as the Legislative Classification Office, referred to hereinafter in this section as the "Office".

(b) The purpose of the Office shall be to develop, supervise, and maintain for the House and its committees and Members a system linking Federal programs and expenditures to the authorizing statutes, and showing the committee jurisdiction for each authorization. The Office shall maintain impartiality as to issues of legislative policy to be determined by the House.

(c) The functions of the Office shall be as follows:

(1) To create a cross-reference capability based on the authorization statutes, showing committee jurisdiction, appropriation Acts, budget authority, budget outlays, unexpended balances, other relevant systems which are or may be compatible, and the relationships between them, under the direction of the Speaker.

(2) To work closely with the House standing committees in all phases of the development of the cross-referencing capability and to coordinate with the Congressional Research Service and General Accounting Office, in the development, implementation, and operation of the cross-referencing service.

Legislative Classification Office

The proposal for this office is identical to the language contained in H. Res. 988, as reported. An explanation of the office is found in the accompanying committee report.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 46-49; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 76-79; H. Res. 1248, pp. 40-43; and H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 86-87, 134-135.

(3) To advise the Speaker of developments which could improve the operation of the classification service and to issue an annual report to the House on the progress in implementation and use of the service, and plans for the coming year.

(4) To make available (as development permits) publications or information in an appropriate format for use of the House committees and Members and to provide the capability to answer specific queries on the available information.

(d) The management, supervision, and administration of the Office are vested in a Staff Director, who shall be appointed by the Speaker without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of the position. Any person so appointed shall serve at the pleasure of the Speaker.

(e) (1) With the approval of the Speaker, or in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Speaker, the Staff Director shall appoint such employees as may be necessary for the prompt and efficient performance of the functions of the Office. Any such appointment shall be made without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of the position. Any person so appointed may be removed by the Staff Director with the approval of the Speaker, or in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Speaker.

See the discussion on page 167 regarding the Legislative Classification Office.

(2) (A) One of the employees appointed under paragraph (1) shall be designated by the Staff Director as Deputy Staff Director. During the absence or disability of the Staff Director, or when the office is vacant, the Deputy Staff Director shall perform the functions of the Staff Director.

(B) The Staff Director may delegate to the Deputy Staff Director and to other employees appointed under paragraph (1) such of his or her functions as he or she considers necessary or appropriate.

(f) The Staff Director shall be paid at a per annum gross rate not to exceed level IV of the Executive Schedule of section 5315 of title 5, United States Code; and members of the staff of the Office other than the Staff Director shall be paid at per annum gross rates fixed by the Staff Director with the approval of the Speaker or in accordance with policies approved by the Speaker, but not in excess of a per annum gross rate equal to level V of such schedule.

(g) In accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Speaker, the Staff Director is authorized to make such expenditures as may be necessary or appropriate for the functioning of the Office.

(h) Until such time as funds are appropriated by law to carry out the purpose of this section, the contingent fund of the House shall be available for such purpose.

See the discussion on page 167 regarding the Legislative Classification Office.

THE HOUSE COMMISSION ON INFORMATION AND
FACILITIES

SEC. 204. (a) There shall be in the House of Representatives a Commission on Information and Facilities (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Commission"), which shall be composed of nine Members of the House appointed by the Speaker, including the House Members of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations, no more than five being members of the same political party.

(b) To assist the Commission in carrying out its functions, the Speaker shall establish an Advisory Council composed of six members as follows:

- (1) Two members who are representatives of public affairs institutions or groups,
- (2) Two members who have demonstrated ability in space utilization, and
- (3) Two members of the general public.

The members of such Advisory Council shall receive compensation at the daily rate provided by law for persons in grade GS-18, for each day actually engaged in the performance of the Commission's functions; and shall be entitled to receive actual and necessary travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence.

House Commission on Information and Facilities

H. Res. 988, as adopted, provides for a Commission on Information and Facilities. This provision of the Hansen amendment combined the functions of the Commission on Information and the Commission on Administrative Services proposed by H. Res. 988, as reported. Five of the commission's nine members must be appointed from those House members who serve on the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations. An advisory council of six persons will also be established by the Speaker. That council will assist the commission in carrying out its functions.

In addition to the range of items it may study, which is explained in the report accompanying H. Res. 988, the scope of the study was broadened to specifically include the staff required by the House Legislative Counsel.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 49-52; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 79-83; H. Res. 1248, pp. 43-46; and H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 81-85, 135-136.

(b) It shall be the function of the Commission to conduct a thorough and complete study of—

(1) the information problems of the House of Representatives against the background of the existing institutions and services available to the House, and to make such recommendations with respect thereto as may be appropriate, and

(2) with respect to the facilities and space requirements of the Members and committees of the House, including space utilization, parking, and the organization, responsibility, and supervision to provide adequate, efficient, and economical space utilization, and

(3) the staff required to provide the House legislative counsel with the capability to fully meet the needs of the Members of the House.

(c) The study conducted by the Commission pursuant to subsection (b) (1) shall include (but need not be limited to)—

(1) House resources for information, including the Congressional Research Service, the General Accounting Office, and the Office of Technology Assessment, and the organizational framework that makes them effective or ineffective;

See the discussion on page 173 regarding the House Commission on Information and Facilities.

(2) information management, collection, and dissemination for the House;

(3) resources outside the Congress for information and their utilization;

(4) methods for setting up and organizing the flow of information from and to the Executive;

(5) experimental or pilot approaches to information problems, such as the creation of mechanisms for outside groups, or for pooling of resources; and

(6) the creation of a congressional staff journal or other process for communication.

(d) The Commission shall make an annual progress report to the Speaker, and shall make such additional reports as may appear appropriate or as may be directed by the Speaker, incorporating interim and final recommendations and drafts of legislation to carry out such recommendations. The final report of the Commission shall be submitted no later than January 2, 1977. The study conducted pursuant to paragraph (b) (3) shall be completed no later than January 1, 1976.

(e) In carrying out its functions, the Commission may meet at such times and places as it deems necessary. A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

See the discussion on page 173 regarding the House Commission on Information and Facilities.

(f) Members and staff of the Commission shall be entitled to receive actual and necessary travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence.

(g) The Commission shall utilize the staff of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations to the maximum extent possible and shall appoint and provide for the compensation of such other staff as may be necessary for the performance of its functions.

(h) The contingent fund of the House is made available to carry out the purposes of this section.

OFFICE OF THE LAW REVISION COUNSEL

SEC. 205. (a) There is established in the House of Representatives an office to be known as the Office of the Law Revision Counsel, referred to hereinafter in this section as the "Office".

(b) The principal purpose of the Office shall be to develop and keep current an official and positive codification of the laws of the United States. The Office shall maintain impartiality as to issues of legislative policy to be determined by the House.

Office of the Law Revision Counsel

This new Office will develop and keep current an official and positive codification of U.S. laws.

The same provision was contained in H. Res. 988, as reported, and the functions of the Office are explained in the Committee report.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 52-55; H. Res. 988, reported, pp. 83-87; H. Res. 1248, pp. 46-50; and H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 87-89, 136-137.

(c) The functions of the Office shall be as follows:

(1) To prepare, and submit to the Committee on the Judiciary one title at a time, a complete compilation, restatement, and revision of the general and permanent laws of the United States which conforms to the understood policy, intent, and purpose of the Congress in the original enactments, with such amendments and corrections as will remove ambiguities, contradictions, and other imperfections both of substance and of form, separately stated, with a view to the enactment of each title as positive law.

(2) To examine periodically all of the public laws enacted by the Congress and submit to the Committee on the Judiciary recommendations for the repeal of obsolete, superfluous, and superseded provisions contained therein.

(3) To prepare and publish periodically a new edition of the United States Code (including those titles which are not yet enacted into positive law as well as those titles which have been so enacted), with annual cumulative supplements reflecting newly enacted laws.

(4) To classify newly enacted provisions of law to their proper positions in the Code where the titles involved have not yet been enacted into positive law.

See the statement on page 179 regarding the Office of the Law Revision Counsel.

(5) To prepare and submit periodically such revisions in the titles of the Code which have been enacted into positive law as may be necessary to keep such titles current.

(6) To prepare and publish periodically new editions of the District of Columbia Code, with annual cumulative supplements reflecting newly enacted laws, until such time as the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act becomes effective.

(7) To provide the Committee on the Judiciary with such advice and assistance as the committee may request in carrying out its functions with respect to the revision and codification of the Federal statutes.

(d) The management, supervision, and administration of the Office are vested in the Law Revision Counsel, who shall be appointed by the Speaker without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of the position. Any person so appointed shall serve at the pleasure of the Speaker.

See the statement on page 179 regarding the Office of the Law Revision Counsel.

(e) (1) With the approval of the Speaker, or in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Speaker, the Law Revision Counsel shall appoint such employees as may be necessary for the prompt and efficient performance of the functions of the Office. Any such appointment shall be made without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of the position. Any person so appointed may be removed by the Law Revision Counsel with the approval of the Speaker, or in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Speaker.

(2) (A) One of the employees appointed under paragraph (1) shall be designated by the Law Revision Counsel as Deputy Law Revision Counsel. During the absence or disability of the Law Revision Counsel, or when the office is vacant, the Deputy Law Revision Counsel shall perform the functions of the Law Revision Counsel.

(B) The Law Revision Counsel may delegate to the Deputy Law Revision Counsel and to other employees appointed under paragraph (1) such of his or her functions as he or she considers necessary or appropriate.

See the statement on page 179 regarding the Office of the Law Revision Counsel.

(f) The Law Revision Counsel shall be paid at a per annum gross rate not to exceed level IV of the Executive Schedule of section 5315 of title 5, United States Code; and members of the staff of the Office other than the Law Revision Counsel shall be paid at per annum gross rates fixed by the Law Revision Counsel with the approval of the Speaker or in accordance with policies approved by the Speaker, but not in excess of a per annum gross rate equal to level V of such schedule.

(g) In accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Speaker, the Law Revision Counsel is authorized to make such expenditures as may be necessary or appropriate for the functioning of the Office.

(h) Until such time as funds are appropriated by law to carry out the purpose of this section, the contingent fund of the House shall be available for such purpose.

See the statement on page 179 regarding the Office of the Law Revision Counsel.

REVIEW OF COMMITTEE JURISDICTION

SEC. 206. The House members of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations shall undertake and conduct a continuing study of the jurisdiction of the various standing committees of the House under Rule X of the Rules of the House and the relative workloads sustained by such committees as a result thereof, and periodically shall prepare for submission to and consideration by the Committee on Rules (and for possible submission by that committee to the full House) a report including any recommended changes in the Rules of the House which may be necessary or appropriate to effect a more equitable distribution of workload or a more rational combination of jurisdictional responsibilities. It is the sense of the House of Representatives that the House members of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations should work with the Senate members of such joint committee in an effort to rationalize the committee jurisdiction between the Houses.

Review of Committee Jurisdiction

H. Res. 988, as adopted, places the responsibility for conducting a continuing review of committee jurisdictions with the House members of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations. This proposal was part of H. Res. 988, as reported. The Hansen amendment added a requirement that the House members of the joint committee work with the Senate members "in an effort to rationalize the committee jurisdiction between the Houses."

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, p. 56; H. Res. 988, as reported, p. 87; H. Res. 1248, p. 50; and H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 76-77, 137.

TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING PROVISIONS

SEC. 207. (a) Clause 2 of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by striking out "clause 22 of Rule XI" and inserting in lieu thereof "clause 4 (a) of Rule XI".

(b) Clauses 3 and 4 of Rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be inapplicable to the extent they are inconsistent with clause 5 of Rule X (as added by section 102 of this resolution).

(c) Nothing in clause 6 (c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives (as amended by section 401 of this resolution), or in any other rule or provision of law, shall prevent the employees referred to in H. Res. 746, Ninetieth Congress, H. Res. 1015, Ninetieth Congress, and the third paragraph of H. Res. 8, Ninety-third Congress, from continuing to be eligible for pay at a rate not in excess of the minimum rate of pay in effect for one pay level above that of the employees (referred to in clause 6 (a) (1) of such rule) to whom such clause applies.

(d) (1) The provisions of Rules X and XI of the House of Representatives (as amended by this resolution) are modified to the extent applicable by the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

Technical and Conforming Provisions

Subsection (a) of this section is the same as H. Res. 988, as reported.

Subsection (b) of this section is the same as H. Res. 988, as reported. It makes clear that certain provisions of Rule XXII of the House Rules dealing with bill referral are superceded by clause 5 of the new Rule X (added by Sec. 102 of the resolution) to the extent they are inconsistent with such clause.

Subsection (c) makes it clear that certain leadership employees who are presently entitled to compensation at one level above that of the top committee employees will continue to be eligible.

Subsections (d) and (e) are added to make certain that the intent of the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is construed as part of the rules and not found inconsistent therewith.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 56-57; H. Res. 988, as reported, pp. 87-88; H. Res. 1248, pp. 50-51; H. Rept. 93-916, Part II, pp. 137-138; Congressional Record, October 8, 1974, pp. H10106-10107.

(2) Terms used in the Rules of the House of Representatives (as amended by this resolution) with respect to the Committee on the Budget, and with respect to other entities and procedures involved in the congressional budget process, shall to the extent applicable have the meanings given them by the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

COMPILATION OF THE PRECEDENTS

SEC. 208. The Speaker is authorized and directed to complete the Compilation of the Precedents of the House of Representatives by January 1, 1977, and prepare an updated compilation of such precedents every two years thereafter. Copies of the Compilation of Precedents shall be printed in sufficient quantity to be available to every Member and the standing committees of the House of Representatives.

Compilation of the Precedents

H. Res. 988, as adopted, requires the Speaker to complete the compilation of the House precedents by January 1, 1977, and update them every two years thereafter. A sufficient quantity of the documents are to be printed to be available to Members and committees. This provision was added by the Hansen amendment to H. Res. 988, as adopted.

Citations

H. Res. 988, as adopted, pp. 57-58; H. Res. 1248, pp. 52-53.

Appropriations

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
Appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government.	None.	Congressional Budget Act provisions. Recission authority for appropriations contained in Appropriation Acts. Transfer authority.	Appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government. Congressional Budget Act provisions. Recission authority for appropriations contained in Appropriation Acts. Transfer authority.

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Armed Services

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
<p>Armed services procurement. Civil defense. Common defense. Foreign and military intelligence. Foreign military aid. Military academies. Military administration. Military housing. Military installations. Military operations. Military personnel and dependents. Military programs. Military R. & D. Military security. Selective service. Stockpiles and reserves, including naval petroleum and oil shale reserves.</p>	<p>Military dependent's education (Education and Labor).</p>	<p>Special oversight: Arms control and disarmament. Military dependents' education.</p>	<p>Armed services procurement. Civil defense. Common defense. Foreign and military intelligence. Foreign military aid. Military academies. Military administration. Military housing. Military installations. Military operations. Military personnel and dependents, except education of military dependents. Military programs. Military R. & D. Military security. Selective service. Stockpiles and reserves including naval petroleum and oil shale reserves. Special oversight: Arms control and disarmament. Military dependents education.</p>

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Banking, Currency and Housing (formerly Banking and Currency)

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
Banks and banking. Coins and coinage. Commodity Credit Corporation. Currency. Economic stabilization and de- fense production measures. Export controls. Government lending. Housing and urban development. Insurance. International financial and mone- tary institutions. International trade. Money and credit. Small business. Urban mass transit.	Commodity Credit Corporation (Agriculture). Export controls (Foreign Affairs). International trade (Foreign Affairs). Nursing home construction (Commerce and Health). Small business (Small Business). Urban mass transit (Public Works and Transportation).	Renegotiation (Ways and Means). International financial, monetary organizations (Foreign Affairs)	Banks and banking. Coins and coinage. Currency. Economic stabilization and de- fense production measures. Government lending. Housing urban development. Insurance. International financial and mone- tary institutions and organiza- tions. Money and credit. Renegotiation.

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Budget

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
None.			Jurisdiction, as contained in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and added by floor amendment to H. Res. 988.

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Commerce and Health (formerly Interstate and Foreign Commerce)

Present jurisdiction.	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
Civil aviation. Communications. Consumer protection. Energy regulation. Energy R.&D. (partial). Environment. Environmental R.&D. (partial). Health. Inland waterways. Insurance. Regulatory agencies. Securities and exchanges. Surface transportation. Time. Trading with the enemy. Weather.	Civil aviation except R.&D. (Public Works and Transportation). Civil aviation R.&D. (Science and Technology). Energy R.&D. (Science and Technology). Environmental R.&D. (Science and Technology). Surface transportation, except railroads, railroad labor and related regulatory functions (Public Works and Transportation). Trading with the enemy (Foreign Affairs). Weather (Science and Technology).	Biomedical R.&D. (Science and Technology). Health care and facilities, except payroll deductions (Ways and Means). Nursing home construction (Banking and Currency).	Biomedical R.&D. Communications. Consumer protection. Energy regulation. Environment (clean air, clean drinking water, solid waste disposal, noise). Health care and facilities (except health care supported by payroll deductions). Inland waterways. Insurance. Nursing home construction. Railroads. Regulatory agencies, including railroads but not including other transportation agencies. Securities and exchanges. Time.

District of Columbia

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
Adulteration of food and drugs. All measures relating to the municipal affairs of the District of Columbia in general, other than appropriations. Federal City College. Incorporation and organization of societies. Insurance, executors, administrators, wills, and divorce. Municipal and juvenile courts. Municipal code and amendments to the criminal and corporation laws. Public health, and safety, sanitation, and quarantine regulations. Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium (shared with Public Works). Taxes and tax sales.	None.	St. Elizabeth's Hospital (Education and Labor).	Adulteration of food and drugs. All measures relating to the municipal affairs of the District of Columbia in general, other than appropriations. Federal City College. Incorporation and organization of societies. Insurance, executors, administrators, wills, and divorce. Municipal and juvenile courts. Municipal code and amendments to the criminal and corporation laws. Public health, and safety, sanitation, and quarantine regulations. Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium (shared with Public Works). St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Taxes and tax sales.

Education and Labor

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
<p>Aging and the elderly. Agricultural labor. Arts and humanities. Child labor. Convict labor and goods. Economic opportunity. Education and library facilities. Equal employment opportunities. Equal fair employment practices. Foreign labor (contract). Freedmens Hospital. Gallaudet College. Health and safety of miners. Howard University. Intergovernmental personnel. International education. Labor-management relations. Labor standards. Labor statistics. Manpower. Mediation and arbitration.</p>	<p>International Education (Foreign Affairs). Intergovernmental Personnel (Post Office and Civil Service). St. Elizabeths Hospital (District of Columbia).</p>	<p>Food programs for children in schools (Agriculture). Indian education (Interior and Insular Affairs). Military dependents' education. Work incentive programs (Ways and Means). Special oversight: Domestic education programs and student assistance in the jurisdiction of other committees, co-ordination of all education programs.</p>	<p>Aging and the elderly. Agricultural labor. Arts and humanities. Child labor. Convict labor and goods. Economic opportunity. Education and library facilities. Equal employment opportunities. Equal fair employment practices. Food programs for children in schools. Foreign labor (contract). Freedmens Hospital. Gallaudet College. Health and safety of miners. Howard University. Indian education. Labor-management relations. Labor standards. Labor statistics. Manpower.</p>

<p>Occupational safety and health. Office of Economic Opportunity. Pension plans. Preschool, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education. School lunch programs. Special educational programs. St. Elizabeth's Hospital. U.S. Employees' Compensation Commission. VISTA and domestic portion of ACTION. Vocational education. Vocational rehabilitation. Wages and hours. Workmen's compensation.</p>	<p>Mediation and arbitration. Military dependents' education. Occupational safety and health Office of Economic Opportunity. Overseas education for dependents of military and civilian employees. Pension plans. Preschool, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education. Special educational programs. U.S. Employees' Compensation Commission. VISTA and domestic portion of ACTION. Vocational education. Vocational rehabilitation. Wages and hours. Work incentive programs. Workmen's compensation. Special oversight: Domestic education programs and student assistance in the jurisdiction of other committees, coordination of all education programs.</p>
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Foreign Affairs

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
<p>American National Red Cross. Arms control and disarmament. Diplomatic service. Embassies, legations abroad. Encouragement of international trade. Foreign economic and security assistance. Foreign loans. Foreign military intervention. Foreign policy agency authorizations. Foreign policy of United States. International boundaries. International conferences, congresses.</p>	<p>International financial, monetary organizations (Banking, Currency and Housing). International fishing agreements (Merchant Marine and Fisheries).</p>	<p>International commodity agreements; export controls (Banking and Currency; Ways and Means). International education (Education and Labor). International trade (Banking and Currency). Public Law 480, other than domestic production (Agriculture). Trading with the enemy (Commerce and Health). Special oversight: Customs administration. Intelligence activities relating to foreign policy. International financial and monetary institutions. International fishing agreements.</p>	<p>American National Red Cross. Arms control and disarmament. Diplomatic service. Embassies, legations abroad. Encouragement of international trade. Foreign economic and security assistance. Foreign loans. Foreign military intervention. Foreign policy agency authorizations. Foreign policy of United States. International boundaries. International commodity agreements (except sugar); export controls. International conferences, congresses. International education.</p>

International environmental agreements.
International financial, monetary organizations.
International fishing agreements (partial).
Neutrality.
Protection of business investments abroad.
Protection of U.S. citizens abroad; expatriation.
U.N. and affiliated organizations.

International environmental agreements.
International trade.
Neutrality.
Protection of business investments abroad.
Protection of U.S. citizens abroad; expatriation.
Public Law 480, other than domestic production.
Trading with the enemy.
U.N. and affiliated organizations.
Special oversight: Customs administration.
Intelligence activities related to foreign policy.
International financial and monetary institutions.
International fishing agreements.

Government Operations

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
Executive reorganizations. Intergovernmental relationships. Budget and accounting. Freedom of information. Federal procurement. Comptroller General. Economy and efficiency of Government activities. General Services Administration. Evaluation of legislative reorganization.	None.	General revenue sharing (Ways and Means). National Archives (Post Office and Civil Service).	Executive reorganizations. Intergovernmental relationships. Budget and accounting. Freedom of information. Federal procurement. Comptroller General. Economy and efficiency of Government activities. General Services Administration. Evaluation of legislative reorganization. National Archives. General revenue sharing.

House Administration

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
Botanic Gardens. Campaign financing. Committee investigative funds. Congressional Record. Contingent fund appropriations. Federal elections. Hatch Act. House employees. House information systems, administration of. House restaurant. Library of Congress. Measures relating to office space assignment. Member allowances. Printing. Smithsonian Institution.	Hatch Act (Post Office and Civil Service).	Select committees on: Restaurant, management and administration of. Parking, assignment of.	Botanic Gardens. Campaign financing. Committee investigative funds. Congressional Record. Contingent fund appropriations. Federal elections. House employees. House information systems, administration of. House restaurant, management and administration of. Library of Congress. Measures relating to office space assignment. Member allowances. Printing, assignment of. Smithsonian Institution.

Interior and Insular Affairs

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
Energy power administration. Energy R. & D. (partial). Environment, not including NEPA, clean air, clean water, solid waste, noise. Environmental R. & D. (partial). Indians. Irrigation and reclamation. Land-use planning. Minerals and energy fuels. Mining schools. National forests. National parks and recreational areas.	Energy R. & D. (Science and Technology). Environmental R. & D. (Science and Technology). Indian education (Education and Labor). Population and demography (Post Office and Civil Service).	Parks within District of Columbia (Public Works). Special oversight: All programs affecting Indians. Nonmilitary nuclear energy and R. & D. including disposal of nuclear waste.	Energy power administration. Environment, not including NEPA, clean air, clean water, solid waste, noise. Indians, except education. Irrigation and reclamation. Land-use planning. Minerals and energy fuels. Mines and mining. Mining schools. National forests. National parks and recreational areas. Parks within District of Columbia. Public lands. Territories. Water and power resources. Wilderness areas. Wildlife refuges. Special oversight: All programs affecting Indians. Nonmilitary nuclear energy and R. & D. including disposal of nuclear waste.

Internal Security

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
Communist activities. Internal security. Obstructing Government authority.	None.	None.	Communist activities. Internal security. Obstructing Government authority. Opposing Government authority. Overthrow of Government. Revolutionary organizations. Subversive activities.

Judiciary

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
Administrative law. Bankruptcy. Citizenship. Civil rights. Claims against the United States. Congressional matters. Constitutional law, Federal, generally. Courts, Federal. Crime and criminal justice. Government relations. Holidays and celebrations, Federal. International law. Interstate compacts (excluding some water and oil compacts). Justice, administration of. Monopoly and improper trade practices. National corporation charters. Outer continental shelf minerals and leasing. Patents, trademarks, and copy-rights. State and territorial boundaries. Statutes, Federal, revision, and codification of.	Holidays and celebrations (Post Office and Civil Service).	None.	Administrative law. Bankruptcy. Citizenship. Civil rights. Claims against the United States. Congressional matters. Constitutional law, Federal, generally. Courts, Federal. Crime and criminal justice. Government relations. International law. Interstate compacts (excluding some water and oil compacts). Justice, administration of. Monopoly and improper trade practices. National corporation charters. Outer continental shelf minerals and leasing. Patents, trademarks, and copy-rights. State and territorial boundaries. Statutes, Federal, revision, and codification of.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
Coast Guard. Coastal zone management. Deepwater ports (shared). Energy R. & D. (partial). Environmental R. & D. (partial). Fishing and fisheries. International fishing agreements (partial). International maritime conventions and shipping regulations. Maritime matters. Merchant marine. National environmental policy. Oceanography. Panama Canal. Wildlife and wildlife refuges.	Energy R. & D. (Science and Technology). Environmental R. & D. (Science and Technology).	International fishing agreements (Foreign Affairs).	Coast Guard. Coastal zone management. Deepwater ports (shared). Fishing and fisheries. International fishing agreements. International maritime conventions and shipping regulations. Maritime matters. Merchant marine. National environmental policy. Oceanography. Panama Canal. Wildlife and wildlife refuges.

Post Office and Civil Service

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
Census and collection of statistics generally. Federal Civil Service. Franking privilege. National Archives. Ocean mail. Pneumatic-tube service. Postal savings banks. Postal service. Railway mail service. Status of officers and employees of the United States including their compensation, classification, and retirement.	National Archives (Government Operations).	Hatch Act (House Administration). Holidays and celebrations (Judiciary). Intergovernmental personnel (Education and Labor). Population and demography (Interior).	Census and collection of statistics generally. Federal Civil Service. Franking privilege. Hatch Act. Holidays and celebrations. Intergovernmental personnel. Ocean mail. Pneumatic-tube service. Population and demography. Postal savings banks. Postal service. Railway mail service. Status of officers and employees of the United States including their compensation, classification, and retirement.

Public Works and Transportation (formerly Public Works)

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
Disaster relief. Energy R. & D. (partial). Environmental R. & D. (partial). Flood control. Highways and highway safety. Parks within District of Columbia. Public buildings and grounds. Regional development. Relocation assistance. Rivers and harbors TVA. Water power. Water quality.	Energy R. & D. (Science and Technology). Environmental R. & D. (Science and Technology). Parks within District of Columbia (Interior and Insular Affairs). fairs).	Civil aviation, except R. & D. (Commerce and Health). Surface transportation, except railroads, railroad labor and related regulatory functions (Commerce and Health). Urban mass transit (Banking, Currency and Housing). Water transportation subject to the jurisdiction of the ICC (Commerce and Health).	Civil aviation, except R. & D. Disaster relief. Flood control. Highways and highway safety. Public buildings and grounds. Regional development. Relocation assistance. Rivers and harbors. Surface transportation except railroads, railroad labor and related regulatory functions. TVA. Urban mass transit. Water power. Water quality. Water transportation subject to the jurisdiction of the ICC.

Rules

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Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
<p>Committee investigative authority resolutions.</p> <p>Final adjournment of Congress.</p> <p>Order of business in the House.</p> <p>Recess of Congress.</p> <p>Reorganization of Congress.</p> <p>Rules and joint rules of the House (other than financial disclosure and official conduct).</p>	<p>Committee investigative authority resolutions.</p>	<p>Emergency waivers under Congressional Budget Act.</p>	<p>Emergency waivers under Congressional Budget Act.</p> <p>Final adjournment of Congress.</p> <p>Order of business in the House.</p> <p>Recess of Congress.</p> <p>Reorganization of Congress.</p> <p>Rules and joint rules of the House (other than financial disclosure and official conduct).</p>

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Science and Technology (formerly Science and Astronautics)

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
<p>Measurement.</p> <p>Research and development.</p> <p>Science.</p> <p>Science fellowships, scholarships and grants.</p> <p>Science policy.</p> <p>Scientific centers.</p> <p>Scientific measurements and observations.</p> <p>Scientific programs.</p> <p>Scientific resources including manpower.</p> <p>Space, exploration and control of.</p> <p>Space programs.</p> <p>Standardization of weights and measures, metric system, measurement.</p> <p>Technology.</p> <p>Technology assessment.</p>	<p>Biomedical R. & D. (Commerce and Health).</p>	<p>Civil aviation R. & D. (Commerce).</p> <p>Energy R. & D., except for non-military nuclear. (Commerce, Interior, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Public Works).</p> <p>Environmental R. & D. (Commerce, Interior, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Public Works).</p> <p>Weather (Commerce).</p> <p>Special oversight: All nonmilitary R. & D.</p>	<p>Scientific R. & D.</p> <p>Astronautical R. & D.</p> <p>Civil aviation R. & D.</p> <p>Energy R. & D. except nuclear energy.</p> <p>Environmental R. & D.</p> <p>Science fellowships, scholarships and grants.</p> <p>Science programs and policy.</p> <p>Scientific centers.</p> <p>Scientific resources, including manpower.</p> <p>Space exploration, control and programs.</p> <p>Standardization of weights and measures, metric system, measurement.</p> <p>Technology.</p> <p>Technological transfer.</p> <p>Technology assessment.</p> <p>Weather.</p> <p>Special oversight: All nonmilitary R. & D.</p>

Small Business (formerly Select Committee on Small Business)

216

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
Oversight of laws, programs, and Government activities involving small business.	None.	Small business assistance (Banking and Currency). Small business financial aid (Banking and Currency). Small business participation in Federal procurement and Government contracts. (Banking and Currency).	Small business assistance. Small business financial aid. Small business in Federal procurement and Government contracts. Special oversight: Laws, programs, and Government activities affecting small business.

Standards of Official Conduct

217

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
Campaign expenditures (House only). Code of Official Conduct. Financial disclosure. Lobbying.	None.	None.	Campaign expenditures (House only). Code of Official Conduct. Financial disclosure. Lobbying.

Veterans' Affairs

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
Veterans' Affairs which includes veterans': Compensation, education, training, employment, health programs, housing, and insurance.	None.	None.	Veterans' Affairs which includes veterans': Compensation, education, training, employment, health programs, housing, and insurance.

Ways and Means

Present jurisdiction	Losses	Gains	Jurisdiction as adopted
Export controls (partial). Foundations and charitable trusts. General revenue sharing. International commodity agreements (partial). National health insurance. Public debt. Social Security: OASDI, health, public assistance, unemployment compensation, Work incentive programs. Tariffs. Trade. Transportation trust funds.	Export controls (Foreign Affairs). General revenue sharing (Government Operations). Health and health facilities not supported by payroll taxes (Commerce and Health). International commodity agreements (Foreign Affairs). Renegotiation (Banking, Currency and Housing). Work incentive programs (Education and Labor).		Foundations and charitable trusts National health insurance supported by payroll tax. Public debt. Social Security: OASDI, public assistance, unemployment compensation, health care and facilities supported by payroll deductions. Tariffs. Taxes. Trade, except export controls and international commodity agreements. Transportation trust funds.