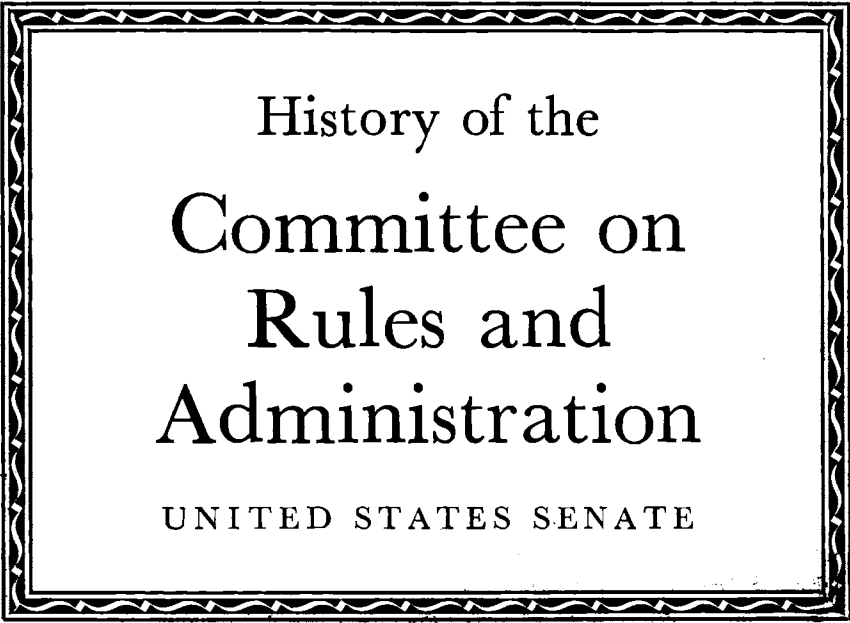


A decorative rectangular border with a repeating geometric pattern of small triangles and lines, enclosing the title text.

History of the
Committee on
Rules and
Administration

UNITED STATES SENATE



History of the Committee on Rules and Administration

UNITED STATES SENATE

Prepared by
Floyd M. Riddick, Parliamentarian Emeritus of the Senate
with the assistance of
Louise M. McPherson, Research Assistant

AUGUST 2, 1979.—Ordered to be printed with illustrations

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

CLAIBORNE PELL, Rhode Island, *Chairman*

HOWARD W. CANNON, Nevada

MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon

ROBERT C. BYRD, West Virginia

HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., Tennessee

HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.,

JOHN TOWER, Texas

New Jersey

RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER,

WENDELL H. FORD, Kentucky

Pennsylvania

DENNIS DeCONCINI, Arizona

WILLIAM McWHORTER COCHRANE, *Staff Director*

GERALD W. SIEGEL, *Chief Counsel*

THOMAS K. DECKER, *Minority Staff Director*

JACK L. SAPP, *Professional Staff Member*

(II)

96TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. RES. 209

[Report No. 96-268]

Authorizing the printing of a compilation of materials entitled "History of the Committee on Rules and Administration", as a Senate document.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 27 (legislative day, JUNE 21), 1979

Mr. PELL, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported the following original resolution; which was ordered to be placed on the calendar

AUGUST 2 (legislative day, JUNE 21), 1979

Considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Authorizing the printing of a compilation of materials entitled "History of the Committee on Rules and Administration", as a Senate document.

- 1 *Resolved*, That a compilation of materials entitled "His-
- 2 tory of the Committee on Rules and Administration", pre-
- 3 pared by Floyd M. Riddick with the assistance of Louise M.
- 4 McPherson, be printed, with illustrations, as a Senate docu-
- 5 ment, and that there be printed one thousand seven hundred

1 additional copies of such document for the use of that
2 committee.

3 SEC. 2. The document specified in section 1 of this reso-
4 lution shall be printed and bound with a paperback cover of
5 the style, design, and color as the Committee on Rules and
6 Administration shall direct.

CONTENTS

	Page
I. Introduction	1
II. Rules Committee—A brief sketch of its development.....	5
A. History before becoming a standing committee.....	5
B. History after becoming a standing committee until 1946.....	29
C. History after 1946.....	55
1. Changes in rules by the 1946 Reorganization Act affect- ing the role of the committee and the jurisdiction thereof	55
2. Development of committee jurisdiction under the rules.....	72
(a) Legislative matters considered by the com- mittee	72
(b) Nominations referred to and considered by the committee since 1946.....	75
(c) Administrative matters handled by com- mittee	75
(d) Committee rules of procedure.....	78
III. Membership	127
A. Chairmen of the standing committee.....	127
B. Special committees to revise or reexamine rules.....	128
C. Select Committee on Revision of the Rules.....	129
D. Standing Committee on Rules.....	130
E. Committee on Rules and Administration.....	140
F. Standing committee (listed alphabetically).....	146
G. States represented on committee by numbers of Senators and years of combined service.....	150
H. Staff directors of committee since 1876.....	152



COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP 1979—(from right to left) Senators Dennis DeConcini; Wendell H. Ford; Harrison A. Williams, Jr.; Robert C. Byrd; Howard W. Cannon; Claiborne Pell, *Chairman*; Mark O. Hatfield; Howard H. Baker, Jr.; John Tower; and Richard S. Schweiker

I. INTRODUCTION

All legislative bodies need rules to follow if they are to transact business after an orderly fashion. Legislatures must have established rules if they are to operate fairly, efficiently, and expeditiously.

Mr. Jefferson wrote in his *Manual of Parliamentary Practice* that whether the rules "be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be an uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency, and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body."¹

The first Senate understood this and on the next day² after a quorum of the Senators appeared and took their oath of office, a special committee was created to "prepare a system of rules for conducting business." The committee consisting of Senators Ellsworth (Conn.), Lee (Va.), Strong (Mass.), Maclay (Pa.), and Bassett (Del.) was appointed on April 7, 1789, and on April 13, it filed a report which "was read, and ordered to lie until tomorrow, for consideration." The following day the report was read again, but consideration thereof was put over until April 15. On April 16, the new set of rules, consisting of 19, was adopted, but on April 18, another rule, numbered XX, not reported by the committee, was adopted.

The members of this first committee were qualified for their task; all five were lawyers with experience in various legislative bodies. Senators Ellsworth, Strong, and Bassett, in addition to their other legislative experiences, were members of the Federal Convention. Mr. Lee had been President of the Continental Congress as well as a member of other legislative bodies, and Mr. Maclay had served in the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly.

Other special committees, to revise or reexamine the Senate rules, and to recommend changes therein, were created from time to time until April 17, 1867. On this date a committee of three Senators was

¹ Quoted from the 1801 edition, printed in Washington, D.C.

² The Senate was first called to order on March 4, 1789, but a quorum was not present. The Senate adjourned from day to day without transacting any business—except to agree on communicating with the absent Senators to request their presence—until April 6, 1789, when a quorum appeared.

appointed "to revise the rules of the Senate, and to report thereon early in the next session." This committee became known as the Select Committee on the Revision of the Rules and as such was a continuous committee until December 9, 1874, when it was designated as a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Rules.

From 1789, when the first committee was appointed, until 1867, the beginning of a continuous committee on rules, the Senate created nine special committees to revise the rules of the Senate, but only seven³ filed reports to the Senate, and pursuant to such reports during that time, the Senate adopted three general revisions of its rules, none of which were at the beginning of a new session. During that same period, the Senate occasionally amended its existing rules and adopted various procedural orders, some or most of which were included in the body of the rules when each next general revision was adopted.

The select committee begun in 1867, consisting of three Senators, was directed by resolution adopted on April 13, "to revise the rules of the Senate, and to report thereon early in the next session." The committee filed its report, which was ordered printed, on February 21, 1868, and the Senate adopted this general revision of its rules on March 25, 1868.

On December 21, 1874, the Senate adopted a resolution instructing the standing Committee on Rules "to consider the propriety of revising and reclassifying the rules of the Senate," and that it report accordingly at the earliest day practicable. The committee made its first report on March 2, 1875, which was ordered printed and recommitted. On July 14, 1876, the committee filed another report on rules revision; the Senate proceeded to consider this report on December 18, 1876, which it recommitted on the same day. On December 26, 1876, the Committee filed another report which was ordered to lie on the table. The Senate began consideration of this report on January 15, 1877, and after three days of consideration and the adoption of various amendments, the revision of the rules was adopted on January 17, 1877.

On March 2, 1883, the Senate adopted a resolution instructing the standing Committee on Rules "to sit during the recesses of Congress, at Washington or elsewhere, for the purpose of revising, codifying, and simplifying the rules of the Senate." On December 10 of that year, a report was submitted, which the Senate began to consider on December 13, and continued with from time to time until January 11, 1884, when another general revision of the rules was adopted.

On May 10, 1976, the Senate adopted Senate Resolution 156 (submitted by Mr. Byrd, the majority leader) to authorize and direct the Committee on Rules and Administration to prepare a revision of the Standing Rules of the Senate. On November 7, 1979, a report was filed

³ One report did not propose a general revision—only amendments to three of the existing rules.

pursuant to the above resolution in the form of Senate Resolution 274 (submitted by Mr. Robert C. Byrd for himself and Mr. Baker, the minority leader), to revise and modernize the Standing Rules of the Senate without substantive change in Senate procedure and to incorporate therein certain other rules of the Senate. The resolution was called up on November 14, 1979, and passed by a vote of 97 to 0, after a brief discussion thereon.

Between 1884 and 1979, many changes were made in the rules of the Senate and its procedure. The history of these changes has been piecemeal. Some amendments to the rules were proposed by the Rules Committee in the form of resolutions reported by that committee and adopted by the Senate; some resolutions amending the rules in various ways were submitted, considered, and passed immediately or soon thereafter without reference to a committee; some changes were made by the Senate agreeing to unanimous consent requests to that effect; precedents and practices of the Senate since 1884 have had a great effect on the rules and procedure; and some changes were made by a combination of the above methods. For example, one of the most controversial provisions of the changes in the Senate rules since 1884, includes the cloture rule. The Committee on Rules reported S. Res. 195 on May 16, 1916, to amend Rule XXII to provide for a cloture procedure. It was debated but did not come to a vote. On March 7, 1917, the Senate having been called into special session, Senator Martin of Virginia, submitted a resolution (S. Res. 5) to provide for a cloture procedure, which was similar to the resolution reported by the committee; it was adopted on March 8, 1917. A number of amendments have been made to this rule— some reported and adopted and some submitted, called up for consideration without reference to a committee, and adopted. The so-called post-cloture amendment to rule XXII, adopted in 1979, was called up without reference and adopted, but the Committee on Rules and Administration had reported a resolution in the previous Congress containing a section therein that was very similar to the resolution adopted in 1979.

II. RULES COMMITTEE—A BRIEF SKETCH OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

A. HISTORY OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES ON RULES BEFORE THE CREATION OF A STANDING COMMITTEE ON RULES

The Senate first convened on March 4, 1789, without a quorum (only 8 Senators appeared) and without any rules. It was not until April 6 that a quorum of the membership appeared; during the interim the Senate adjourned from day to day without transacting any business except acting on proposed communications to absent members requesting their attendance. On April 7, a special committee to prepare and propose a system of rules was created (*Journal*, p. 10), as follows:

Ordered, That Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Lee, Mr. Strong, Mr. Maclay, and Mr. Bassett, be a committee to prepare a system of rules to govern the two Houses in cases of conference, and to take under consideration the manner of electing Chaplains, and to confer thereupon with a committee of the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the same committee prepare a system of rules for conducting business in the Senate.

This committee performed its assignment and filed a report on April 13, 1789, proposing 19 rules for conducting business in the Senate. The report was adopted on April 16, 1789, which gave the Senate the following 19 rules (*Journal*, p. 13) :

The report of the committee appointed to determine upon rules for conducting business in the Senate, was agreed to. Whereupon,

Resolved, That the following rules, from No. I, to XIX, inclusive, be observed.

I. The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries.

II. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any printed paper while the journals or public papers are reading, or when any member is speaking in any debate.

III. Every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place, and when he has finished, shall sit down.

IV. No member shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate.

V. When two members rise at the same time, the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases the member first rising shall speak first.

VI. No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded.

VII. When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President, or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the President, before the same shall be debated.

VIII. While a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received unless for an amendment, for the previous question, or for postponing the main question, or to commit it, or to adjourn.

IX. The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the Chair shall be: "Shall the main question be now put?" And if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.

X. If a question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided.

XI. When the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare, openly and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

XII. One day's notice at least shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill.

XIII. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second, or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise.

XIV. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee.

XV. All committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice.

XVI. When a member shall be called to order, he shall sit down until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, without debate; but, if there be a doubt in his mind, he may call for the sense of the Senate.

XVII. If a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

XVIII. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums shall be proposed, the question shall be taken on the highest sum first.

XIX. No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained.

Two days later (April 18) the Senate adopted the following motion, giving the Senate a total of 20 rules (*Journal*, p. 14):

On motion, *Resolved*, That the following be subjoined to the standing orders of the Senate:

XX. Before any petition or memorial, addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President, or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer.

After the first session of the First Congress, a considerable number of orders and resolutions to study a particular rule or a general revision of the rules were adopted before the Rules Committee became a standing committee. This review will concern itself only with the creation of special committees which were concerned with a general revision of the rules as opposed to those created to explore a certain procedure, or particular operations of the Senate. There were more special committees created to study general revisions of the rules than there

were general revisions adopted; some of them never filed a report and others filed reports which were rejected.

During the entire history of the Senate, only seven general revisions of the rules since 1789 have been adopted, namely: March 26, 1806; January 3, 1820; February 14, 1828; March 25, 1868; January 17, 1877; January 11, 1884; and November 14, 1979. The last three revisions were considered and reported by the standing Committee on Rules before being adopted by the Senate.

After 1789, the first select committee created for study of a general revision of the rules occurred on November 1, 1791, when the Senate adopted the following order:

Ordered, That Messrs. Burr, Butler, and Robinson, be a committee to revise the rules, and report such alterations and additions as may be necessary.¹ This committee never filed a report.

Again on March 5, 1802, the Senate adopted a motion as follows (*Journal*, p. 188):

Ordered, that Messrs. Dayton, Morris, and Baldwin be a committee to revise the rules for conducting business in the Senate and to report such alterations and amendments as in their opinion may be necessary.

There is no record of a report filed by this special committee.

On January 10, 1806, the Senate adopted the following motion:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the rules for conducting business in the Senate of the United States, and report to the Senate such alterations and amendments, if any, as they shall judge proper.

Ordered, that Messrs. Anderson, Tracy, Baldwin, Bradley, and Adams be the committee.²

Mr. Anderson, on March 13, 1806, filed a report on behalf of the committee which was first considered by the Senate on March 18, 1806, and after further consideration of the proposed rules on March 21 and 26,³ and agreeing to further amendments, the first general revision of Senate rules was adopted, as follows:

The Senate resumed the amendments reported to the rules for conducting business in the Senate, and having agreed to further amendments,

The rules were adopted, as follows:

1. The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries.

2. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspapers, while the journals or public papers are reading, or when any member is speaking in any debate.

3. Every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place; and, when he has finished, shall sit down.

¹ See *Journal*, p. 335 for that date.

² See *Journal*, p. 18 for that date.

³ See *Journal*, pp. 65-68 for that date.

4. No member shall speak more than twice in any one debate, on the same day, without leave of the Senate.

5. When two members rise at the same time, the President shall name the person to speak ; but in all cases the member first rising shall speak first.

6. No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded.

7. When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the President, before the same shall be debated.

8. While a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received unless for an amendment, for postponing the question, or to commit it, or to adjourn ; and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and decided without debate.

9. If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided.

10. When the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reason he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

11. One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill.

12. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed ; and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second, or third ; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise : And all resolutions, to which a concurrence of the House of Representatives is requisite, or which may grant money out of the contingent, or any other fund, shall be treated, in all respects, in the introduction and form of proceedings on them in the Senate, in a similar manner with bills.

13. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee.

14. All committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. But when any subject or matter shall have been referred to a select committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature, may on motion, be referred to such committee.

15. When a member shall be called to order, he shall sit down until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not ; and every question of order shall be decided by the President without debate ; but if there be a doubt in his mind, he may call for the sense of the Senate.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

17. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums shall be proposed, the question shall be taken on the highest sum first.

18. No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made, as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient ; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of Senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session after the hour has arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.

19. All bills, on a second reading, shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in a committee of the whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate, agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered. And in the absence of the Vice President, when the Senate consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as if they were in committee of the whole, the President, pro tempore, may call a member to fill the chair during the time the Senate shall remain in committee of the whole; which chairman is hereby vested, during said time, with all the powers of the President, pro tempore, were he to remain in the chair.

20. Before any petition or memorial, addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer.

21. When a question has been once made, and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order, after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of possession of the Senate, nor after the usual message shall have been sent from the Senate, announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day in which the vote was taken, or within the three next days of actual session of the Senate thereafter.

22. At the commencement of each session, a committee, consisting of three members, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of possession of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal.

23. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper, presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journals.

24. The proceedings of Senate, when they shall act in their executive capacity, shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

25. The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a committee of the whole, shall be entered on the journals as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true and accurate account of the proceedings.

26. The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals.

27. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared and, during the discussion of such motion, the doors shall remain shut.

28. No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatsoever within the doors of the Senate chamber to present any petition, memorial, or address, or to hear any such read.

29. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously endorse the final determination of the Senate thereon.

30. Messages sent from the House of Representatives by their Clerk shall be received at the bar by the Secretary, and by him be delivered to the President of the Senate.

31. When the Senate are equally divided, the Secretary shall take the decision of the President.

32. Extracts from the Executive record are not to be furnished but by special order.

33. All bills, after the first reading, shall be printed for the use of the Senate.

34. When nominations shall be made in writing by the President of the United States to the Senate, a future day shall be assigned, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise, for taking them into consideration. When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate chamber, the President of the Senate shall have a chair on the floor, be considered as the head of the Senate, and his chair shall be assigned to the President of the United States. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the President of the Senate and Senators shall attend at the place appointed. The Secretary of the Senate shall also attend to take the minutes of the Senate.

35. All questions shall be put by the President of the Senate, either in the presence or absence of the President of the United States; and the Senators shall signify their assent or dissent by answering, *viva voce*, aye or no.

36. All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate shall be, by the members thereof, kept inviolably secret; and all treaties which may hereafter be laid before the Senate shall also be kept secret until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.

37. Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify, the whole or any part shall be received. Its second reading shall be for consideration, and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be, "Shall these words stand as part of the article?" And in every of the said cases the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the house, and questions be again severally put thereon for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two thirds for whatever is retained or inserted. The votes so confirmed shall, by the house, or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification, with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative, as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to.

38. When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who votes on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.

39. Messengers are introduced in any state of business, except while a question is putting, while the yeas and nays are calling, or while the ballots are calling.

40. When an amendment to be proposed to the constitution is under consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall not be requisite to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, being short of the final question.

This set of rules, as reported, amended, and adopted, included practically all orders and resolutions relating to the conduct of the busi-

ness of the Senate agreed to between April 16, 1789 (date of adoption of the first set of rules) and March 26, 1806, but rule IX, relating to the previous question, adopted in the first set of rules was omitted.

Another proposed revision of the rules was attempted in 1814 but never came to fruition. On September 21, 1814, a committee consisting of Messrs. Bledsoe, Giles, Varnum, Bibb, and Brown, "to revise the standing rules of the Senate, with leave to report such amendments and additions thereto as they may deem expedient," was appointed. On the following day, Mr. Bledsoe, filed a report, which was considered and amended on September 23, 1814, but further consideration was postponed several times until October 4 of that year, when the report was rejected.⁴

On December 15, 1819, another resolution to create a committee "to arrange and report the rules for conducting the business in the Senate, and rules hitherto practiced on by the two Houses of Congress," was considered and agreed to, and a committee of three was appointed as follows: Messrs. Burrill, Gaillard, and Macon. On the following day, another resolution was agreed to which supplemented the first resolution:

Resolved, That the select committee appointed to revise and report the rules of the Senate be authorized to propose such amendments to those rules as they may think proper to be adopted.⁵

A report by the committee was filed on December 27, 1819. The proposed rules were considered on December 30, 1819, but further consideration was postponed until January 3, 1820, which after some amendments thereto, were revised and adopted, as follows:⁶

1. The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall be made in the entries.

2. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper, while the journals or public papers are reading, or when any member is speaking in any debate.

3. Every member when he speaks shall address the chair, standing in his place, and when he has finished shall sit down.

4. No member shall speak more than twice, in any one debate, on the same day, without leave of the Senate.

5. When two members rise at the same time, the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases the member first rising shall speak first.

6. When a member shall be called to order, he shall sit down until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the President without debate; but, if there be a doubt in his mind, he may call for the sense of the Senate.

⁴ See *Journal* for dates mentioned at pp. 528, 529, and 532. No copies of the proposed rules are available.

⁵ See *Journal*, pp. 27-28 for these dates.

⁶ See *Journal*, pp. 50, 51, 60, for these dates; and pp. 61-67 for rules.

7. If the member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

8. No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate, without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the sergeant-at-arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made, as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour has arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.

9. No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded.

10. When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President, or any member, delivered in at the table, and read, before the same shall be debated.

11. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.

12. If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided.

13. In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

14. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, and without debate.

15. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have the preference in the orders of the day, and no motion on any other business shall be received, without special leave of the Senate, until the former is disposed of.

16. When the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reason he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

17. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared; and, during the discussion of such motion, the doors shall remain shut.

18. No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons, whatsoever, within the doors of the Senate chamber, to present any petition, memorial, or address, or to hear any such read.

19. When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative, or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order, unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of actual session of the Senate thereafter.

20. When the Senate are equally divided, the Secretary shall take the decision of the President.

21. All questions shall be put by the President of the Senate, either in the presence or absence of the President of the United States, and the Senators shall signify their assent or dissent, by answering, *viva voce*, aye or no.

22. The Vice President, or President of the Senate *pro tempore*, shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

23. Before any petition or memorial, addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer.

24. One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill; and all bills, after the first reading, shall be printed for the use of the Senate.

25. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second, or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise. And all resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, or to which the approbation and signature of the President may be requisite, or which may grant money out of the contingent, or any other fund, shall be treated, in all respects, in the introduction and form of proceedings on them, in the Senate, in a similar manner with bills.

26. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read; after which it may be referred to a committee.

27. All bills on a second reading shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in committee of the whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered. And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in committee of the whole, the Vice President, or President *pro tempore*, may call a member to fill the chair, during the time the Senate shall remain in committee of the whole; and the chairman so called shall, during such time, have the powers of a President *pro tempore*.

28. The final question upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?" And no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendment, or motion, unless by unanimous consent of the members present: but it shall at all times be in order before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, to move its commitment, and should such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, shall be again read a second time, and considered as in committee of the whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put.

29. The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals.

30. The following standing committees, to consist of five members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on Foreign Relations.

A Committee on Finance.

A Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

A Committee on Military Affairs.

A Committee on the Militia.

A Committee on Naval Affairs.

A Committee on Public Lands.

A Committee on Indian Affairs.

A Committee of Claims.

A Committee on the Judiciary.

A Committee on the Post-office and Post roads.

A Committee on Pensions.

A Committee on the District of Columbia.

A Committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.

And a Committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of possession of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal.

31. All committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. But when any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee.

32. When nominations shall be made in writing by the President of the United States to the Senate, a future day shall be assigned, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise, for taking them into consideration. When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber, the President of the Senate shall have a chair on the floor, be considered as the head of the Senate and his chair shall be assigned to the President of the United States. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the President of the Senate and Senators shall attend at the place appointed. The Secretary of the Senate shall also attend to take the minutes of the Senate.

33. Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify, the whole, or any part, shall be received. Its second reading shall be for consideration; and, on a subsequent day when it shall be taken up, as in committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words; in which last case, the question shall be, "Shall these words stand as part of the article?" and in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House, and questions shall be again severally put thereon for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requirng, in like manner, a concurrence of two-thirds, for whatever is retained or inserted; the votes so confirmed shall, by the House, or committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification, with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case, the question shall be, "Shall these words stand part of the resolution?" And, in both cases, the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative, as well as, on the final question, to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to.

34. When an amendment to be proposed to the Constitution is under consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall not be requisite to

decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, being short of the final question.

35. When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who votes on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.

36. All confidential communications, made by the President of the United States, to the Senate, shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.

37. All information or remarks, touching or concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the President to office, shall be kept secret.

38. When acting on confidential or executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons, except the Secretary, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Door-Keeper, or, in his absence, the assistant door-keeper.

39. Extracts from the Executive record are not to be furnished but by special order.

40. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journal, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper, presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journal.

41. No paper or document shall be printed for the use of the Senate, without special order, except reports of committees of the Senate, messages from the President of the United States, and communications from the heads of departments.

42. The proceedings of the Senate, when they shall act in their Executive capacity, shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

43. The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a committee of the whole, shall be entered on the journal as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true and accurate account of the proceedings.

44. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously endorse the final determination of the Senate thereon.

45. Messengers are introduced in any state of business, except while a question is putting, while the yeas and nays are calling, or while the ballots are counting.

The above revision of the code of rules included major orders and resolutions altering the Senate procedure, which had been adopted since the last general revision adopted in 1806.

The next revision of the standing rules was set into motion on December 18, 1827, when the Senate agreed to the following motion:

Resolved, That a Select Committee, to consist of five members, be appointed to revise and arrange the rules of the Senate, and to report the same, with such amendments as they may deem proper.

Ordered, That Mr. Ridgely, Mr. Ruggles, Mr. King, Mr. Macon, and Mr. Foot be the committee.⁷

The committee filed its report on December 27,⁸ and on January 4, 1828, the Senate began consideration of its recommendations, but

⁷ See *Journal*, p. 48, for 20th Cong., 1st sess.

⁸ See *Journal*, p. 60.

further action thereon was postponed until February 11, 1828; after three days of consideration and action on various amendments another revision of the rules was adopted February 14, 1828, as follows:⁹

Rules for conducting business in the Senate of the United States

1. The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall be made in the entries.

2. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper, while the journals or public papers are reading, or when any member is speaking in any debate.

3. Every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place, and when he has finished shall sit down.

4. No member shall speak more than twice, in any one debate, on the same day, without leave of the Senate.

5. When two members rise at the same time, the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases *the member who shall first rise and address the chair, shall speak first.*

6. When a member shall be called to order *by the President, or a Senator, he shall sit down; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and the President may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order.*

7. If the member be called to order *by a Senator*, for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

8. No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate, without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the sergeant-at-arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made, as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour has arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.

9. No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded.

10. When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced in writing, if desired by the President, or any member, delivered in at the table, and read, before the same shall be debated.

11. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.

12. If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided.

13. In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

14. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, and without debate.

⁹ See *Journal*, pp. 148, 151, 160.

15. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have the preference in the *special* orders of the day.

16. When the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reason he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

17. When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question, in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.

18. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion, the doors shall remain shut.

19. No motion shall be deemed in order, to admit any person or persons whatsoever within the doors of the Senate Chamber, to present any petition, memorial, or address, or to hear any such read.

20. When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof: but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order, unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of actual session of the Senate thereafter.

21. When the Senate are equally divided, the Secretary shall take the decision of the President.

22. All questions shall be put by the President of the Senate, either in the presence or absence of the President of the United States, and the Senators shall signify their assent or dissent, by answering aye or no.

23. The Vice-President, or President of the Senate pro tempore, shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

24. Before any petition or memorial, addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer.

25. One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill; and all bills reported by a Committee, shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate: but, no other paper or document shall be printed for the use of the Senate, without special order.

26. Every bill shall receive three readings, previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second, or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise. And all resolutions, proposing amendments to the Constitution, or to which the approbation and signature of the President may be requisite, or which may grant money out of the Contingent, or any other fund, shall be treated, in all respects, in the introduction and form of proceedings on them, in the Senate, in a similar manner with bills: and all other resolutions shall lie on the table one day for consideration, and also reports of Committees.

27. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read; after which it may be referred to a committee.

28. All bills on a second reading shall first be considered by the Senate, in the same manner as if the Senate were in committee of the whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate, agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered. And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in committee of the whole, the Vice-President, or President pro tempore, may call a member to fill the chair, during the time the Senate shall remain in committee of the whole; and the chairman so called shall, during such time, have the powers of a President, pro tempore.

29. The final question, upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?" and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendment, or motion, unless by unanimous consent of the members present: but it shall at all times be in order, before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, shall be again read a second time, and considered as in committee of the whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put.

30. The special orders of the day shall not be called by the Chair before one o'clock, unless otherwise directed by the Senate.

31. The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals.

32. The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in committee of the whole, shall be entered on the journal as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true and accurate account of the proceedings; but every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journal, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, shall also be inserted on the journal.

33. The following standing committees, to consist of five members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on Foreign Relations.

A Committee on Finance.

A Committee on Commerce.

A Committee on Manufactures.

A Committee on Agriculture.

A Committee on Military Affairs.

A Committee on the Militia.

A Committee on Naval Affairs.

A Committee on Public Lands.

A Committee on Private Land Claims.

A Committee on Indian Affairs.

A Committee of Claims.

A Committee on the Judiciary.

A Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

A Committee on Pensions.

A Committee on the District of Columbia.

A Committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.

And a Committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of pos-

session of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal.

34. In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed, by *ballot*, severally, to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a *standing committee*. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee.

35. *When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee, and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put.*

36. When nominations shall be made in writing by the President of the United States to the Senate, a future day shall be assigned, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise, for taking them into consideration. When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber, the President of the Senate shall have a chair on the floor, be considered as the head of the Senate, and his chair shall be assigned to the President of the United States. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the President of the Senate and Senators shall attend at the place appointed. The Secretary of the Senate shall also attend to take the minutes of the Senate.

37. Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify, the whole or any part, shall be received. Its second reading shall be for consideration, and on a subsequent day; when it shall be taken up, as in committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words; in which last case, the question shall be, "Shall these words stand as part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House, and questions shall be again severally put thereon for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring, in like manner, a concurrence of two-thirds, for whatever is retained or inserted; the votes so confirmed, shall, by the House, or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification, with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when everyone shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case, the question shall be, "Shall these words stand as part of the resolution?" And in both cases, the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative, as well as, on the final question, to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to.

38. All confidential communications, made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.

39. All information or remarks, touching or concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the President to office, shall be kept secret.

40. When acting on confidential or executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons, except the Secretary, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper, or, in his absence, the Assistant Door-keeper.

41. The proceedings of the Senate, when they shall act in their executive capacity, shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

42. Extracts from the Executive Record are not to be furnished but by special order.

43. When an amendment to be proposed to the constitution is under consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall not be requisite to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, being short of the final question.

44. When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who votes on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.

45. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously endorse the final determination of the Senate thereon.

46. Messengers are introduced in any state of business, except while a question is putting, while the yeas and nays are calling, or while the ballots are counting.

47. The presiding officer of the Senate shall have the regulation of such parts of the Capitol and of its passages, as are or may be set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers.

48. The Secretary of the Senate, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper, and the Assistant Door-keeper, shall be chosen on the second Monday of the first session of the 21st Congress, and on the same day of the 1st session of every succeeding Congress.

The above revision also included the major changes in procedure which had been adopted by the Senate since the last general revision.

In 1846, another special committee to revise the rules was created and appointed, as follows, but no report by the committee was filed:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to revise the rules for conducting business in the Senate of the United States, and to inquire and make a report to the Senate whether any, and, if any, what amendments are necessary or expedient for the orderly and convenient despatch of business.

On July 2, 1846, the Vice President, by order of the Senate, appointed the committee, as follows: Mr. Haywood, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Sevier, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Atherton.¹⁰

Another committee of three "to take into consideration the rules of the Senate, and report such amendments to the existing rules as may be deemed necessary" was created and appointed in 1856 and it filed a report, which recommendations were amended and agreed to in the same year, but the report proposed amendments to only three of the standing rules, not a general revision.¹¹

The last special committee created solely for the purpose of recommending a general revision of the rules before the Rules Committee

¹⁰ See *Journal*, pp. 370, 384 of 29th Cong., 1st sess.

¹¹ See *Journal*, pp. 254, 387, 395-396 of the 34th Cong., 1st sess.

became a standing committee, was created on April 17, 1867, when the Senate adopted a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to revise the rules of the Senate and report thereon early in the next session.¹²

This committee, which became known as the Select Committee to Revise the Rules of the Senate, filed a report on February 21, 1868, and the Senate considered these recommendations off and on from March 3, 1868, until March 25, 1868, when the next general revision of the rules was adopted, as follows:¹³

Resolved, That the following be the standing rules for conducting the business of the Senate:

1. The presiding officer having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall be made in the entries. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the senators duly chosen and sworn.

2. No senator shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper, while the journals or public papers are reading, or when any senator is speaking in any debate.

3. Every senator when he speaks shall address the Chair, standing in his place, and when he has finished shall sit down.

4. No senator shall speak more than twice, in any one debate, on the same day, without leave of the Senate, which question shall be decided without debate.

5. When two senators rise at the same time, the presiding officer shall name the person to speak; but in all cases the senator who shall rise first and address the Chair shall speak first.

6. If any senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the presiding officer shall, or any senator may, call to order; and when a senator shall be called to order by the presiding officer, or a senator, he shall sit down and shall not proceed without leave from the Senate. And every question of order shall be decided by the presiding officer, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and the presiding officer may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order. But when an appeal shall be taken from the decision of the presiding officer, any subsequent question of order, which may arise before the decision of such appeal by the Senate, shall be decided by the presiding officer without debate, and every appeal therefrom shall also be decided at once and without debate.

7. If a senator be called to order by another for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the presiding officer may be better able to judge of the matter.

8. No senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent senators, as the majority of such senators present shall agree, at the expense of such absent senators, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient, and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate, at the legal time

¹² This resolution was first submitted April 13, 1867, but was agreed to on April 17, 1867. See *Journal*, pp. 203, 206, of 40th Cong., 1st sess.

¹³ See *Journal*, pp. 339-347 of the 40th Cong., 2d sess.

of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour has arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.

9. No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded.

10. When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the presiding officer or any senator, delivered in at the table, and read, before the same shall be debated; and any motion may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment, or ordering of the yeas and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without leave of the Senate.

11. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but—
to adjourn;

to proceed to the consideration of executive business;

to lay on the table;

to postpone indefinitely;

to postpone to a day certain;

to commit; or

to amend;

which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged; and motions to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, and to lie on the table, shall be decided without debate, and motions to take up or proceed to the consideration of any question shall be determined without debate upon the merits of the question proposed to be considered.

12. If the question in debate contain several points, any senator may have the same divided; but, on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

13. In filling up blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

14. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, and without debate.

15. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special orders of the day.

16. When the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the senators present, each senator called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon a call of the Senate, the names of the senators shall be called alphabetically.

17. When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question, in pursuance of the above rule, no senator shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the Chair.

18. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a senator, require secrecy, the presiding officer shall direct the gallery to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

19. No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person whatsoever within the doors of the Senate chamber to present any petition, memorial, or address, or to hear any such read.

20. When a question has been made and carried in the affirmative or negative, whether previously reconsidered or not, it shall be in order for any senator of the

majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, announcing their decision, except a resolution confirming or rejecting a nomination by the President; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order, unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of actual session of the Senate thereafter; but a motion to reconsider a vote upon a nomination shall always, if the resolution announcing the decision of the Senate has been sent to the President, be accompanied by a motion requesting the President to return the same to the Senate. When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the senators present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any senator who votes on that side which prevailed in the question may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes. But no motion to reconsider a vote upon a motion to reconsider shall be in order at any time.

21. When the Senate are equally divided, the President may announce his vote upon the question.

22. All questions shall be put by the presiding officer of the Senate, either in the presence or absence of the President of the United States, and the senators shall signify their assent or dissent by answering *aye* or *no*.

23. The presiding officer of the Senate shall have the right to name a senator to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

24. After the journal is read the presiding officer shall lay before the Senate messages from the President, reports from the executive departments, and bills and joint resolutions, or other messages from the House of Representatives. He shall then call for—

Petitions and memorials;

Reports of committees;

The introduction of bills;

Joint resolutions;

Resolutions;

all which shall be received and disposed of in such order, unless unanimous consent shall be otherwise given; and every petition or memorial, or other paper, shall be referred, of course, without putting a question for that purpose, unless the reference is objected to by a senator at the time such petition, memorial, or other paper is presented. And before any petition or memorial, addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the presiding officer or a senator, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer.

25. One day's notice at least shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill or joint resolution; and all bills and joint resolutions reported by a committee shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate, and also all reports of committees, unless otherwise ordered; but no other paper or document shall be printed for the use of the Senate without special order.

26. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the presiding officer shall give notice at each whether it be the first, second, or third; which reading shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise. And all resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, or to which the approbation and signature of the President may be requisite, or which may grant money out of the contin-

gent or any other fund, shall be treated, in all respects, in the introduction and form of proceeding on them in the Senate in a similar manner with bills; and all other resolutions shall lie on the table one day for consideration, and also reports of committees.

27. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee.

28. All bills and joint resolutions on a second reading shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in Committee of the Whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered.

29. The final question upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, or constitutional amendment originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received for discussion at a third reading of any bill, resolution, or amendment, unless by unanimous consent of the senators present; but it shall at all times be in order, before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, or constitutional amendment, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, or constitutional amendment shall be again read a second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put. Whenever a private bill is under consideration it shall be in order to move, as a substitute for it, a resolution of the Senate referring the case to the Court of Claims.

30. No amendment proposing additional appropriations shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law or some act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session, or moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or in pursuance of an estimate from the head of some of the departments; and no amendment shall be received whose object is to provide for a private claim, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation. All amendments to general appropriation bills reported from committees of the Senate proposing new items of appropriation shall, one day before they are offered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and all general appropriation bills shall be referred to the said committee.

31. When the hour shall arrive for the consideration of a special order, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to take it up, unless the unfinished business of the preceding day shall be under consideration;

When two or more subjects shall have been specially assigned for consideration, they shall take precedence according to the order of time at which they were severally assigned, and such order shall at no time be lost or changed except by the direction of the Senate;

When two or more subjects shall have been assigned for the same hour, the subject first assigned for that hour shall take precedence; but special orders shall always have precedence of general orders, unless such special orders shall be postponed by direction of the Senate;

No bill, joint resolution, or other subject, shall be made a special order for a particular day and hour without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present.

32. The titles of bills and joint resolutions, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journal.

33. The proceedings of the Senate shall be entered on the journal as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true and accurate account of the proceedings; but every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journal, and

a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper, presented to the Senate, shall also be inserted on the journal.

34. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise :

- A Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of seven senators ;
 - A Committee on Finance, to consist of seven senators ;
 - A Committee on Appropriations, to consist of seven senators ;
 - A Committee on Commerce, to consist of seven senators ;
 - A Committee on Manufactures, to consist of five senators ;
 - A Committee on Agriculture, to consist of five senators ;
 - A Committee on Military Affairs, to consist of seven senators ;
 - A Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of seven senators ;
 - A Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of seven senators ;
 - A Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to consist of seven senators ;
 - A Committee on Public Lands, to consist of seven senators ;
 - A Committee on Private Land Claims, to consist of five senators ;
 - A Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of seven senators ;
 - A Committee on Pensions, to consist of seven senators ;
 - A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to consist of five senators ;
 - A Committee on Claims, to consist of seven senators ;
 - A Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of seven senators ;
 - A Committee on Patents, to consist of five senators ;
 - A Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of five senators ;
- who shall have power also to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives ;
- A Committee on Territories, to consist of seven senators ;
 - A Committee on the Pacific Railroad, to consist of nine senators ;
 - A Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of seven senators ;
- A Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of three senators, to whom shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate, or creating a charge on the same ;
- A Committee on Printing, to consist of three senators, to whom shall be referred every question on the printing of documents, reports, or other matter transmitted by either of the executive departments, and all memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, together with all other matter the printing of which shall be moved, excepting bills originating in Congress, resolutions offered by any senator, communications from the legislatures or conventions lawfully called of the respective States, and motions to print by order of the standing committees of the Senate ; motions to print additional numbers shall likewise be referred to said committee ; and when the report shall be in favor of printing additional numbers, it shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost ; the said committee shall also supervise and direct the procuring of maps and drawings accompanying documents ordered to be printed ;
- A Committee on Engrossed Bills, to consist of three senators, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, and resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate ; and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Senate, who shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed ;
- A Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three senators, who, or some one of whom, shall forthwith present all enrolled Senate bills to the President in person, for his signature, and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate.

35. In the appointment of the standing committees the Senate will proceed, by ballot, to appoint severally the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee, but a plurality of votes shall elect the other members thereof. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice.

36. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put.

37. When nominations shall be made by the President of the United States to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate. Nominations neither approved nor rejected during the session at which they are made shall not be acted upon at any succeeding session without being again made by the President; and if the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment or recess shall be returned to the President, and shall not be afterwards acted upon, unless again submitted to the Senate by the President; and all motions pending to reconsider a vote upon a nomination shall fall on such adjournment or recess; and the Secretary of the Senate shall thereupon make out and furnish to the heads of departments and other officers the list of nominations rejected or not confirmed, as required by law. When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate chamber for the consideration of executive business, the presiding officer of the Senate shall have a chair on the floor, be considered as the head of the Senate, and his chair shall be assigned to the President of the United States. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the presiding officer of the Senate and the senators shall attend at the place appointed, with the necessary officers of the Senate.

38. When a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time, when no motion in respect to it shall be in order except to refer it to a committee or to print it in confidence for the use of the Senate. Its second reading shall be for consideration, and shall be on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in Committee of the Whole and be considered by articles, when amendments may be proposed; but when amendments are reported by a committee they shall be first acted on, after which other amendments may be proposed; and when through, the whole proceedings had as in Committee of the Whole shall be reported to the Senate, when the question shall be, if the treaty be amended, "Will the Senate concur in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole?" and the amendments may be taken separately or in gross as the Senate may elect, after which new amendments may be proposed. The decisions thus made shall be reduced to the form of a resolution of ratification, with or without amendments, as the case may be, which shall be proposed on a subsequent day, unless by unanimous consent the Senate determine otherwise, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, the question on which shall be proposed and taken as in the case of amendments to the article. And on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to, the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present shall be requisite to

determine it in the affirmative, but all other motions and questions thereon shall be decided by a majority vote.

39. All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate shall be by the senators and the officers of the Senate kept secret, and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate, and all remarks and proceedings thereon, shall also be kept secret until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.

40. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any persons nominated by the President to office shall be kept a secret; but the fact that a nomination has been made shall not be regarded as a secret.

41. When acting on confidential or executive business, the chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary of the Senate, the principal or executive clerk, the Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper, the assistant doorkeeper, and such other officers as the presiding officer shall think necessary; and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

42. The legislative proceedings, the executive proceedings, and the confidential legislative proceedings of the Senate, shall be kept in separate books.

43. Nominations approved or definitely acted on by the Senate shall not be returned by the Secretary of the Senate to the President until the expiration of the time limited for making a motion to reconsider the same, or while a motion to reconsider is pending, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. The President of the United States shall, from time to time, be furnished with an authenticated transcript of the executive records of the Senate, but no further extract from the executive journal shall be furnished, except by special order; and no paper, except original treaties, transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, or any executive officer, shall be returned or delivered from the office of the Secretary of the Senate, without an order of the Senate for that purpose.

44. When an amendment to be proposed to the Constitution is under consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present shall not be requisite to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, being short of the final question.

45. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously indorse the final determination of the Senate upon bills and other papers communicated.

46. Messengers may be introduced in any state of business, except while a question is putting, while the yeas and nays are calling, or while the ballots are counting.

47. No person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate, while in session, except as follows, viz: The officers of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives and their Clerk, the President of the United States and his private secretary, the heads of departments, ministers of the United States and foreign ministers, ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents of the United States, ex-senators, senators elect, judges of the Supreme Court, and governors of States and Territories.

48. The presiding officer of the Senate shall have the regulation and control of such parts of the Capitol, and of its passages, as are or may be set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers.

49. Whenever a claim is presented to the Senate and referred to a committee, and the committee report that the claim ought not to be allowed, and the report be adopted by the Senate, it shall not be in order to move to take the papers from the files for the purpose of referring them at a subsequent session, unless the claimant shall present a memorial for that purpose, stating in what respect

the committee have erred in their report, or that new evidence has been discovered since the report, and setting forth the new evidence in the memorial.

50. Any senator or officer of the Senate who shall disclose the secret or confidential business or proceedings of the Senate shall be liable, if a senator, to suffer expulsion from the body, and if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate, and to punishment for contempt.

51. The oaths or affirmations prescribed by the Constitution and by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, to be taken and subscribed before entering upon the duties of office, shall be taken and subscribed by every senator in open Senate before entering upon his duties. They shall also be taken and subscribed in the same way by the Secretary of the Senate; but the other officers of the Senate may take and subscribe them in the office of the Secretary.

52. At the second, or any subsequent, session of a Congress, the legislative business of the Senate which remains undetermined at the close of the next preceding session of that Congress, shall be resumed and proceeded with in the same manner as if no adjournment of the Senate had taken place; and all subjects referred to committees, and not reported upon at the close of a session of Congress, shall be returned to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and be by him retained until the next succeeding session of that Congress, when they shall be returned to the several committees to which they had been previously referred.

53. No motion to suspend, modify, or amend the rules, or any thereof, shall be in order, except on one day's notice in writing, specifying the rule to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof. But any rule may be suspended by unanimous consent, except the seventeenth rule, which shall never be suspended. A motion to suspend, or to concur in a resolution of the House of Representatives to suspend, the 16th and 17th joint rules, or either of them, shall always be in order, be immediately considered, and be decided without debate.

This same select committee which reported the 1868 revision of the rules was continued into the third session of the 40th Congress, when the Senate on January 25, 1869, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to report any modification or change of the rules of the Senate and the joint rules which may be deemed necessary for the proper action of the Senate in conducting the public business.

Ordered, That the said committee be appointed by the President pro tempore.

The President pro tempore appointed Mr. Anthony, Mr. Pomeroy, and Mr. Edmunds.¹⁴

No report was filed in that Congress by this committee and another motion, as follows, was made and agreed to on March 5, 1869, the first session of the 41st Congress, to continue this select committee:

Ordered, That a select committee, to consist of three members be appointed by the Chair to revise the rules of the Senate.

The Vice President appointed Mr. Anthony, Mr. Pomeroy, and Mr. Edmunds.¹⁵

On March 5, 1869, a resolution to amend the rules relative to Indian Treaties, was submitted and on the following day after some con-

¹⁴ *Journal*, 40th Cong., 3d sess., p. 346.

¹⁵ *Journal*, 41st Cong., 1st sess., p. 11.

sideration thereof, the Senate, on motion, referred this resolution to this Select Committee to Revise the Rules of the Senate.¹⁶ Other matters were referred to this select committee in both 1869 and 1870, and the committee made some reports to the Senate thereon. Thus, the procedure had been established of having a rules committee to which matters would be referred, studied, and reported.¹⁷

B. HISTORY AFTER BECOMING A STANDING COMMITTEE

This select committee created in 1867 to revise the rules of the Senate was continued from session to session or Congress to Congress until December 9, 1874, when, by the adoption of a resolution it became a standing committee of the Senate entitled: Committee on Rules. The resolution adopted reads as follows:

*Resolved, That there be added to the standing committees of the Senate a committee to be known as the Committee on Rules, to consist of three Members.*¹⁸

The continuation of this select committee, first created on April 17, 1867, and until it became a standing committee, was accomplished by the adoption of a resolution appointing members to the committee or a resolution to continue such a committee; in fact, the membership of this committee remained the same from its creation in 1867 until 1871; and from that date until it became a standing committee there were only two changes except in 1873, when a completely new membership was appointed which also became the membership of the new standing committee.

On December 21, 1874, a resolution was submitted and unanimously agreed to as follows:

*Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be instructed to consider the propriety of revising and reclassifying the rules of the Senate, and that they report accordingly at the earliest day practicable.*¹⁹

A report was filed by the committee, pursuant to the above instructions on March 2, 1875, and then ordered printed and recommitted.

Another report was filed July 14, 1876, "accompanied by a set of standing rules for conducting business of the Senate." The proposed standing rules were considered by the Senate on December 18, 1876, and after various amendments and changes were made, the report was again recommitted.

Still another report thereon was filed on December 26, 1876, but the Senate delayed consideration of the recommendations until January

¹⁶ See *Journal*, p. 15.

¹⁷ See *Journal*, pp. 11, 15, and 33 of 41st Cong., 1st sess.; *Journal*, pp. 305, 336 of 41st Cong., 2d sess.

¹⁸ See *Journal*, p. 28 of 43d Cong., 2d sess.

¹⁹ See *Journal*, p. 61 of 43d Cong., 2d sess.

15, 1877, and after three days of consideration, and the adoption of various amendments, a new general revision of the rules was adopted, as follows:²⁰

Resolved, That the following be the Standing Rules for conducting the business of the Senate:

1. The Presiding Officer having taken the chair, and a quorum (which shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn) being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall then be read, and any mistake made in the entries may be corrected. The reading of the Journal shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent; and when any motion shall be made to amend or correct the same, it shall be deemed a privileged question, and proceeded with until disposed of by the Senate.

2. If either at the commencement of any daily session of the Senate, or at any time during its daily sessions, a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll of Senators, and shall announce the result to the Senate; and these proceedings shall be without debate.

3. No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. Whenever it shall be ascertained that a quorum is not present, a majority of the Senators present may direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request, and, when necessary, to compel the attendance of the absent Senators, which order shall be determined without debate; and, pending its execution, and until a quorum shall be present, no motion, except a motion to adjourn, nor debate, shall be in order.

4. In the absence of the Vice-President, the Senate shall choose a President pro tempore, and the Presiding Officer shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

5. The proceedings of the Senate shall, briefly and accurately, be stated on the Journal. Messages of the President, in full; titles of bills and joint resolutions, and such parts as shall be affected by proposed amendments; every vote, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, shall be entered.

6. The legislative proceedings; the executive proceedings; the confidential legislative proceedings, and the proceedings when sitting as a Court of Impeachment, of the Senate, shall each be recorded in a separate book.

7. The presentation of the credentials of Senators-elect and other questions of privilege shall always be in order, except during the reading and correction of the Journal, while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and all questions and motions arising or made upon the presentation of such credentials shall be proceeded with until disposed of by the Senate.

8. The first hour of daily sessions shall be designated as the morning hour, during which the order of business shall be as follows:

First. After the Journal is read, the Presiding Officer shall lay before the Senate messages from the President, reports and communications from the heads of Departments, and other communications addressed to the Senate; and such bills, joint resolutions, and other messages from the House of Representatives as may remain upon his table from any previous day's session undisposed of.

Second. The Presiding Officer shall then call for, in the following order:
The presentation of petitions and memorials.

²⁰ See Journal, pp. 116 et seq. of 44th Cong., 2d sess.

Reports of the standing and select committees.

The introduction of bills and joint resolutions.

Concurrent and other resolutions.

Until the business of the morning hour shall have been concluded and so announced from the Chair, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the calendar shall be entertained by the Chair, unless by unanimous consent; and if such consent be given, the motion shall not be open to amendment, and shall be decided without debate upon the merits of the subject proposed to be taken up; nor shall the consideration of any subject taken up during the morning hour, except a motion to amend the Journal or a motion pertaining to the credentials of a Senator-elect or his admission to his seat, be extended, unless by unanimous consent, beyond the expiration of the morning hour.

If any portion of the morning hour shall remain after the call for resolutions, the Presiding Officer shall lay before the Senate, in their order, resolutions and concurrent resolutions introduced on any prior day, and the same may be proceeded with, but not beyond the expiration of the morning hour, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

9. Immediately upon the expiration of the morning hour, the Presiding Officer shall lay before the Senate the unfinished business at its last adjournment, which shall take precedence of the Special Orders, and shall be proceeded with until disposed of by the Senate.

10. Any subject or matter may, by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, be made a special order; and when the hour fixed for the consideration of a special order shall arrive, it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer to lay such special order before the Senate, unless there be unfinished business of the preceding day, in which case the unfinished business shall have precedence.

11. When two or more subjects shall have been made special orders for the same day and hour, they shall have precedence according to the order of time at which they severally were assigned; which order shall not be changed, unless by direction of the Senate.

12. Every special order shall, unless superseded by the unfinished business, be called up on the day and at the hour to which it was assigned; and, if not finally disposed of on that day, it shall then take its place upon the Calendar of Special Orders in the order of time at which it was made a special order, unless it shall become by adjournment the unfinished business.

13. At the expiration of the morning hour, if there shall be neither unfinished business nor special order, the Senate shall proceed with the Calendar of General Orders, unless it shall otherwise determine; and the subjects upon the Calendar of General Orders shall be taken up in the order in which they stand, and, if not finally disposed of, shall retain their respective positions on said Calendar until such final disposition. And in all cases where the Senate shall take up the Calendar of General Orders, and shall not have gone through therewith when the same shall be resumed, it shall be at the point which was reached when last under consideration.

14. Before any petition or memorial shall be received or read at the table, it shall be signed by the petitioner or memorialist, and a brief statement of its contents shall be made by the Senator or Presiding Officer presenting it. But no petition or memorial or other paper signed by citizens or subjects of a foreign power, unless the same be transmitted to the Senate by the President, shall be received.

Every petition or memorial shall be referred of course, without putting the question, unless objection be made by a Senator; in which case all motions for

the reception or reference of such petition, memorial, or other paper shall be put in the order in which the same shall be made, and shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions; but a motion to refer to a standing committee shall take precedence of a motion to refer to a select committee.

15. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, and without debate.

16. When the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the Senators present, each Senator, when his name is called, shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare, openly and without debate his assent or dissent to the question; and in taking the yeas and nays upon any question, the names of the Senators shall be called alphabetically.

17. When a Senator, being present and declining to vote when his name is called, shall be required to assign his reasons therefor, and shall so assign them, the Presiding Officer shall thereupon submit the question to the Senate: "Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?" which shall be decided without debate. And these proceedings shall be had after the roll shall have been called and before the result of the vote is announced; and any further proceedings by the Senate in reference thereto shall be after such announcement.

18. When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question, no Senator shall, under any circumstances whatever, be permitted to vote after the decision shall have been announced from the Chair; but a Senator may, for special reasons assigned by him, with the unanimous consent of the Senate, change or withdraw his vote after such announcement. No motion to suspend this rule shall be in order.

19. When the Senate shall be equally divided, the Vice-President may, by his vote, determine the question.

20. When a question has once been decided by a vote of the Senate, whether that vote be determined by a majority or by two-thirds of the Senate, any Senator voting on that side which prevailed may enter a motion or move for a reconsideration thereof, at any time on the same day on which the vote was taken, or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter; and all motions to reconsider shall be decided by a majority of the Senate.

When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order, or message upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate and been communicated to the House of Representatives, the motion to reconsider such vote shall be accompanied by a motion to request the House to return the same to the Senate; which last motion shall be acted upon immediately, and determined without debate, and, when determined in the negative, shall be held to be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

21. If the Senate shall refuse to reconsider a vote, or if, upon the reconsideration of a vote, it shall re-affirm its first decision of the question, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order, unless by unanimous consent. And every motion to reconsider a vote taken upon any amendment or other question connected with a subject under consideration shall be decided at once, and a motion to reconsider may be laid on the table without affecting the question in reference to which the same may be made, and, if carried, shall be held to be a final disposition of such motion.

22. One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill or joint resolution; but in the introduction of bills or joint resolutions on leave, such notice may be dispensed with, by unanimous consent.

23. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the Presiding Officer shall give notice at each reading whether

it be the first, second, or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise.

24. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been read twice; bills and joint resolutions introduced on leave, and bills and joint resolutions from the House of Representatives, shall be read once, and may be read twice, on the same day, if not objected to, for reference; but shall not be considered on that day, as in Committee of the Whole, nor debated, except for such reference, unless by unanimous consent.

25. Every bill and joint resolution reported from a committee, not having previously been read, shall be read once, and twice, if not objected to, on the same day, and be placed on the Calendar in the order in which the same may be reported; and every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave, and every bill and joint resolution of the House of Representatives which shall have received a first and second reading without being referred to a committee, shall, if objection be made to further proceeding thereon, also be placed on the Calendar.

26. All bills and joint resolutions which shall have received two readings shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in Committee of the Whole, after which they shall be reported to the Senate; and any amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall again be considered by the Senate, after which further amendments may be proposed. When a bill or resolution shall have been ordered to be read a third time, it shall not be in order to propose amendments, unless by unanimous consent, but it shall at all times be in order, before the final passage of any bill or resolution, to move its commitment; and when the bill or resolution shall again be reported from the committee, it shall be placed on the Calendar, and when again considered by the Senate, it shall be as in Committee of the Whole.

27. All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, except bills making appropriations for rivers and harbors, which shall be referred to the Committee on Commerce; and no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill, the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act, or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate; or proposed in pursuance of an estimate of the head of some one of the Departments.

28. All amendments to general appropriation bills moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add new items of appropriation, shall, at least one day before they are offered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and when actually proposed to the bill, no amendment proposing to increase the amount stated in such amendment shall be received; in like manner, amendments proposing new items of appropriation to river and harbor bills shall, before being offered, be referred to the Committee on Commerce; also amendments to bills establishing post-roads, proposing new post-roads, shall, before being offered, be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post-Roads.

29. No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill; nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject-matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate; and any

amendment to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill.

30. No amendment, the object of which is to provide for a private claim, shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment.

31. If the question in debate contain several propositions, any Senator may have the same divided, except a motion to strike out and insert, which shall not be divided; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor shall it prevent a motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion to strike out prevent a motion to strike out and insert. But pending a motion to strike out and insert, the part to be stricken out and the part to be inserted shall each be regarded for the purpose of amendment as a question; and motions to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence.

32. In filling blanks the largest sum and the longest time shall first be put.

33. All resolutions shall lie over one day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

34. Resolutions to which the approbation and signature of the President may be requisite, or which may grant money out of the contingent or any other fund, shall be treated in all respects in their introduction and form of proceeding in like manner with bills.

35. Resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution shall be treated in all respects, in their introduction and form of proceeding, in like manner with bills; but the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall not be requisite to decide any question on amendments, nor extending to the merits, being short of the final question on the passage of the resolution, except a motion to postpone indefinitely, which shall be decided by a vote of two-thirds; but upon a question of insisting upon or receding from an amendment of the Senate to a resolution of the House of Representatives, or upon the final question of agreeing to an amendment of the House to a resolution of the Senate, and also upon agreeing to the report of a committee of conference upon any resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution, the vote shall be determined by two-thirds of the Senators present.

36. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall, or any Senator may, call him to order; and when a Senator shall be so called to order, he shall sit down, and shall not proceed without leave of the Senate, which leave, if granted, shall be upon motion that he be allowed to proceed in order; which motion shall then be in order and be determined without debate.

37. If a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, upon, the demand of the Senator so called to order, or of any other Senator the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing.

38. The Presiding Officer shall name the Senator who is to speak, and in all cases the Senator who shall first rise and address the Chair shall speak first. No Senator shall speak to or interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent; and to obtain such consent he shall first address the Chair.

39. Every Senator, when he speaks, shall address the Chair, standing in his place; and no Senator shall speak more than twice upon any one question in debate on the same day without leave of the Senate, which shall be determined without debate.

40. A question of order may be raised at any state of the business, except when the Senate is dividing, and, when raised, shall be decided by the Presiding

Officer, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; or he may submit any question of order for the decision of the Senate.

41. When an appeal is taken from the decision of the Chair, any subsequent questions of order which may arise before that appeal shall be determined, likewise any appeal therefrom, shall be decided without debate. All appeals taken when a proposition not debatable is pending shall also be decided without debate; and any appeal may be laid on the table without prejudice to the pending proposition, and thereupon shall be held as affirming the decision of the Chair.

42. All questions shall be put by the Presiding Officer of the Senate, and before a motion be debated, it shall be seconded; and if desired by the Presiding Officer, or any Senator, it shall also be reduced to writing.

43. When a question is pending, no motion shall be received but—

To adjourn,

To adjourn to a day certain, or that, when the Senate adjourn, it shall be to a day certain,

To take a recess,

To proceed to the consideration of executive business,

To lay on the table,

To postpone indefinitely,

To postpone to a day certain,

To commit,

To amend;

which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged; and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

44. Any motion or resolution may be withdrawn or modified by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment, or ordering of the yeas and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without leave of the Senate.

45. When a bill or resolution is accompanied by a preamble, the question shall first be put on the bill or resolution; and then on the preamble, which may be withdrawn by the mover before an amendment of the same, or ordering of the yeas and nays; or it may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill or resolution, and shall be a final disposition of such preamble.

46. In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall proceed by ballot to appoint, severally, the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same. A majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee, but a plurality of votes shall appoint the other members thereof. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, unless otherwise ordered, and a plurality of votes shall appoint.

When the chairman of a committee shall resign or cease to serve on a committee, and the Presiding Officer be authorized by the Senate to fill the vacancy in such committee, unless specially otherwise ordered, it shall be only to fill up the number on the committee.

47. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on Privileges and Elections, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Finance, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Appropriations, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Commerce, to consist of nine Senators.

- A Committee on Manufactures, to consist of five Senators.
 - A Committee on Agriculture, to consist of five Senators.
 - A Committee on Military Affairs, to consist of nine Senators.
 - A Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of nine Senators.
 - A Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of seven Senators.
 - A Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to consist of nine Senators.
 - A Committee on Public Lands, to consist of nine Senators.
 - A Committee on Private Land-Claims, to consist of five Senators.
 - A Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of seven Senators.
 - A Committee on Pensions, to consist of seven Senators.
 - A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to consist of five Senators.
 - A Committee on Claims, to consist of nine Senators.
 - A Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of seven Senators.
 - A Committee on Patents, to consist of five Senators.
 - A Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of five Senators, who shall have power also to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.
 - A Committee on Territories, to consist of seven Senators.
 - A Committee on Railroads, to consist of eleven Senators.
 - A Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of seven Senators.
 - A Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States, to consist of five Senators.
 - A Committee on Education and Labor, to consist of nine Senators.
 - A Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, to consist of seven Senators.
 - A Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of three Senators, to which shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate, or creating a charge upon the same.
 - A Committee on Printing, to consist of three Senators, who shall have power also to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.
 - A Committee on the Library, to consist of three Senators, who shall have power also to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.
 - A Committee on Rules, to consist of three Senators.
 - A Committee on Engrossed Bills, to consist of three Senators, who shall examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate.
 - A Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three Senators, who shall have power also to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives, and who, or some one of whom, shall examine all bills or joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses, to see that the same are correctly enrolled, and, when signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States in person, and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate.
48. When motions are made for the reference of the same subject to a standing committee and to a select committee, the question shall first be put upon referring to a standing committee, and a motion simply to refer shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions.
49. The presentation of reports of Committees of Conference shall always be in order, except while the Journal is being read or a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and, when received, the question of proceeding to the consideration of the report shall immediately be put, and shall be determined without debate.

50. All reports of committees and motions to discharge a committee from the consideration of a subject, and all subjects from which a committee shall be discharged, shall lie one day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

51. Messages from the President of the United States or from the House of Representatives may be received at any state of business, except while the Senate is dividing, or while the Journal is being read, or while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending.

52. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously certify the determination of the Senate upon all bills, joint resolutions, and other resolutions which may be communicated to the House, or in which its concurrence may be requested; and he shall likewise certify and deliver to the President of the United States all resolutions and other communications which the Senate shall direct to be laid before him.

53. Every motion to print documents, reports, or other matter transmitted by either of the Executive Departments, or to print memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, or any other paper, except bills of the Senate or House of Representatives, resolutions submitted by a Senator, communications from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, and motions to print by order of the standing or select committees of the Senate, shall, unless the Senate otherwise order, be referred to the Committee on Printing. When a motion is made to commit with instructions, it shall be in order to add thereto a motion to print.

54. Motions to print additional numbers shall also be referred to the Committee on Printing; and, when the committee shall report in favor of printing additional numbers, the report shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost thereof; and when the cost of printing such additional numbers shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, the concurrence of the House of Representatives shall be necessary for the order to print the same.

55. Every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave or reported from a committee, and all bills and joint resolutions received from the House of Representatives, and all reports of committees, shall be printed, unless, for the dispatch of the business of the Senate, such printing may be dispensed with.

56. No memorial or other paper presented to the Senate, except original treaties finally acted upon by the Senate, shall be withdrawn from its files, except by order of the Senate. But when an act may pass for the settlement of any private claim, the Secretary is authorized to transmit to the officer charged with the settlement the papers on file relating to the claim.

57. No memorial or other paper, upon which an adverse report has been made, shall be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, unless copies thereof shall be left in the office of the Secretary.

58. Whenever a claim is presented to the Senate and referred to a committee, and the committee report that the claim ought not to be allowed, and the report shall have been agreed to by the Senate, it shall not be in order to move to take the papers from the files for the purpose of referring them at a subsequent session, unless the claimant shall present a memorial for that purpose, stating that new evidence has been discovered since the report, and setting forth the new evidence in the memorial.

59. At the second or any subsequent session of a Congress, the legislative business of the Senate which remained undetermined at the close of the next preceding session of that Congress shall be resumed and proceeded with in the same manner as if no adjournment of the Senate had taken place; and all subjects referred to committees and not reported upon at the close of a session of Con-

gress shall be returned to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and be retained by him until the next succeeding session of that Congress, when they shall be returned to the several committees to which they had previously been referred.

60. No person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate while in session, except as follows:

The officers of the Senate.

Members of the House of Representatives and their Clerk.

The President of the United States and his Private Secretary.

The heads of Departments.

Ministers of the United States.

Foreign ministers.

Ex-Presidents and Ex-Vice Presidents of the United States.

Ex-Senators and Senators-elect.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Governors of States and Territories.

General of the Army.

Admiral of the Navy.

Members of national legislatures of foreign countries.

Private secretaries of Senators, duly appointed in writing, and the Librarian of Congress.

61. No motion to suspend, modify, or amend any rule, or any part thereof, shall be in order, except on one day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof. Any rule, except the eighteenth, may be suspended without notice by the unanimous consent of the Senate; and the rule proposed to be suspended shall precisely and distinctly be stated. The eighteenth rule shall never be suspended under any circumstances whatever.

62. The Presiding Officer of the Senate shall have the regulation and control of such parts of the Capitol building, and of its corridors and passages, as are, or may be, set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

63. The oath or affirmation required by the Constitution and prescribed by the act of June 1, 1789, shall be taken in open Senate by each Senator before entering upon his duties; and he shall also take and subscribe in open Senate the oath or affirmation prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, or he shall take and subscribe the oath or affirmation prescribed by the act of July 11, 1868, as the case may be, before entering upon his duties. The said oaths shall also be taken and subscribed; in the same manner, by the Secretary of the Senate; but the other officers of the Senate may take and subscribe them in the office of the Secretary.

64. On a motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the Presiding Officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain closed.

65. When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber for the consideration of executive business, he shall have a seat on the right of the Chair. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Senators shall attend at the place appointed, with the necessary officers of the Senate.

66. When acting upon confidential or executive business, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary, the Chief Clerk, the prin-

cipal Legislative Clerk, the Executive Clerk, the Minute and Journal Clerk, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Assistant Doorkeeper, and such other officers as the Presiding Officer shall think necessary; and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

67. All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate shall be by the Senators and the officers of the Senate kept secret; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate, and all remarks, votes, and proceedings thereon, shall also be kept secret until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.

68. Any Senator or officer of the Senate who shall disclose the secret or confidential business or proceedings of the Senate shall be liable, if a Senator, to suffer expulsion from the body; and if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate, and to punishment for contempt.

69. When a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time; and no motion in respect to it shall be in order, except to refer it to a committee, or to print it, in confidence, for the use of the Senate.

When a treaty is reported from a committee with or without amendment, it shall, unless the Senate unanimously otherwise direct, lie one day for consideration: after which it may be read a second time and considered as in Committee of the Whole, when it shall be proceeded with by articles; and the amendments reported by the committee shall be first acted upon, after which other amendments may be proposed; and when through with, the proceedings had as in Committee of the Whole shall be reported to the Senate, when the question shall be, if the treaty be amended, "Will the Senate concur in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole?" And the amendments may be taken separately, or in gross, if no Senator shall object; after which new amendments may be proposed.

The decisions thus made shall be reduced to the form of a resolution of ratification, with or without amendments, as the case may be, which shall be proposed on a subsequent day, unless, by unanimous consent, the Senate determine otherwise; at which stage no amendment shall be received, unless by unanimous consent.

On the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be necessary to determine it in the affirmative; but all other motions and questions upon a treaty shall be decided by a majority vote, except a motion to postpone indefinitely, which shall be decided by a vote of two-thirds.

70. Treaties transmitted by the President to the Senate for ratification shall be resumed at the second or any subsequent session of the same Congress at the stage in which they were left at the final adjournment of the session at which they were transmitted: but all proceedings on treaties shall terminate with the Congress, and they shall be resumed at the commencement of the next Congress, as if no proceedings had previously been had thereon.

71. All treaties concluded with Indian tribes shall be considered and acted upon by the Senate in its open or legislative session, unless the same shall be transmitted by the President to the Senate in confidence; in which case they shall be acted upon with closed doors.

72. When nominations shall be made by the President of the United States to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees, and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

73. All information communicated or remarks made by a Senator when acting upon nominations, concerning the character or qualifications of the person nominated, also all votes upon any nomination, shall be kept secret. If, however, charges shall be made against a person nominated, the committee may, in its discretion, notify such nominee thereof, but the name of the person making such charges shall not be disclosed. The fact that a nomination has been made, or that it has been confirmed or rejected, shall not be regarded as a secret.

74. When a nomination is confirmed or rejected, any Senator voting in the majority may move for a reconsideration on the same day on which the vote was taken, or on either of the next two days of actual executive session of the Senate; but if a notification of the confirmation or rejection of a nomination shall have been sent to the President before the expiration of the time within which a motion to reconsider may be made, the motion to consider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the President to return such notification to the Senate. Any motion to reconsider the vote on a nomination may be laid on the table without prejudice to the nomination, and shall be a final disposition of such motion.

75. Nominations confirmed or rejected by the Senate shall not be returned by the Secretary to the President until the expiration of the time limited for making a motion to reconsider the same, or while a motion to reconsider is pending, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

76. When the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all motions to consider a vote upon a nomination which has been confirmed or rejected by the Senate, which shall be pending at the time of taking such adjournment or recess, shall fall; and the Secretary shall return all such nominations to the President as confirmed or rejected by the Senate, as the case may be.

77. Nominations neither confirmed nor rejected during the session at which they are made shall not be acted upon at any succeeding session without being again made to the Senate by the President; and if the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment or recess shall be returned by the Secretary to the President, and shall not again be considered unless they shall again be made to the Senate by the President.

78. The President of the United States shall, from time to time, be furnished with an authenticated transcript of the executive records of the Senate, but no further extract from the Executive Journal shall be furnished, except by special order of the Senate; and no paper, except original treaties transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, and finally acted upon by the Senate, shall be delivered from the office of the Secretary without an order of the Senate for that purpose.

Another general revision of the rules was adopted January 11, 1884. The prelude to Senate consideration of this revision was set into motion on March 2, 1883, when the following resolution was submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be, and it is hereby, continued and authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, at Washington or elsewhere, for the purpose of revising, codifying, and simplifying the rules of the Senate, and of correcting and preparing the Manual for publication; and it may employ such assistance as may be required; and the necessary actual expense incurred

in the execution of this order shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.²¹

The Committee on Rules filed its report, pursuant to the above instructions, on December 10, 1883, and the Senate began consideration of the new general revision of the rules on December 13, 1883, and after nine days of consideration, adopted on January 11, 1884, a resolution to the effect "that on and after January 21, 1884, the following will be the Standing Rules for conducting business in the Senate:":²²

RULE I.

APPOINTMENT OF A SENATOR TO THE CHAIR.

1. In the absence of the Vice-President, the Senate shall choose a President *pro tempore*.

2. In the absence of the Vice-President, and pending the election of a President *pro tempore*, the Secretary of the Senate, or in his absence the Chief Clerk, shall perform the duties of the Chair.

3. The President *pro tempore* shall have the right to name in open Senate, or, if absent, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except by unanimous consent.

RULE II.

OATHS, ETC.

The oaths or affirmations required by the Constitution and prescribed by law shall be taken and subscribed by each Senator, in open Senate, before entering upon his duties.

RULE III.

COMMENCEMENT OF DAILY SESSIONS.

1. The Presiding Officer having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, and any mistake made in the entries corrected. The reading of the Journal shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent; and when any motion shall be made to amend or correct the same, it shall be deemed a privileged question, and proceeded with until disposed of.

2. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn.

RULE IV.

JOURNAL.

1. The proceedings of the Senate shall be briefly and accurately stated on the Journal. Messages of the President in full; title of bills and joint resolutions, and such parts as shall be affected by proposed amendments; every vote, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, shall be entered.

2. The legislative, the executive, the confidential legislative proceedings, and the proceedings when sitting as a Court of Impeachment, shall each be recorded in a separate book.

²¹ See *Journal*, p. 459 of 47th Cong., 2d sess.

²² See *Journal*, p. 145, of 48th Cong.

RULE V.

QUORUM—ABSENT SENTATORS MAY BE SENT FOR.

1. No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave.

2. If, at any time during the daily sessions of the Senate, a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll and shall announce the result, and these proceedings shall be without debate.

3. Whenever upon such roll-call it shall be ascertained that a quorum is not present, a majority of the Senators present may direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request, and, when necessary, to compel the attendance of the absent Senators, which order shall be determined without debate; and pending its execution, and until a quorum shall be present, no debate nor motion, except to adjourn, shall be in order.

RULE VI.

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS.

1. The presentation of the credentials of Senators elect and other questions of privilege shall always be in order, except during the reading and correction of the Journal, while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and all questions and motions arising or made upon the presentation of such credentials shall be proceeded with until disposed of.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the certificates of election of Senators by entering in a well-bound book kept for that purpose the date of the election, the name of the person elected, and the vote given at the election, the date of the certificate, the name of the governor and the secretary of state signing and countersigning the same, and the State from which such Senator is elected.

RULE VII.

MORNING BUSINESS.

1. After the Journal is read, the Presiding Officer shall lay before the Senate, messages from the President, reports and communications from the heads of Departments, and other communications addressed to the Senate; and such bills, joint resolutions, and other messages from the House of Representatives as may remain upon his table from any previous day's session undisposed of. The Presiding Officer shall then call for, in the following order:

“The presentation of petitions and memorials;

“Reports of Standing and Select Committees;

“The introduction of bills and joint resolutions;

“Concurrent and other resolutions;”

all which shall be received and disposed of in such order unless unanimous consent shall be otherwise given.

2. Until the morning business shall have been concluded, and so announced from the chair, or until the hour of one o'clock has arrived, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the Calendar shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer, unless by unanimous consent; and if such consent be given the motion shall not be subject to amendment, and shall be decided without debate upon the merits of the subject proposed to be taken up.

3. Every petition or memorial shall be referred, without putting the question, unless objection to such reference is made, in which case all motions for the

reception or reference of such petition, memorial, or other paper shall be put in the order in which the same shall be made, and shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions.

4. Before any petition or memorial shall be received, it shall be signed by the petitioner or memorialist, and a brief statement of its contents made by the Presiding Officer or Senator presenting it. But no petition or memorial or other paper signed by citizens or subjects of a foreign power shall be received, unless the same be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

RULE VIII.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At the conclusion of the morning business for each day, unless upon motion the Senate shall at any time otherwise order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the Calendar of bills and resolutions, and continue such consideration until 2 o'clock; and bills and resolutions that are not objected to shall be taken up in their order, and each Senator shall be entitled to speak once and for five minutes only upon any question; and the objection may be interposed at any stage of the proceedings, but upon motion the Senate may continue such consideration; and this order shall commence immediately after the call for "concurrent and other resolutions," and shall take precedence of the unfinished business and other special orders. But if the Senate shall proceed with the consideration of any matter notwithstanding an objection, the foregoing provisions touching debate shall not apply.

RULE IX.

Immediately after the consideration of cases not objected to upon the Calendar is completed, and not later than two o'clock, if there shall be no special orders for that time, the Calendar of General Orders shall be taken up and proceeded with in its order, beginning with the first subject on the Calendar next after the last subject disposed of in proceeding with the Calendar; and in such case the following motions shall be in order at any time as privileged motions, save as against a motion to adjourn, or to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, or questions of privilege, to wit:

First. A motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation or revenue bill.

Second. A motion to proceed to the consideration of any other bill on the Calendar, which motion shall not be open to amendment.

Third. A motion to pass over the pending subject, which, if carried, shall have the effect to leave such subject without prejudice in its place on the Calendar.

Fourth. A motion to place such subject at the foot of the Calendar.

Each of the foregoing motions shall be decided without debate, and shall have precedence in the order above named, and may be submitted as in the nature and with all the rights of questions of order.

RULE X.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

1. Any subject may, by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, be made a special order; and when the time so fixed for its consideration arrives, the Presiding Officer shall lay it before the Senate unless there be unfinished business of the preceding day; and if it is not finally disposed of on that day, it shall

take its place on the Calendar of Special Orders, in the order of time at which it was made special, unless it shall become by adjournment the unfinished business.

2. When two or more special orders have been made for the same time they shall have precedence according to the order in which they were severally assigned, and that order shall only be changed by direction of the Senate.

RULE XI.

OBJECTION TO READING A PAPER.

When the reading of a paper is called for, and objected to, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

RULE XII.

VOTING, ETC.

1. When the yeas and nays are ordered, the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically; and each Senator shall, without debate, declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless excused by the Senate; and no Senator shall be permitted to vote after the decision shall have been announced by the Presiding Officer, but may for sufficient reasons, with unanimous consent, change or withdraw his vote. No motion to suspend this rule shall be in order, nor shall the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent.

2. When a Senator declines to vote on call of his name, he shall be required to assign his reasons therefor, and having assigned them, the Presiding Officer shall submit the question to the Senate: "Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?" which shall be decided without debate; and these proceedings shall be had after the roll-call and before the result is announced; and any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be after such announcement.

RULE XIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

1. When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side may, on the same day or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter, move a reconsideration; and if the Senate shall refuse to reconsider, or upon reconsideration shall affirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order unless by unanimous consent. Every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote, without debate, and may be laid on the table without affecting the question in reference to which the same is made, which shall be a final disposition of the motion.

2. When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order, or message, upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, and been communicated to the House of Representatives, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the House to return the same; which last motion shall be acted upon immediately, and without debate, and if determined in the negative, shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

RULE XIV.

BILLS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

1. Whenever a bill or joint resolution shall be offered, its introduction shall, if objected to, be postponed for one day.

2. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its passage; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise; and the Presiding Officer shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second, or third.

3. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee; bills and joint resolutions introduced on leave, and bills and joint resolutions from the House of Representatives, shall be read once, and may be read twice, on the same day, if not objected to, for reference, but shall not be considered on that day as in Committee of the Whole, nor debated, except for reference, unless by unanimous consent.

4. Every bill and joint resolution reported from a committee, not having previously been read, shall be read once, and twice, if not objected to, on the same day, and placed on the Calendar in the order in which the same may be reported; and every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave, and every bill and joint resolution of the House of Representatives which shall have received a first and second reading without being referred to a committee, shall, if objection be made to further proceeding thereon, be placed on the Calendar.

5. All resolutions shall lie over one day for consideration unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

RULE XV.

BILLS—COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

1. All bills and joint resolutions which shall have received two readings shall first be considered by the Senate as a Committee of the Whole, after which they shall be reported to the Senate; and any amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall again be considered by the Senate, after which further amendments may be proposed.

2. When a bill or resolution shall have been ordered to be read a third time, it shall not be in order to propose amendments, unless by unanimous consent, but it shall be in order at any time, before the passage of any bill or resolution, to move its commitment; and when the bill or resolution shall again be reported from the committee, it shall be placed on the Calendar, and when again considered by the Senate, it shall be as in Committee of the Whole.

3. Whenever a private bill is under consideration, it shall be in order to move, as a substitute for it, a resolution of the Senate referring the case to the Court of Claims, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883.

RULE XVI.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

1. All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, except bills making appropriations for rivers and harbors, which shall be referred to the Committee on Commerce; and no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill, the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act, or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate of the head of some one of the Departments.

2. All amendments to general appropriation bills moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add new items of appropriation, shall, at least one day before they are considered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and when actually proposed to the bill, no amendment proposing to increase the amount stated in such amendment shall be received; in like manner amendments proposing new items of appropriation to river and harbor bills shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on Commerce; also amendments to bills establishing post-roads, proposing new post-roads, shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

3. No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendments to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate; and any amendment to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill.

4. No amendment, the object of which is to provide for a private claim, shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment.

RULE XVII.

AMENDMENT MAY BE LAID ON THE TABLE WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE BILL.

When an amendment proposed to any pending measure is laid on the table it shall not carry with it, or prejudice, such measure.

RULE XVIII.

AMENDMENTS—DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

If the question in debate contains several propositions, any Senator may have the same divided, except a motion to strike out and insert, which shall not be divided; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor shall it prevent a motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion to strike out prevent a motion to strike out and insert. But pending a motion to strike out and insert, the part to be stricken out and the part to be inserted shall each be regarded for the purpose of amendment as a question; and motions to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence.

RULE XIX.

DEBATE.

1. When a Senator desires to speak he shall rise and address the Presiding Officer, and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and the Presiding Officer shall recognize the Senator who shall first address him. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, and to obtain such consent he shall first address the Presiding Officer; and no Senator shall speak more

than twice upon any one question in debate on the same day without leave of the Senate; which shall be determined without debate.

2. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall, or any Senator may, call him to order; and when a Senator shall be called to order he shall sit down, and not proceed without leave of the Senate, which, if granted, shall be upon motion that he be allowed to proceed in order; which motion shall be determined without debate.

3. If a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, upon the demand of the Senator or of any other Senator the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing, and read at the table for the information of the Senate.

RULE XX.

QUESTIONS OF ORDER.

1. A question of order may be raised at any stage of the proceedings, except when the Senate is dividing, and, unless submitted to the Senate, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; when an appeal is taken any subsequent question of order, which may arise before the decision of such appeal, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate; and every appeal therefrom shall be decided at once, and without debate; and any appeal may be laid on the table without prejudice to the pending proposition, and thereupon shall be held as affirming the decision of the Presiding Officer.

2. The Presiding Officer may submit any question of order for the decision of the Senate.

RULE XXI.

MOTIONS.

1. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Presiding Officer or by any Senator, and shall be read before the same shall be debated.

2. Any motion or resolution may be withdrawn or modified by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment, or ordering of the yeas and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without leave.

RULE XXII.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.

When a question is pending no motion shall be received but—

To adjourn,

To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn, it shall be to a day certain,

To take a recess,

To proceed to the consideration of executive business,

To lay on the table,

To postpone indefinitely,

To postpone to a day certain,

To commit,

To amend;

which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged; and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

RULE XXIII.

PREAMBLES.

When a bill or resolution is accompanied by a preamble, the question shall first be put on the bill or resolution and then on the preamble, which may be withdrawn by a mover before an amendment of the same, or ordering of the yeas and nays; or it may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill or resolution, and shall be a final disposition of such preamble.

RULE XXIV.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

1. In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall proceed by ballot to appoint severally the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same. A majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee, but a plurality of votes shall elect the other members thereof. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, unless otherwise ordered, and a plurality of votes shall appoint.

2. When a chairman of a committee shall resign or cease to serve on a committee, and the Presiding Officer be authorized by the Senate to fill the vacancy in such committee, unless specially otherwise ordered, it shall be only to fill up the number on the committee.

RULE XXV.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Appropriations, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of three Senators, to which shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate, or creating a charge upon the same.

A Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Claims, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Commerce, to consist of eleven Senators.

A Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Education and Labor, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, to consist of three Senators, which shall examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate.

A Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives, and which, or some one of which, shall examine all bills or joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses, to see that the same are correctly enrolled, and, when signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States in person, and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate.

A Committee on Epidemic Diseases, to consist of seven Senators.

A Committee to Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service, to consist of five Senators.

A Committee on Expenditures of Public Money, to consist of seven Senators, which shall consider such measures tending to economy in public expenditures as shall be referred to it, and conduct all investigations into the expenditure of public money which shall be ordered by the Senate, unless the Senate shall otherwise direct.

A Committee on Finance, to consist of eleven Senators.

A Committee on Fisheries, to consist of seven Senators, to which shall be referred all matters relating to fish and fisheries.

A Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River, to consist of seven Senators.

A Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on the Library, to consist of three Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

A Committee on Manufactures, to consist of seven Senators.

A Committee on Military Affairs, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of seven Senators.

A Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Patents, to consist of seven Senators.

A Committee on Pensions, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Printing, to consist of three Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

A Committee on Private Land Claims, to consist of five Senators.

A Committee on Privileges and Elections, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of five Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

A Committee on Public Lands, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Railroads, to consist of eleven Senators.

A Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States, to consist of five Senators.

A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to consist of five Senators.

A Committee on Rules, to consist of five Senators.

A Committee on Territories, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, to consist of seven Senators.

2. The Committees to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, on Printing, and on the Library shall continue and have power to act until their successors are appointed.

RULE XXVI.

REFERENCE TO COMMITTEES; MOTIONS TO DISCHARGE, AND REPORTS OF COMMITTEES TO LIE OVER.

1. When motions are made for reference of a subject to a select committee, or to a standing committee, the question of reference to a standing committee shall be put first; and a motion simply to refer shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions.

2. All reports of committees and motions to discharge a committee from the consideration of a subject, and all subjects from which a committee shall be discharged, shall lie over one day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

RULE XXVII.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read or a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and when received, the question of proceeding to the consideration of the report, if raised, shall be immediately put, and shall be determined without debate.

RULE XXVIII.

MESSAGES.

1. Messages from the President of the United States or from the House of Representatives may be received at any stage of proceedings, except while the Senate is dividing, or while the Journal is being read, or while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending.

2. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously certify the determination of the Senate upon all bills, joint resolutions, and other resolutions which may be communicated to the House, or in which its concurrence may be requested; and the Secretary shall also certify and deliver to the President of the United States all resolutions and other communications which may be directed to him by the Senate.

RULE XXIX.

PRINTING OF PAPERS, ETC.

1. Every motion to print documents, reports, and other matter transmitted by either of the Executive Departments, or to print memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, or any other paper, except bills of the Senate or House of Representatives, resolutions submitted by a Senator, communications from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, and motions to print by order of the standing or select committees of the Senate, shall, unless the Senate otherwise order, be referred to the Committee on Printing. When a motion is made to commit with instructions, it shall be in order to add thereto a motion to print.

2. Motions to print additional numbers shall also be referred to the Committee on Printing; and when the committee shall report favorably the report shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost thereof; and when the cost of printing such additional numbers shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, the concurrence of the House of Representatives shall be necessary for an order to print the same.

3. Every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave or reported from a committee, and all bills and joint resolutions received from the House of Representatives, and all reports of committees shall be printed, unless, for the dispatch of the business of the Senate, such printing may be dispensed with.

RULE XXX.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

1. No memorial or other paper presented to the Senate except original treaties finally acted upon, shall be withdrawn from its files except by order of the Senate. But when an act may pass for the settlement of any private claim, the Secretary is authorized to transmit to the officer charged with the settlement the papers on file relating to the claim.

2. No memorial or other paper upon which an adverse report has been made shall be withdrawn from the files of the Senate unless copies thereof shall be left in the office of the Secretary.

RULE XXXI.

REFERENCE OF CLAIMS ADVERSELY REPORTED.

Whenever a committee of the Senate, to whom any claim has been referred, reports adversely, and the report is agreed to, it shall not be in order to move to take the papers from the files for the purpose of referring them at a subsequent session, unless the claimant shall present a petition therefor, stating that new evidence has been discovered since the report, and setting forth the substance of such new evidence.

RULE XXXII.

BUSINESS CONTINUED FROM SESSION TO SESSION.

At the second or any subsequent session of a Congress, the legislative business of the Senate which remained undetermined at the close of the next preceding session of that Congress shall be resumed and proceeded with in the same manner as if no adjournment of the Senate had taken place; and all papers referred to committees and not reported upon at the close of a session of Congress shall be returned to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and be retained by him until the next succeeding session of that Congress, when they shall be returned to the several committees to which they had previously been referred.

RULE XXXIII.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR.

1. No person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate while in session, except as follows:

The officers of the Senate.

Members of the House of Representatives. The Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Clerk of the House.

The President of the United States, and his private secretary.

The heads of Departments.

Ministers of the United States.

Foreign ministers.

Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents of the United States.

Ex-Senators and Senators-elect.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Governors of States and Territories.

General of the Army.

Admiral of the Navy.

Members of national legislatures of foreign countries.

Private secretaries of Senators, duly appointed in writing ;
and the Librarian of Congress, and the Assistant Librarian in charge of the Law Library.

Hon. George Bancroft.

Judges of the Court of Claims.

The Architect of the Capitol extension.

2. No person shall be admitted to the floor as private secretary of a Senator until the Senator appointing him shall certify in writing to the Sergeant-at-Arms that he is actually employed for the performance of the duties of such secretary, and is engaged in the performance of the same.

RULE XXXIV.

REGULATION OF THE SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL.

1. The Senate Chamber shall not be granted for any other purpose than for the use of the Senate.

2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Rules to make all rules and regulations respecting such parts of the Capitol, its passages and galleries, including the restaurant, as are or may be set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers, to be enforced under the direction of the Presiding Officer. They shall, at the opening of each session of Congress, make such regulations respecting the reporters' gallery of the Senate as will confine its occupation to *bona fide* reporters for daily newspapers, assigning not to exceed one seat to each paper.

RULE XXXV.

SESSION WITH CLOSED DOORS.

On a motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the Presiding Officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared ; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain closed.

RULE XXXVI.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

1. When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber for the consideration of Executive business, he shall have a seat on the right of the Presiding Officer. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Senators shall attend at the place appointed, with the necessary officers of the Senate.

2. When acting upon confidential or Executive business the Senate Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary, the Chief Clerk, the Principal Legislative Clerk, the Executive Clerk, the Minute and Journal Clerk, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Assistant Doorkeeper, and such other officers as the Presiding Officer shall think necessary ; and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

3. All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate shall be by the Senators and the officers of the Senate kept secret ; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate, and all remarks, votes, and

proceedings thereon shall also be kept secret until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.

4. Any Senator or officer of the Senate who shall disclose the secret or confidential business or proceedings of the Senate shall be liable, if a Senator, to suffer expulsion from the body; and if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate, and to punishment for contempt.

RULE XXXVII.

EXECUTIVE SESSION—PROCEEDINGS ON TREATIES.

1. When a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification it shall be read a first time; and no motion in respect to it shall be in order, except to refer it to a committee, or to print it, in confidence, for the use of the Senate.

When a treaty is reported from a committee with or without amendment it shall, unless the Senate unanimously otherwise direct, lie one day for consideration; after which it may be read a second time and considered as in Committee of the Whole, when it shall be proceeded with by articles, and the amendments reported by the committee shall be first acted upon, after which other amendments may be proposed; and when through with, the proceedings had as in Committee of the Whole shall be reported to the Senate, when the question shall be, if the treaty be amended, "Will the Senate concur in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole?" And the amendments may be taken separately, or in gross, if no Senator shall object; after which new amendments may be proposed.

The decisions thus made shall be reduced to the form of a resolution of ratification, with or without amendments, as the case may be; which shall be proposed on a subsequent day, unless, by unanimous consent, the Senate determine otherwise; at which stage no amendment shall be received, unless by unanimous consent.

On the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be necessary to determine it in the affirmative; but all other motions and questions upon a treaty shall be decided by a majority vote, except a motion to postpone indefinitely, which shall be decided by a vote of two-thirds.

2. Treaties transmitted by the President to the Senate for ratification shall be resumed at the second or any subsequent session of the same Congress at the stage in which they were left at the final adjournment of the session at which they were transmitted; but all proceedings on treaties shall terminate with the Congress, and they shall be resumed at the commencement of the next Congress, as if no proceedings had previously been had thereon.

3. All treaties concluded with Indian tribes shall be considered and acted upon by the Senate in its open or legislative session, unless the same shall be transmitted by the President to the Senate in confidence; in which case they shall be acted upon with closed doors.

RULE XXXVIII.

EXECUTIVE SESSION—PROCEEDINGS ON NOMINATIONS.

1. When nominations shall be made by the President of the United States to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the

same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by unanimous consent.

2. All information communicated or remarks made by a Senator when acting upon nominations, concerning the character or qualifications of the person nominated, also all votes upon any nomination, shall be kept secret. If, however, charges shall be made against a person nominated, the committee may, in its discretion, notify such nominee thereof, but the name of the person making such charges shall not be disclosed. The fact that a nomination has been made, or that it has been confirmed or rejected, shall not be regarded as a secret.

3. When a nomination is confirmed or rejected, any Senator voting in the majority may move for a reconsideration on the same day on which the vote was taken, or on either of the next two days of actual executive session of the Senate; but if a notification of the confirmation or rejection of a nomination shall have been sent to the President before the expiration of the time within which a motion to reconsider may be made, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the President to return such notification to the Senate. Any motion to reconsider the vote on a nomination may be laid on the table without prejudice to the nomination, and shall be a final disposition of such motion.

4. Nominations confirmed or rejected by the Senate shall not be returned by the Secretary to the President until the expiration of the time limited for making a motion to reconsider the same, or while a motion to reconsider is pending, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

5. When the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all motions to reconsider a vote upon a nomination which has been confirmed or rejected by the Senate, which shall be pending at the time of taking such adjournment or recess, shall fall; and the Secretary shall return all such nominations to the President as confirmed or rejected by the Senate, as the case may be.

6. Nominations neither confirmed nor rejected during the session at which they are made shall not be acted upon at any succeeding session without being again made to the Senate by the President; and if the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment or recess shall be returned by the Secretary to the President, and shall not again be considered unless they shall again be made to the Senate by the President.

RULE XXXIX.

THE PRESIDENT FURNISHED WITH COPIES OF RECORDS OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

The President of the United States shall, from time to time, be furnished with an authenticated transcript of the executive records of the Senate, but no further extract from the Executive Journal shall be furnished by the Secretary, except by special order of the Senate, and no paper, except original treaties transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, and finally acted upon by the Senate, shall be delivered from the office of the Secretary without an order of the Senate for that purpose.

RULE XL.

SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

No motion to suspend, modify, or amend any rule, or any part thereof, shall be in order, except on one day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof.

Any rule may be suspended without notice by the unanimous consent of the Senate, except as otherwise provided in clause 1, Rule 12.

The Committee on Rules from the time it was made a standing committee on December 9, 1874, until the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, considered and reported the two general revisions of the standing rules set forth above, which were adopted by the Senate on January 17, 1877, and January 11, 1884. It also studied **numerous proposed changes in many or most of the standing rules** from time to time as they were introduced and referred to the committee. Many of the proposals referred to the committee were reported, most of which the Senate adopted. Then in 1979, the Committee on Rules and Administration reported, and the Senate adopted, a seventh general revision of the rules.

The jurisdiction of this committee prior to 1946 had been truly that of a rules committee, which had been pretty well established through precedents and practices in the absence of defined jurisdiction, but the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 defined or spelled out the specific jurisdictions of each standing committee, including the **Committee on Rules**. Previous to 1946, bills and resolutions were referred to standing and select committees on motion approved by the Senate, at the request of a Senator with the indulgence of the Senate or in accordance with the practices and precedents without any objections being raised.

C. HISTORY AFTER 1946

1. CHANGES IN RULES BY THE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1946 AFFECTING THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE AND THE JURISDICTION THEREOF

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules was expanded considerably by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The work of several former committees was consolidated into this committee and its name was changed to that of the Committee on Rules and Administration. The following extract from the report (S. Rept. 1400 of 79th Congress) filed to accompany the proposed Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (S. 2177), by the Special Committee on the Organization of Congress, will give a detailed explanation of this consolidation:

Consolidation of Senate standing committees

EXISTING COMMITTEES	REORGANIZED COMMITTEES
1. Agriculture and Forestry -----	1. Agriculture and Forestry.
2. Appropriations -----	2. Appropriations.
3. Military Affairs -----	3. Armed Services.
4. Naval Affairs -----	
5. Banking and Currency -----	4. Banking and Currency.
6. Civil Service -----	5. Civil Service.
7. Post Offices and Post Roads -----	

Consolidation of Senate standing committees—Continued

EXISTING COMMITTEES	REORGANIZED COMMITTEES
8. District of Columbia -----	6. District of Columbia.
9. Expenditures in the Executive Departments.	7. Expenditures in Executive Departments.
10. Finance -----	8. Finance.
11. Foreign Relations -----	9. Foreign Relations.
12. Interstate Commerce -----	10. Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
13. Commerce -----	
14. InterOceanic Canals -----	
15. Manufactures -----	
16. Judiciary -----	11. Judiciary.
17. Patents -----	
18. Immigration -----	12. Labor and Public Welfare.
19. Education and Labor -----	
20. Public Lands and Surveys -----	13. Public Lands.
21. Mines and Mining -----	
22. Territories and Insular Affairs -----	
23. Irrigation and Reclamation -----	
24. Indian Affairs -----	14. Public Works.
25. Public Buildings and Grounds -----	
26. Rules -----	
27. Audit and Control -----	
28. Library -----	15. Rules and Administration.
29. Privileges and Elections -----	
30. Printing -----	
31. Enrolled Bills -----	
32. Pensions -----	16. Veterans' Affairs.
33. Claims -----	(Abolished.)

The transfer of committee jurisdiction is set forth in the following table from the same report.

JURISDICTION OF PRESENT AND PROPOSED COMMITTEES

Subject	Present committee	Proposed committee
(c) (1) Committee on Rules and Administration, to consist of 13 Senators, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:		
(A) Matters relating to the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same; except that any resolution relating to substantive matter within the jurisdiction of any other standing committee of the Senate shall be first referred to such committee.	Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.	Rules and Administration.
(B) Except as provided in par. (n)8, matters relating to the Library of Congress and the Senate Library; statutory 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.	Library-----	Do.
(C) Except as provided in par. (n)8, matters relating to the Smithsonian Institution and the incorporation of similar institutions.	-----do-----	Do.

JURISDICTION OF PRESENT AND PROPOSED COMMITTEES—Continued

Subject	Present committee	Proposed committee
(a)(1) Committee on Rules and Administration—Continued		
(D) Matters relating to the election of the President, Vice President, or Members of Congress; corrupt practices; contested elections; credentials and qualifications; Federal elections generally; Presidential succession.	Privileges and Elections..	Do.
(E) Matters relating to parliamentary rules; floor and gallery rules; Senate Restaurant; Senate Office Building; Senate wing of the Capitol; assignment of office space; and services to the Senate.	Rules.....	Do.
(F) Matters relating to printing and correction of the Congressional Record.	Printing.....	Do.
(2) Such committee shall also have the duty of examining all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions after passage by the Senate; and, in cooperation with the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, of examining all bills and joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses, to see that the same are correctly enrolled; and, when signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States in person, and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate. Such committee shall also have the duty of assigning office space in the Senate wing of the Capitol and in the Senate Office Building.	Enrolled Bills.....	Do.

As stipulated in the above tables, in 1946, the functions and duties of the old Committees on Rules, Audit and Control, Library, Privileges and Elections, Printing, and Enrolled Bills were consolidated into that of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

In addition to the work load of the old Committee on Rules, the Committee on Rules and Administration under the new name absorbed the work load of each of five other former committees as described below:

Audit and Control

As early as November 4, 1807, the Senate adopted a resolution providing for the appointment "at the commencement of every session," of a committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate (*Journal*, p. 191). This order was modified on April 7, 1853, to provide that there should be referred to this committee "all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge on the same" (*Journal*, p. 361).

The scope and amount of work of this committee continued to grow until 1946, the time of the transfer of its jurisdiction to the Committee on Rules and Administration, which included all proposals for withdrawal of funds from the contingent fund involving all expenditures of committees not otherwise provided for by law, including funds for inquiries and investigations, as well as salaries of Senate employees, travel funds of Senators and personnel, rental and purchase of office machinery, and the maintenance of home state offices, and the like.

Library

At the very beginning of the Nineteenth Century (April 28, 1800), the Congress began to show a definite interest in a library when it

appointed a joint committee thereon (*Journal*, p. 81). This interest never seemed to wane. Even though there were ups and downs in the continuation of such a committee, a joint committee of Congress on this subject has almost been continuous since the first creation of a Joint Committee on the Library.

In 1877, the Senate established a Committee on the Library, included in its standing committees to consider legislation on this subject; such a standing committee, as well as a joint committee, was continued until 1946 when the jurisdiction of such a committee was transferred to the Committee on Rules and Administration. There is still a Joint Committee on the Library.

Privileges and Elections

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, consisting of seven members, was established as a standing committee on March 10, 1871, by resolution redesignating standing and select committees of the Senate for the 42d Congress.²³

Prior to this date, for 80 years and more, election irregularities in the Senate were referred to a special committee or to the Judiciary Committee. The first such special committee was appointed December 11, 1793, in connection with the election of Albert Gallatin.

From 1871 through 1909, of the 21 joint resolutions introduced on the direct election of Senators, 19 were referred to Privileges and Elections and 2 to Judiciary. After the ratification of the 17th Amendment, for a time in 1913 the Vice President, by general order, referred all certificates of election of Senators to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

With the passage of the Borah resolution in 1920, the Committee on Privileges was instructed "to investigate and report to the Senate the campaign expenditures of the various presidential candidates in both parties and all other facts in relation thereto that would not only be of public interest but would also aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation."

In 1946, with the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act, the jurisdiction of this committee, including all the subjects alluded to above were transferred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Printing

On December 15, 1841, the Senate adopted a resolution providing for a standing committee on printing (*Journal*, p. 31) :

Resolved, That a standing committee of the Senate be appointed, to whom shall be referred every question on the printing of documents, reports, or other matter transmitted by either of the Executive Departments, and all memorials,

²³ See *Senate Journal*, 42d Cong., 1st sess., p. 20.

petitions, accompanying documents, together with all other matter the printing of which shall be moved, excepting bills originating in Congress, resolutions offered by any Senator, communications from the Legislatures of the respective States, and motions to print, by order of the standing committees of the Senate, of reports, documents, or other matter pertaining to the subjects referred to such committees by the Senate; and it shall be the duty of such committee on printing to report, in every case, in one day, or sooner if practicable.

The committee's responsibilities remained basically the same until January 22, 1855, when the Senate added that: "The said committee shall, also, supervise and direct the procuring of maps and drawings accompanying documents ordered to be printed."

The scope and duties of the committee were changed from time to time until 1946 when the duties of the Committee on Printing were transferred to the Committee on Rules and Administration; at that time the jurisdiction of the Committee on Printing was as follows:

1. Every motion to print documents, reports, and other matter transmitted by either of the Executive Departments, or to print memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, or any other paper, except bills of the Senate or House of Representatives, resolutions submitted by a Senator, communications from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, and motions to print by order of the standing or select committees of the Senate, shall, unless the Senate otherwise order, be referred to the Committee on Printing. When a motion is made to commit with instructions, it shall be in order to add thereto a motion to print.

2. Motions to print additional numbers shall also be referred to the Committee on Printing; and when the committee shall report favorably the report shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost thereof; and when the cost of printing such additional numbers shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, the concurrence of the House of Representatives shall be necessary for an order to print the same.

3. Every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave or reported from a committee, and all bills and joint resolutions received from the House of Representatives, and all reports of committees shall be printed, unless, for the dispatch of the business of the Senate, such printing may be dispensed with.

Enrolled Bills

As early as August 6, 1789, the Senate agreed to a joint rule to create a committee "for the enrollment, attestation, publication, and preservation of the acts of Congress," and appointed Mr. Wingate as a member of the committee on the part of the Senate (*Journal*, pp. 50-54). Prior to this action a joint committee had been appointed by the two Houses in the case of each particular bill or resolution that was required to be enrolled and presented to the President of the United States.

In the revision of its rules of 1820, the Senate included a provision in its rule XXX, creating its standing committees, the following: "and a committee consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they

go out of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal.”

Changes were made in each revision of the rules with respect to this committee until 1884, the last revision of the rules, when rule XXV provided for a Committee on Enrolled Bills as follows:

A Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives, and which, or some one of which, shall examine all bills or joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses, to see that the same are correctly enrolled, and when signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States in person, and report the fact and date of such presentation of the Senate.

This general provision remained in the rules until 1946 when the duties and responsibilities were transferred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

In the 1946 Reorganization Act, the Senate in its rule making capacity under the Constitution, amended rule XXV so as to accomplish this end; prior to this date this rule only named the standing committees without specifying their respective jurisdictions. Rule XXV was amended in the 1946 Act to give the Committee on Rules and Administration the following specific jurisdiction:

RULE XXV

STANDING COMMITTEES

(1) The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

* * * * *

(o) (1) Committee on Rules and Administration, to consist of thirteen Senators, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

(A) Matters relating to the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same; except that any resolution relating to substantive matter within the jurisdiction of any other standing committee of the Senate shall be first referred to such committee.

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (n) 8, matters relating to the Library of Congress and the Senate 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.

(C) Except as provided in paragraph (n) 8, matters relating to the Smithsonian Institution and the incorporation of similar institutions.

(D) Matters relating to the election of the President, Vice President, or Members of Congress; corrupt practices; contested elections; credentials and qualifications; Federal elections generally; Presidential succession.

(E) Matters relating to parliamentary rules; floor and gallery rules; Senate Restaurant; administration of the Senate Office Building and of the Senate Wing of the Capitol; assignment of office space; and services to the Senate.

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

(2) Such committee shall also have the duty of examining all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions after passage by the Senate; and, in cooperation with the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, of examining all bills and joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses, to see that the same are correctly enrolled; and when signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States in person, and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate. Such committee shall also have the duty of assigning office space in the Senate Wing of the Capitol and in the Senate Office Building.

The above jurisdiction of the Rules Committee was modified in 1947 when the Senate adopted a resolution (S. Res. 55) striking out nearly all of (o) (2) above dealing with enrollment of bills and transferred that duty to the Secretary as now provided in paragraph 5 of rule XIV, namely:

5. The Secretary of the Senate shall examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and shall examine all bills and joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses, to see that the same are correctly enrolled, and, when signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate.

Since 1946, the jurisdiction of the committee has been further altered; it has been expanded both by precedents and practices, and by the adoption of S. Res. 4, "Committee System Reorganization Amendments of 1977," on February 4, 1977.

The present rule XXV, as amended between 1884 and 1979, gives the committee the authority to study and "report by bill or otherwise on matters" as follows:

(n) (1) Committee on Rules and Administration, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Administration of the Senate Office Buildings and the Senate wing of the Capitol, including the assignment of office space.

2. Congressional organization relative to rules and procedures, and Senate rules and regulations, including floor and gallery rules.

3. Corrupt practices.

4. Credentials and qualifications of Members of the Senate, contested elections, and acceptance of incompatible offices.

5. Federal elections generally, including the election of the President, Vice President, and Members of the Congress.

6. Government Printing Office, and the printing and correction of the Congressional Record.

7. Meetings of the Congress and attendance of Members.

8. Payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same (except that any resolution relating to substantive matter within the jurisdiction of any other standing committee of the Senate shall be first referred to such committee.)

9. Presidential succession.

10. Purchase of books and manuscripts and erection of monuments to the memory of individuals.

11. Senate Library and statuary, art, and pictures in the Capitol and Senate Office Buildings.

12. Services to the Senate, including the Senate restaurant.

13. United States Capitol and congressional office buildings, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution (and the incorporation of similar institutions), and the Botanic Gardens.

(2) Such committee shall also—

(A) make a continuing study of the organization and operation of the Congress of the United States and shall recommend improvements in such organization and operation with a view toward strengthening the Congress, simplifying its operations, improving its relationships with other branches of the United States Government, and enabling it better to meet its responsibilities under the Constitution of the United States; and

(B) identify any court proceeding or action which, in the opinion of the Committee, is of vital interest to the Congress as a constitutionally established institution of the Federal Government and call such proceeding or action to the attention of the Senate.

In addition to its work load defined in rule XXV, the committee has jurisdiction of "Regulation of the Senate Wing of the Capitol" as set forth in rule XXXIV, which provides:

1. The Senate Chamber shall not be granted for any other purpose than for the use of the Senate; no smoking shall be permitted at any time on the floor of the Senate, or lighted cigars be brought into the Chamber.

2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Rules and Administration to make all rules and regulations respecting such parts of the Capitol, its passages and galleries, including the restaurant and the Senate Office Building, as are or may be set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers, to be enforced under the direction of the Presiding Officer. They shall make such regulations respecting the reporters' galleries of the Senate, together with the adjoining rooms and facilities, as will confine their occupancy and use to bona fide reporters for daily newspapers and periodicals, to bona fide reporters of news or press associations requiring telegraph service to their membership, and to bona fide reporters for daily news dissemination through radio, wire, wireless, and similar media of transmission. These regulations shall so provide for the use of such space and facilities as fairly to distribute their use to all such media of news dissemination.

Pursuant to the authority set forth in this rule, the committee first adopted a set of rules for the regulation of the Senate wing on March 15, 1884, which were first printed in the Senate Manual in 1886. Since that date they have been modified by the committee from time to time. As modified by the committee up to May 1, 1977, and printed in the Senate Manual, the "Rules for Regulation of the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol," are set forth below:

RULES FOR REGULATION OF THE SENATE WING OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

[Adopted by the Committee on Rules and Administration pursuant to rule XXXIV, as amended, of the Standing Rules of the Senate]

RULE I

SERGEANT AT ARMS

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, under the direction of the Presiding Officer, shall be the Executive Officer of the body for the enforcement of all rules made by the Committee on Rules and Administration for the regulation of the Senate wing of the Capitol and the Senate Office Buildings. The Senate floor shall be at all times under his immediate supervision, and he shall see that the various subordinate officers of his department perform the duties to which they are especially assigned.

The Sergeant at Arms shall see that the messengers assigned to the doors upon the Senate floor are at their posts and that the floor, cloakrooms, and lobby are cleared at least five minutes before the opening of daily sessions of all persons not entitled to remain there. In the absence of the Sergeant at Arms the duties of his office, so far as they pertain to the enforcement of the rules, shall devolve upon the Deputy Sergeant at Arms.

RULE II

MAJORITY AND MINORITY SECRETARIES

The secretary for the majority and the secretary for the minority shall be assigned, during the daily sessions of the Senate, to duty upon the Senate floor.

RULE III

USE OF THE SENATE CHAMBER

In order to secure and protect the Senate Chamber and its furniture and furnishings, the language contained in paragraph numbered one of rule XXXIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, which reads "The Senate Chamber shall not be granted for any other purpose than for the use of the Senate," shall be interpreted to mean that when the Senate is not sitting in session or otherwise using the Chamber for some function of the Senate, no Senator shall seat any person or persons in chairs of Senators other than the chair assigned to him (other persons shall not seat anyone in a chair of a Senator) ; and lectures, talks, or speeches shall not be given at such times to groups on the floor by Senators or others except for the purpose of explaining the Chamber.

RULE IV

TAKING OF PICTURES PROHIBITED; USE OF MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT IN CHAMBER

1. The taking of pictures of any kind is prohibited in the Senate Chamber, the Senate Reading Rooms (Marble Room and Lobby), the Senate Cloakrooms, and the Private Dining Room of the Senate.

2. The Sergeant at Arms shall be authorized to admit into the Senate Chamber such mechanical equipment and/or devices which, in the judgment of the Sergeant at Arms, are necessary and proper in the conduct of official Senate business and which by their presence shall not in any way distract, interrupt, or inconvenience the business or Members of the Senate.

RULE V

MESSENGERS ACTING AS ASSISTANT DOORKEEPERS

The messengers acting as Assistant Doorkeepers shall be assigned to their duties by the Sergeant at Arms.

RULE VI

GALLERIES

The Sergeant at Arms shall keep the aisles of the galleries clear, and shall not allow admittance into the galleries of more than their seating capacity, nor shall he allow admittance of children under the age of six into the galleries. He shall not permit any person to enter a gallery with or carrying any firearms or dangerous weapons except for law enforcement and other personnel performing duties under the direction of the Senate, or any package, bundle, suitcase, briefcase, or camera; he shall not permit any person in any gallery to smoke, applaud, or commit any other type of demonstration either by sound or sign; except in the press, radio, television, and correspondents' galleries he shall not permit any person to read (except the Senate seating diagram) or to write or take notes (except bona fide employees of the Senate when sitting in the Staff Gallery and making notes in the course of their employment); he shall not permit any person to take any picture or photograph or to sketch or draw; he shall not permit any person to place any object whatsoever—including hats, coats, or other personal apparel—or portion of a person on any railing, or any male to wear a hat; and he shall not allow any person to lean forward over the railings or to place his or her hands thereon.

The galleries of the Senate shall be set apart and occupied as follows:

Press Gallery

The gallery in the rear of the Vice President's chair shall be set apart for reporters of daily newspapers.

The administration of the Press Gallery shall be vested in a Standing Committee of Correspondents elected by accredited members of the gallery. The committee shall consist of five persons elected to serve for terms of two years: *Provided, however,* That at the election in January 1951, the three candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall serve for two years and the remaining two for one year. Thereafter, three members shall be elected in odd-numbered years and two in even-numbered years. Elections shall be held in January. The committee shall elect its own chairman and secretary. Vacancies on the committee shall be filled by special election to be called by the Standing Committee.

Persons desiring admission to the Press Gallery in the Senate wing shall make application in accordance with rule XXXIV, as amended, for the regulation of the Senate wing of the Capitol, which rule shall be interpreted and administered by the Standing Committee of Correspondents, subject to the review and approval by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

The Standing Committee of Correspondents shall limit membership in the Press Gallery to bona fide correspondents of repute in their profession, under such rules as the Standing Committee of Correspondents shall prescribe: *Provided, however,* That the Standing Committee of Correspondents shall admit to the Press Gallery no person who does not establish to the satisfaction of the Standing Committee all of the following:

- a. That his or her principal income is obtained from news correspondence intended for publication in newspapers entitled to second-class mailing privileges.
- b. That he or she is not engaged in paid publicity or promotion work or in prosecuting any claim before Congress or before any department of the Government, and will not become so engaged while a member of the Press Gallery.
- c. That he or she is not engaged in any lobbying activity and will not become so engaged while a member of the Press Gallery.

Members of the families of correspondents are not entitled to the privileges of the Press Gallery.

The Standing Committee of Correspondents shall propose no change or changes in these rules except upon petition in writing signed by not less than 100 accredited members of the Press Gallery.

Radio and Television Correspondents Gallery

The front row in the northeast public gallery shall be set apart for the use of the radio-television correspondents.

Persons desiring admission to the Radio and Television Correspondents Gallery of the Senate shall make application to the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, as required by rule XXXIV, as amended, for the regulation of the Senate wing of the Capitol; and shall also state, in writing, the names of all radio stations, television stations, systems, or news-gathering organizations by which they are employed; and what other occupation or employment they may have, if any; and shall further declare that they are not engaged in the prosecution of claims or promotion of legislation pending before Congress, the departments, or the independent agencies, and that they will not become so employed without resigning from the gallery. They shall further declare that they are not employed in any legislative or executive department or independent agency of the Government, or by any foreign government or representative thereof; that they are not engaged in any lobbying activities; that they do not and will not, directly or indirectly, furnish special information to any organization, individual, or group of individuals, for the influencing of prices on any commodity or stock exchange; that they will not do so during the time they retain membership in the gallery. Holders of visitors' cards who may be allowed temporary admission to the gallery must conform to all the restrictions of this paragraph.

It shall be prerequisite to membership that the radio station, television station, system, or news-gathering agencies which the applicants represent shall certify, in writing, to the Radio and Television Correspondence Gallery that the applicants conform to the foregoing regulations.

The applications required by the above rule shall be authenticated in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents Gallery, which shall see that the occupation of the gallery is confined to bona fide news gatherers and/or reporters of reputable standing in their business who represent radio stations, television stations, systems, or news-gathering agencies engaged primarily in serving radio stations, television stations, or systems. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents Gallery to report, at its discretion, violation of privileges of the gallery to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and, pending action thereon, the offending individual may be suspended.

Persons engaged in other occupations, whose chief attention is not given to more than one-half of their earned income is derived from gathering or reporting of news for radio stations, television stations, systems, or news-gathering agencies primarily serving radio stations, television stations, or systems, shall not be entitled to admission to the Radio and Television Correspondents Gallery. The Radio and Television Correspondents list in the Congressional Directory shall be a list only of persons whose chief attention is given to the gathering and reporting of news for radio stations, television stations, and systems engaged in the daily dissemination of news, and of representatives of news-gathering agencies engaged in the daily service of news to such radio stations, television stations, or systems.

Members of the families of correspondents are not entitled to the privileges of the gallery.

The Radio and Television Correspondents Gallery shall be under the control of the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents Gallery, subject to the approval and supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Periodical Press Gallery

The front row in the northwest public gallery shall be set aside for the use of the periodical press.

Persons desiring admission to the Periodical Press Gallery of the Senate shall make application to the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, as required by rule XXXIV, as amended, for the regulation of the Senate wing of the Capitol; and shall state in writing the names of all newspapers or publications or news associations by which they are employed, and what other occupation or employment they may have, if any; and they shall further declare that they are not engaged in the prosecution of claims pending before Congress or the departments, and will not become so engaged while allowed admission to the galleries; that they are not employed in any legislative or executive department of the Government, or by any foreign government or any representative thereof; and that they are not employed, directly or indirectly, by any stock exchange, board of trade, or other organization, or member thereof, or brokerage house or broker, engaged in the buying and selling of any security or commodity, or by any person or corporation having legislation before Congress, and will not become so engaged while retaining membership in the galleries. Holders of visitors' cards who may be allowed temporary admission to the galleries must conform to the restrictions of this rule.

The applications required by the foregoing paragraph shall be authenticated in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the executive committee of the Periodical Correspondents' Association who shall see that the occupation of the galleries is confined to bona fide and accredited resident correspondents, news gatherers, or reporters of reputable standing who represent one or more periodicals which regularly publish a substantial volume of news material of either general or of an economic, industrial, technical, or trade character, published for profit and supported chiefly by advertising or by subscription, and owned and operated independently of any industry, business, association, or institution; and it shall be the duty of the executive committee at their discretion to report violation of the privileges of the galleries to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and pending action thereon the offending correspondent may be suspended.

Persons engaged in other occupations whose chief attention is not given to the gathering or reporting of news for periodicals requiring such continuous service shall not be entitled to admission to the Periodical Press Gallery. The Periodical Correspondents' list in the Congressional Directory shall be a list only of persons whose chief attention is given to such service for news periodicals as described in the foregoing paragraph except that admission shall not be denied if his other work is such as to make him eligible to the Press Galleries or Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

Members of the families of correspondents are not entitled to the privileges of the galleries.

The Periodical Press Gallery in the Senate shall be under the control of an executive committee elected by members of the Periodical Correspondents' Gallery, subject to the approval and supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Press Photographers' Gallery

1. (a) Administration of the Press Photographers' Gallery is vested in a Standing Committee of Press Photographers consisting of six persons elected by accredited members of the gallery. The Committee shall be composed of one member each from Associated Press Photos, United Press International Newspictures, magazine media, and local newspapers and two "at large" members. "At large" members may be, but need not be, selected from a media otherwise represented on the Committee.

(b) The term of office of a member of the Committee elected as the Associated Press Photos member, the local newspapers member, or one of the "at large" members shall expire on the day of the election held in the first odd-numbered year following the year in which he was elected, and the term of office of a member of the Committee elected as the United Press International Newspictures member, the magazine media member, or the remaining "at large" member shall expire on the day of the election held in the first even-numbered year following the year in which he was elected, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of a term shall serve only for the unexpired portion of such term.

(c) Elections shall be held as early as practicable in each year, and in no case later than March 31. A vacancy in the membership of the Committee occurring prior to the expiration of a term shall be filled by special election called for that purpose by the Committee.

(d) The Standing Committee of the Press Photographers' Gallery shall propose no change or changes in these rules except upon petition in writing signed by not less than 25 accredited members of the gallery.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b)—

(A) the term of office of the local newspapers member elected in the election held in 1968 shall expire in 1969,

(B) the term of office of the United Press International Newspictures member holding office on January 1, 1968 shall expire in 1969, and

(C) the term of office of the United Press International Newspictures member elected in 1969 shall expire in 1970.

2. Persons desiring admission to the Press Photographers' Gallery of the Senate shall make application in accordance with Rule 34 of the Senate, which rule shall be interpreted and administered by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers subject to the review and approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

3. The Standing Committee of Press Photographers shall limit membership in the photographers' gallery to bona fide news photographers of repute in their profession and to heads of Photographic Bureaus under such rules as the Standing Committee of Press Photographers shall prescribe.

4. *Provided, however,* That the Standing Committee of Press Photographers shall admit to the gallery no person who does not establish to the satisfaction of the Committee all the following:

(a) That any member is not engaged in paid publicity or promotion work or in prosecuting any claim before Congress or before any department of the Government, and will not become so engaged while a member of the gallery.

(b) That he or she is not engaged in any lobbying activity and will not become so engaged while a member of the gallery.

Presidential and Diplomatic Gallery

The southern gallery over the main entrance to the Senate Chamber, except the first three rows on the eastern side of the aisle, shall be set apart for the use of the Diplomatic Corps, and no person shall be admitted to it excepting the Secretary of State, foreign ministers, their families and suites, and Senators.

The cards of admission to said gallery shall be issued by the Secretary of State, or the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, to such persons as are entitled to its privileges.

The first row on the eastern side of this gallery shall be set apart for the use of the President; the second row on the eastern side of this gallery shall be set apart for the use of the Vice President; and the third row on the eastern side of this gallery shall be set apart for the use of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

Senate Gallery

The first two rows of the gallery over the east entrance to the Senate shall be set apart for the exclusive use of the wives and other members of the immediate families of Senators.

The remainder of the gallery shall be set apart for the exclusive use of the families of Senators and guests visiting their families who shall be designated by some members of the Senator's family, and for the families of ex-Presidents of the United States, as well as families of incumbent Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

Employees of the Senate, except those on duty at the gallery door, shall be excluded.

Visitors' Galleries

The visitors' galleries shall be governed by the following rule :

The galleries over the western entrance to the Senate Chamber and over the southeastern, northwestern, and northeastern corners of said Chamber shall be set apart for the use of persons holding a card issued by a Senator. The period to which such card of admission shall be limited rests entirely in the discretion of the Senator issuing it, except that such cards shall expire at the end of each session and cards of a different color shall be furnished by the Sergeant at Arms for the following session. The Sergeant at Arms shall in his discretion limit occupancy of the visitors' galleries to such periods as may be required to accommodate with reasonable expediency all card bearers who are seeking admission.

Special Gallery

The gallery adjoining and west of the Diplomatic Gallery shall be reserved for guided tours and other special parties.

RULE VII

MARBLE ROOM

The anteroom known as the Marble Room is a part of the floor of the Senate.

RULE VIII

CLOAKROOMS

No persons shall be admitted to the cloakrooms adjoining the Senate Chamber excepting those entitled to the privileges of the Senate floor under Standing Rule XXXIII.

RULE IX

HEATING AND VENTILATING DEPARTMENT

No person shall be admitted to the heating and ventilating department of the Senate wing of the Capitol, except upon a pass from the Sergeant at Arms, or unless accompanied by an officer of the Senate.

RULE X

BARBER SHOP AND BATHROOM

The barber shop, and bathrooms connected therewith, shall be reserved exclusively for the use of Senators. The bathroom in the heating and ventilating department of the Senate wing shall be for the use of employees of the Senate; and no other persons shall be entitled to its privileges.

RULE XI

SENATE RESTAURANTS

The management of the Senate Restaurants and all matters connected therewith are under the jurisdiction, control, and direction of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

NOTE.—Pursuant to Public Law 87-82 (75 Stat. 199, July 6, 1961) the management of the Senate Restaurants was transferred to the Architect of the Capitol, subject to approval by the Committee on Rules and Administration as to matters of general policy.

RULE XII

CORRIDORS, ETC.

The corridors and passageways of the Senate wing of the Capitol shall be kept open and free from obstructions and free from any person or persons loitering or loafing in or around such places without having any visible or lawful business and not giving a good account of themselves; and no stands, booths, or counters for the exhibition or sale of any article shall be placed therein.

RULE XIII

PEDDLING, BEGGING, ETC.

Peddling, begging, and the solicitation of book or other subscriptions are strictly forbidden in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and no portion of said wing shall be occupied by signs or other devices for advertising any article whatsoever excepting timetables in the Post Office and such signs as may be necessary to designate the entrances to the Senate Restaurant.

RULE XIV

SWEEPING, CLEANING

All sweeping, cleaning, and dusting of the Senate wing of the Capitol shall be done, as far as practicable, immediately after the adjournment of each day's session of the Senate, and must, in any event, be completed before 8 o'clock a.m.

RULE XV

LEGISLATIVE BUZZERS AND SIGNAL LIGHTS

Effective January 28, 1971, the system of legislative buzzers and signal lights shall be as follows:

Pre-session signals

One long ring at hour of convening.

One red light to remain lighted at all times while Senate is in actual session.

Session signals

One ring—Yeas and nays.

Two rings—Quorum call.

Three rings—Call of absentees.

Four rings—Adjournment or recess.

Five rings—Five minutes remaining on yea-and-nay vote.

Six rings—Morning business concluded.

Effective July 13, 1967, the legislative call system shall be used for alerting Members of Congress, Congressional employees, and visitors of enemy attack or other major disaster conditions. There will be two signals:

1. *Attack warning*.—Notification to all occupants that the United States is under attack and that there is real danger of loss of life. This warning would be given by a sequence of two-second sounds of the legislative bells separated by two-second silent intervals. This signal would be repeated for 3 to 5 minutes.

2. *Attention signal*.—Notification of peacetime disasters, such as accidental presence of radioactive materials or severe weather or natural disaster conditions. This signal would be given by a series of 16-second bell sounds separated by 16-second silent intervals, repeated for 3 to 5 minutes.

(Where lights exist they will correspond with rings.)

RULE XVI

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS AND OTHER SENATE BUILDINGS

All provisions of the foregoing rules so far as practicable are made applicable to the Senate Office Buildings, the buildings used for the storage of Senate documents, and the Senate garage.

The functions and duties of the committee were also increased by the responsibilities placed on it by rule XXIX and provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 as amended, which was later incorporated into the standing rules in 1979 by the adoption of Senate Resolution 274.

Rule XXIX stipulates that:

Every motion to print documents, reports, and other matter transmitted by either of the executive departments, or to print memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, or any other paper, except bills of the Senate or House of Representatives, resolutions submitted by a Senator, communications from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, and motions to print by order of the standing or select committees of the Senate, shall, unless the Senate otherwise order, be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration. * * *

Motions to print additional numbers shall also be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration; and when the committee shall report favorably, the report shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost thereof; and when the cost of printing such additional numbers shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars,²⁴ the concurrence of the House of Representatives shall be necessary for an order to print the same.

Sections 202 (f), (i), and (j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, provide:

(f)* 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 Rules and Administration of the Senate or the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

(i) (1) Each standing committee of the Senate or House of Representatives is authorized, with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration in the case of standing committees of the Senate, or the Committee on House Administration in the case of standing committees of the House of Representatives, within the limits of funds made available from the contingent funds of the respective Houses pursuant to resolutions, which shall specify the maximum amounts which may be used for such purpose, approved by such respective Houses, to procure the temporary services (not in excess of one year) or intermittent services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof, to make studies or advise the committee with respect to any matter within its jurisdiction.

(2) Such services in the case of individuals or organizations may be procured by contract as independent contractors, or in the case of individuals by employment at daily rates of compensation not in excess of the per diem equivalent of the highest gross rate of compensation which may be paid to a regular employee of the committee. Such contracts shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5) or any other provision of law requiring advertising.

(3) With respect to the standing committees of the Senate, any such consultant or organization shall be selected by the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee, acting jointly. * * * The committee shall submit to the Committee on Rules and Administration * * * information bearing on the qualifications of each consultant whose services are procured pursuant to this subsection, including organizations, and such information shall be retained by that committee and shall be made available for public inspection upon request.

(j) (1) Each standing committee of the Senate * * * is authorized, with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration * * * within the limits of funds made available from the contingent funds * * * pursuant to resolutions, which shall specify the maximum amounts which may be used for such purpose, approved by [the Senate] * * * to provide assistance for members of its professional staff in obtaining specialized training, whenever that committee determines that such training will aid the committee in the discharge of its responsibilities. * * *

(2) Such assistance may be in the form of continuance of pay during periods of training or grants of funds to pay tuition, fees, or such other expenses of training, or both, as may be approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration * * *.

²⁴ By Act of Apr. 19, 1949 (ch. 72, 63 Stat. 48), the limitation on printing extra copies was increased from \$500 to \$1,200.

*This paragraph was incorporated into standing rule XXXI in 1979.

Lastly, Section 441 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, as amended, created a "Capitol Guide Service" and places that service under the supervision of the Committee on Rules and Administration and the Committee on House Administration of the House through the "Capitol Guide Board."

2. DEVELOPMENT OF COMMITTEE JURISDICTION UNDER THE RULES

The work load of the Committee on Rules and Administration, as stipulated by the Senate rules and the Legislative Reorganization Acts, and the practices and precedents in pursuance thereof, divides itself into the consideration and action on: (1) proposed legislation within its jurisdiction as well as that referred to the committee for consideration; (2) nominations submitted to the Senate by the President of the United States and referred to the committee for approval before Senate action; and (3) administrative assignments falling within the committee's jurisdiction.

a. LEGISLATIVE MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE

A table of the work load and some of the more important proposed measures, setting forth the variations and scope of the subject matter, handled by the committee since 1946, the date when the committee's jurisdiction was expanded and spelled out in the rules, are set forth below:

Congress	Measures referred to committee	Measures reported by committee	Congress	Measures referred to committee	Measures reported by committee
80th.....	176	99	88th.....	350	249
81st.....	283	188	89th.....	318	240
82d.....	194	140	90th.....	324	267
83d.....	268	181	91st.....	333	269
84th.....	250	189	92d.....	284	204
85th.....	294	223	93d.....	337	233
86th.....	348	257	94th.....	307	222
87th.....	379	281	95th.....	244	177

Subject Matter of Proposed Measures Handled by the Committee Since 1946

Capitol Building

Capitol Guide Service

Create Commission on Art and Antiquities of the Capitol

Placing of Statues in the Capitol and Rotunda

Contingent Fund

Death gratuities

Funeral expenses for Senators and employees

Investigatory funding of Senate committees from contingent fund for numerous types of studies, including internal security, CIA, election contests

Payment of witness fees

Ethics

Code of Ethics

Financial disclosures by Representatives and Senators and Capitol Hill employees

Financial or business interests of officers or employees of the Senate, **including Bobby Baker hearings**

Gratuities for employees

Federal Election Practices

Agency to conduct election of Members of House and Senate

Amend Communications Act of 1934 to relieve broadcasters of equal time requirement with respect to President and Vice President

Campaign Practices Commission

Change date for national elections

Changes in date for counting electoral vote

Contested election cases, including that of New Hampshire—

Wyman vs. Durkin

Election of President and Vice President

Expenditures in Federal Elections

Federal contributions to Federal Elections

Federal election legislation, including amendments to the so-called Hatch Act, and Federal Corrupt Practices Act

Federal Presidential Election Board

Federal Voting Assistance Act

Limiting political activity by officers and employees of the Government

Overseas absentee voting

Pernicious political activities

Political campaign contributions

Poll Tax Legislation

Preferential primaries for nomination of President

Proposals relating to voting on the part of members of the Armed Forces

Public financing of primary and general elections for U.S. Senate

Reimbursement of political parties for their radio and television expenses in presidential election campaigns

Universal Voter Registration Program

Voting age

Voting by registration regardless of race, creed, or color

Library of Congress

- Books for the blind
- Establish the Center for the Book
- Library of Congress, funding of, administrative duties, staff, etc.
- Revise laws relating to Governmental Depository Libraries

Miscellaneous

- Capitol Hill Police
- Create Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies
- Establish Office of Technology Assessment
- Establishment of Congressional Office of Science and Technology
- Press, radio, and television galleries
- Succession to the powers and duties of the office of the President
- Senate Pages
- Use of recycled paper by Congress

Monuments and Memorials

- Battle Monument Commission
- Memorials to individuals, including high public officials as well as various Presidents (e.g., Madison, Monroe, Taft, Woodrow Wilson, F.D.R.), and military officials, e.g., Gen. Pershing

Museums, Galleries, Parks

- American Folklife Center
- Commission on Fine Arts
- Museum of African Art
- National Gallery of Art
- National Museum Act of 1965
- National Portrait Gallery
- National Zoological Park
- Proposals involving Smithsonian Institution

Printing

- Congressional Record and distribution thereof
- Government Printing Office employees
- Matters involving printing of government documents and materials

Rule Changes

- Aspects of Congressional Budget Act
- Authority for servicing of Congressional subpoenas and compulsory appearance pursuant thereto
- Committee system reorganization for Senate
- Proposals for consolidation of general appropriations bills
- Proposed Sunset Law
- Rule XXII, Cloture
- Senate rules and precedents applicable to impeachment trials
- Sunshine rules and aspects of sunshine law

Technical Services

Computers, telephone, and telegraph services
 Electronic voting in Senate
 Microfilming of papers of Presidents

**b. NOMINATIONS REFERRED TO AND CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE
 SINCE 1946**

Gerald R. Ford to be Vice President (1973).

Nelson A. Rockefeller to be Vice President (1974).

Various nominations to the Federal Elections Commission; for the Public Printer; and for the Librarian of Congress.

Selection for appointments of members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

**c. ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES NOW FALLING WITHIN THE
 COMMITTEE'S JURISDICTION**

The administrative work of the committee includes the approval and distribution of all payments from the contingent fund of the Senate as set forth below, and the requirement to review and consent to all consultant appointments and contracts; training of professional staff, requests for actual expense reimbursement for travel to high-expense cities, and matters pertaining to fees and charges by official reporters of hearings and proceedings of committees of the Senate.

Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate (Subsection 1(n) (1)) and section 68 of Title 2 of the United States Code gives the Committee on Rules and Administration control over the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same (except that any resolution relating to substantive matter within the jurisdiction of any other standing committee of the Senate shall be first referred to such committee). Any payment sanctioned by the Committee on Rules and Administration shall be deemed, held, and taken, and are declared to be conclusive upon all the departments and officers of the Government.

The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-145), authorized the Committee on Rules and Administration to employ an additional assistant chief clerk and also gave the Committee authority to authorize its Chairman to designate one committee employee to approve in his behalf, all vouchers making payments from the contingent fund of the Senate, such approval shall be deemed to be an approval by the Committee on Rules and Administration for all intents and purposes.

The contingent fund of the Senate contains all monies appropriated for the following items:

- Senate Policy Committees;
- Automobiles and Maintenance;
- Inquiries and Investigations by Senate Committees;
- Folding Documents;
- Miscellaneous Items;
- Postage Stamps (except as it pertains to Senators);
- Stationery (Revolving Fund);
- Barber Shop (Revolving Fund);
- Joint Economic Committee; and
- Joint Committee on Printing.

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 72a) authorizes each committee of the Senate, with the specific approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration (within the limits of funds made available from the contingent fund of the Senate) to procure or to acquire the temporary or intermittent services of individual consultants or organizations—that is, to undertake studies for or to render advice to the particular committee with respect to any matter falling within the said committee's jurisdiction.

Such services in the case of individuals or organizations may be procured by contract as independent contractors, or in the case of individuals by employment at daily rates of compensation not in excess of the per diem equivalent to the highest gross rate of compensation which may be paid to a regular employee of that committee, subject to the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration. Such contracts shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5) or any other provision of law requiring advertising.

With respect to the standing committees of the Senate, any such consultant or organization shall be selected by the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee, acting jointly. The committee shall then submit to the Committee on Rules and Administration information bearing on the qualifications of each consultant whose services are procured pursuant to this subsection, including organizations; such information shall be retained by that committee and shall be made available for public inspection upon request. (Sec. 303 of P.L. 91-510, 84 Stat. 1179, Oct. 26, 1970).

Paragraph (3) of section 202(i) contains the stipulation that “any such consultant or organization shall be selected by the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee, acting jointly.” Senate committees are then requested to indicate their compliance with the above provision of law by providing that any required correspondence with the Committee on Rules and Administration be in the form of letters signed jointly by the chairman and ranking minority member of the full committee.

To assist the Committee on Rules and Administration in considering requests for consultants, letters from committees should equate (1) the proposed consultant's particular qualifications with the specialized area the committees plan to explore, (2) the probable time period the consultant's services will be required, (3) the correlation between the proposed consultant's qualifications and the specific committee activity, and (4) the per day consultant fee proposed to be paid.

Information concerning the qualifications of individual consultants or organizations thereof intended to be engaged by contract must likewise be supplied to the Committee on Rules and Administration, and should be submitted at the same time the contract itself is sent for approval.

Letters from the full committees, not subcommittees, to the Committee on Rules and Administration requesting its approval of contracts should (1) be signed jointly by the chairman and ranking minority member; (2) outline the purpose of the contract, the dollar amount, the term of the contract, and the name of the contracting party; (3) be accompanied by the original and three copies of the contract signed jointly by the chairman and ranking minority member; and (4) include the background data supporting the contractor's qualifications.

The contract itself should set forth in full the obligations of the contractor and, where appropriate, incorporate by reference the contractor's detailed proposal.

Contracts (and consultant's qualifications) should be received sufficiently in advance of the contract's effective date to permit appropriate consideration by the full Committee on Rules and Administration at a regular meeting. When contracts are approved, notice thereof shall be given in writing, pursuant to the established practice. Approval of a contract will be deemed to include approval of a consultant's qualifications.

The Committee on Rules and Administration is also administratively charged with monitoring all lawsuits where the Senate, Senators, officers or staff are plaintiffs, defendants, or witnesses.²⁵

The rules and procedure and Senate rules and regulations, including floor and gallery rules are subject to administration by this committee.

These functions as set forth above are authorized by Rule XXXIV, and spelled out in the 16 "Rules for Regulation of the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol."

Supervision by the Committee on Rules and Administration extends to various services rendered to the Senate, including the Senate restaurant, purchase of books and manuscripts and erection of monuments to the memory of individuals.

²⁵ See also S. Res. 226, 96th Cong., Aug. 3, 1979.

Credentials and qualifications of Members of the Senate, contested election cases, and the acceptance of incompatible offices fall within the purview of this committee.

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 as amended also charges the Committee on Rules and Administration with the review and approval of training of professional staff and the expenditure of Senate funds for the reimbursement for detail or assignment of department or agency personnel to the staff of any Senate committee or subcommittee thereof.

d. RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION*

The Committee on Rules and Administration adopted a set of committee rules of procedure first on February 4, 1971, pursuant to Sec. 133B of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended,²⁶ which were published. These have been readopted 4 times, at the beginning of each new Congress; the last two times they were amended in part, before being readopted. As readopted, with amendment, on January 31, 1979, they are:

Title I—Meetings of the Committee

1. The regular meeting dates of the committee shall be the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 10 a.m., in room 301, Russell Office Building. Additional meetings may be called by the chairman as he may deem necessary or pursuant to the provisions of sec. 133(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended.

2. Meetings of the committee, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a meeting or series of meetings by the committee on the same subject for a period of no more than 14 calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated in subparagraphs (A) through (F) would require the meeting to be closed followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of the committee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

(A) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(B) will relate solely to matters of committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(C) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy, or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

²⁶ This section of the Legislative Reorganization Act was incorporated in 1979 into Rule XXVI of the standing rules.

*The sections of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 cited in the rules below were repealed when the Senate adopted the 1979 revision of the Senate rules as provided in S. Res. 274, and those provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act were incorporated into Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate; in future publications the said citations will refer to paragraphs of Rule XXVI.

(D) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(E) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets of financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(1) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(2) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(F) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations. (Paragraph 7(b) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, as amended by S. Res. 9, 94th Cong., Nov. 5, 1975.)

3. Written notices of committee meetings will normally be sent by the committee's staff director to all members of the committee at least 3 days in advance. In addition, the committee staff will telephone reminders of committee meetings to all members of the committee or to the appropriate staff assistants in their offices.

4. A copy of the committee's intended agenda enumerating separate items of legislative business and committee business will normally be sent to all members of the committee by the staff director at least 1 day in advance of all meetings. This does not preclude any member of the committee from raising appropriate non-agenda topics.

Title II—Quorums

1. Pursuant to sec. 133(d) 6 members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the reporting of legislative measures.

2. Pursuant to sec. 5(a) of rule XXV and sec. 133(d) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, 4 members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, including action on amendments to measures prior to voting to report the measure to the Senate.

3. Pursuant to rule XXV, sec. 5(b) 4 members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony under oath; provided, however, that once a quorum is established, any one member can continue to take such testimony.

4. Under no circumstances, may proxies be considered for the establishment of a quorum.

Title III—Voting

1. Voting in the committee on any issue will normally be by voice vote.

2. If a third of the members present so demand, a record vote will be taken on any question by rollcall.

3. The results of rollcall votes taken in any meeting upon any measure, or any amendment thereto, shall be stated in the committee report on that measure unless previously announced by the committee, and such report or announcement shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment by each member of the committee. (Secs. 133(b) and (d) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended.)

4. Proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters before the committee. However, the vote of the committee to report a measure or matter shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the committee who are physically present at the time of the vote. Proxies will be allowed in such cases solely for the purpose of recording a member's position on the question and then only in those instances when the absentee committee member has been informed of the question and has affirmatively requested that he be recorded. (Sec. 133(d) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended.)

Title IV—Delegation of Authority to Committee Chairman

1. The chairman is authorized to sign himself or by delegation all necessary vouchers and routine papers for which the committee's approval is required and to decide in the committee's behalf all routine business.

2. The chairman is authorized to engage commercial reporters for the preparation of transcripts of committee meetings and hearings.

3. The chairman is authorized to issue, in behalf of the committee, regulations normally promulgated by the committee at the beginning of each session, including the senatorial long-distance telephone regulations and the senatorial telegram regulations.

One last general revision of the standing rules was adopted on November 14, 1979.

This accomplishment was set into motion when Mr. Robert C. Byrd, majority leader, submitted Senate Resolution 156 of the 94th Congress on May 15, 1975, authorizing and directing the Committee on Rules and Administration to prepare a revision of the Standing Rules of the Senate. The Committee on Rules and Administration reported the resolution on May 6, 1976; it was agreed to on May 10, 1976.

Pursuant to the above mandate of the Senate, the Committee on Rules and Administration reported (by Mr. Pell, the Chairman) Senate Resolution 274, to revise and modernize the Standing Rules of the Senate without substantive change in Senate procedure and to incorporate therein certain other rules of the Senate. This resolution was submitted by Mr. Robert C. Byrd for himself and Mr. Baker, the minority leader; the Senate unanimously agreed to it on November 14, 1979, by a vote of 97 to 0.

The resolution as approved by the Senate carried out the instructions to the Committee on Rules and Administration set forth in Senate Resolution 156 of the 94th Congress, namely: Some of the provisions of the existing rules were rewritten or eliminated in accordance with the instructions set forth in the resolution; some resolutions previously adopted by the Senate and provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Acts as amended, were incorporated into the standing rules; but no substantive changes were made in the present day Senate procedure. As the report stated, "Effort was made in the preparation of this resolution to provide for an orderly and logical arrangement of the standing rules, and to make the language of the rules clearer, more

coherent, and to organize the subject matter so as to pull together all like subjects in the same place.”

As adopted by the Senate the present Standing Rules for Conducting Business in the United States Senate read as follows:

STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

RULE I

APPOINTMENT OF A SENATOR TO THE CHAIR

1. In the absence of the Vice President, the Senate shall choose a President pro tempore, who shall hold the office and execute the duties thereof during the pleasure of the Senate and until another is elected or his term of office as a Senator expires.

2. In the absence of the Vice President, and pending the election of a President pro tempore, the Acting President pro tempore or the Secretary of the Senate, or in his absence the Assistant Secretary, shall perform the duties of the Chair.

3. The President pro tempore shall have the right to name in open Senate or, if absent, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, including the signing of duly enrolled bills and joint resolutions but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except by unanimous consent; and the Senator so named shall have the right to name in open session, or, if absent, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but not to extend beyond an adjournment, except by unanimous consent.

RULE II

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS AND QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

1. The presentation of the credentials of Senators elect or of Senators designate and other questions of privilege shall always be in order, except during the reading and correction of the Journal, while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is voting or ascertaining the presence of a quorum; and all questions and motions arising or made upon the presentation of such credentials shall be proceeded with until disposed of.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the certificates of election and certificates of appointment of Senators by entering in a well-bound book kept for that purpose the date of the election or appointment, the name of the person elected or appointed, the date of the certificate, the name of the governor and the secretary of state signing and counter-signing the same, and the State from which such Senator is elected or appointed.

3. The Secretary of the Senate shall send copies of the following recommended forms to the governor and secretary of state of each State wherein an election is about to take place or an appointment is to be made so that they may use such forms if they see fit.

THE RECOMMENDED FORMS FOR CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION AND CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT ARE AS FOLLOWS:

“CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

“To the President of the Senate of the United States:

“This is to certify that on the — day of —, 19—, A— B— was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of — a Senator from said State to rep-

resent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 19—.

“Witness: His excellency our governor —, and our seal hereto affixed at — this — day of —, in the year of our Lord 19—.

“By the governor:

“C— D—,
“Governor.

“E— F—,

“Secretary of State.”

“CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR UNEXPIRED TERM

“To the President of the Senate of the United States:

“This is to certify that on the — day of —, 19—, A— B— was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of — a Senator for the unexpired term ending at noon on the 3d day of January, 19—, to fill the vacancy in the representation from said State in the Senate of the United States caused by the — of C— D—.

“Witness: His excellency our governor —, and our seal hereto affixed at — this — day of —, in the year of our Lord 19—.

“By the governor:

“E— F—,
“Governor.

“G— H—,

“Secretary of State.”

“CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT

“To the President of the Senate of the United States:

“This is to certify that, pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of — .I, A— B—, the governor of said State, do hereby appoint C— D— a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein caused by the — of E— F—, is filled by election as provided by law.

“Witness: His excellency our governor —, and our seal hereto affixed at — this — day of —, in the year of our Lord 19—.

“By the governor:

“G— H—,
“Governor.

“I— J—,

“Secretary of State.”

RULE III

OATHS

The oaths or affirmations required by the Constitution and prescribed by law shall be taken and subscribed by each Senator, in open Senate, before entering upon his duties.

OATH REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION AND BY LAW TO BE TAKEN BY SENATORS

I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God. (5 U.S.C. 3331.)

RULE IV

COMMENCEMENT OF DAILY SESSIONS

1. (a) The Presiding Officer having taken the chair, following the prayer by the Chaplain, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, and any mistake made in the entries corrected. Except as provided in subparagraph (b) the reading of the Journal shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent; and when any motion shall be made to amend or correct the same, it shall be deemed a privileged question, and proceeded with until disposed of.

(b) Whenever the Senate is proceeding under paragraph 2 of rule XXII, the reading of the Journal shall be dispensed with and shall be considered approved to date.

2. During a session of the Senate when that body is in continuous session, the Presiding Officer shall temporarily suspend the business of the Senate at noon each day for the purpose of having the customary daily prayer by the Chaplain.

RULE V

JOURNAL

1. The proceedings of the Senate shall be briefly and accurately stated on the Journal. Messages of the President in full; titles of bills and resolutions, and such parts as shall be affected by proposed amendments; every vote, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, shall be entered.

2. The legislative, the executive, the confidential legislative proceedings, and the proceedings when sitting as a Court of Impeachment, shall each be recorded in a separate book.

RULE VI

QUORUM—ABSENT SENATORS MAY BE SENT FOR

1. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn.

2. No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave.

3. If, at any time during the daily sessions of the Senate, a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll and shall announce the result, and these proceedings shall be without debate.

4. Whenever upon such roll call it shall be ascertained that a quorum is not present, a majority of the Senators present may direct the Sergeant at Arms to request, and, when necessary, to compel the attendance of the absent Senators, which order shall be determined without debate; and pending its execution, and until a quorum shall be present, no debate nor motion, except to adjourn, or to recess pursuant to a previous order entered by unanimous consent, shall be in order.

RULE VII

MORNING BUSINESS

1. On each legislative day after the Journal is read, the Presiding Officer on demand of any Senator shall lay before the Senate messages from the President, reports and communications from the heads of Departments, and other communications addressed to the Senate, and such bills, joint resolutions, and other messages from the House of Representatives as may remain upon his table from any previous day's session undisposed of. The Presiding Officer on demand of any Senator shall then call for, in the following order :

The presentation of petitions and memorials.

Reports of committees.

The introduction of bills and joint resolutions.

The submission of other resolutions.

All of which shall be received and disposed of in such order, unless unanimous consent shall be otherwise given, with newly offered resolutions being called for before resolutions coming over from a previous legislative day are laid before the Senate.

2. Until the morning business shall have been concluded, and so announced from the Chair, or until one hour after the Senate convenes at the beginning of a new legislative day, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the Calendar shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer, unless by unanimous consent: *Provided, however,* That on Mondays which are the beginning of a legislative day the Calendar shall be called under rule VIII, and until two hours after the Senate convenes no motion shall be entertained to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, or other subject upon the Calendar except the motion to continue the consideration of a bill, resolution, or other subject against objection as provided in rule VIII, or until the call of the Calendar has been completed.

3. The Presiding Officer may at any time lay, and it shall be in order at any time for a Senator to move to lay, before the Senate, any bill or other matter sent to the Senate by the President or the House of Representatives for appropriate action allowed under the rules and any question pending at that time shall be suspended for this purpose. Any motion so made shall be determined without debate.

4. Petitions or memorials shall be referred, without debate, to the appropriate committee according to subject matter on the same basis as bills and resolutions, if signed by the petitioner or memorialist. A question of receiving or reference may be raised and determined without debate. But no petition or memorial or other paper signed by citizens or subjects of a foreign power shall be received, unless the same be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

5. Only a brief statement of the contents of petitions and memorials shall be printed in the Congressional Record; and no other portion of any petition or memorial shall be printed in the Record unless specifically so ordered by vote of the Senate, as provided for in paragraph 1 of rule XXIX, in which case the order shall be deemed to apply to the body of the petition or memorial only; and names attached to the petition or memorial shall not be printed unless specially ordered, except that petitions and memorials from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, Territories, and insular possessions shall be printed in full in the Record whenever presented.

6. Senators having petitions, memorials, bills, or resolutions to present after the morning hour may deliver them in the absence of objection to the Presiding Officer's desk, endorsing upon them their names, and with the approval of the Presiding Officer, they shall be entered on the Journal with the names of the Senators presenting them and in the absence of objection shall be considered as having been read twice and referred to the appropriate committees, and a transcript of such entries shall be furnished to the official reporter of debates for publication in the Congressional Record, under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate.

RULE VIII

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. At the conclusion of the morning business at the beginning of a new legislative day, unless upon motion the Senate shall at any time otherwise order, the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of the Calendar of Bills and Resolutions, and shall continue such consideration until 2 hours after the Senate convenes on such day (the end of the morning hour); and bills and resolutions that are not objected to shall be taken up in their order, and each Senator shall be entitled to speak once and for five minutes only upon any question; and an objection may be interposed at any stage of the proceedings, but upon motion the Senate may continue such consideration; and this order shall commence immediately after the call for "other resolutions", or after disposition of resolutions coming "over under the rule", and shall take precedence of the unfinished business and other special orders. But if the Senate shall proceed on motion with the consideration of any matter notwithstanding an objection, the foregoing provisions touching debate shall not apply.

2. All motions made during the first two hours of a new legislative day to proceed to the consideration of any matter shall be determined without debate, except motions to proceed to the consideration of any motion, resolution, or proposal to change any of the Standing Rules of the Senate shall be debatable. Motions made after the first two hours of a new legislative day to proceed to the consideration of bills and resolutions are debatable.

RULE IX

MESSAGES

1. Messages from the President of the United States or from the House of Representatives may be received at any stage of proceedings, except while the Senate is voting or ascertaining the presence of a quorum, or while the Journal is being read, or while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending.

2. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously certify the determination of the Senate upon all bills, joint resolutions, and other resolutions which may be communicated to the House, or in which its concurrence may be requested; and the Secretary shall also certify and deliver to the President of the United States all resolutions and other communications which may be directed to him by the Senate.

RULE X

SPECIAL ORDERS

1. Any subject may, by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, be made a special order of business for consideration and when the time so fixed for its

consideration arrives the Presiding Officer shall lay it before the Senate, unless there be unfinished business in which case it takes its place on the Calendar of Special Orders in the order of time at which it was made special, to be considered in that order when there is no unfinished business.

2. All motions to change such order, or to proceed to the consideration of other business, shall be decided without debate.

RULE XI

OBJECTION TO READING A PAPER

When the reading of a paper is called for, and objected to, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

RULE XII

VOTING PROCEDURE

1. When the yeas and nays are ordered, the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically; and each Senator shall, without debate, declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless excused by the Senate; and no Senator shall be permitted to vote after the decision shall have been announced by the Presiding Officer, but may for sufficient reasons, with unanimous consent, change or withdraw his vote. No motion to suspend this rule shall be in order, nor shall the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent.

2. When a Senator declines to vote on call of his name, he shall be required to assign his reasons therefor, and having assigned them, the Presiding Officer shall submit the question to the Senate: "Shall the Senator for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?" which shall be decided without debate; and these proceedings shall be had after the rolloall and before the result is announced; and any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be after such announcement.

3. A Member, notwithstanding any other provisions of this rule, may decline to vote, in committee or on the floor, on any matter when he believes that his voting on such a matter would be a conflict of interest.

4. No request by a Senator for unanimous consent for the taking of a final vote on a specified date upon the passage of a bill or joint resolution shall be submitted to the Senate for agreement thereto until after a quorum call ordered for the purpose by the Presiding Officer, it shall be disclosed that a quorum of the Senate is present; and when a unanimous consent is thus given the same shall operate as the order of the Senate, but any unanimous consent may be revoked by another unanimous consent granted in the manner prescribed above upon one day's notice.

RULE XIII

RECONSIDERATION

1. When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side or who has not voted may, on the same day or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter, move a reconsideration; and if the Senate shall refuse to reconsider such a motion entered, or if such a motion is withdrawn by leave of the Senate, or if upon reconsideration the Senate shall affirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order

unless by unanimous consent. Every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote, and may be laid on the table without affecting the question in reference to which the same is made, which shall be a final disposition of the motion.

2. When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order, or message, upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate and been communicated to the House of Representatives, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the House to return the same; which last motion shall be acted upon immediately, and without debate, and if determined in the negative shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

RULE XIV

BILLS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND RESOLUTIONS

1. Whenever a bill or joint resolution shall be offered, its introduction shall, if objected to, be postponed for one day.

2. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its passage which readings on demand of any Senator shall be on three different legislative days, and the Presiding Officer shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second, or third: *Provided*, That each reading may be by title only, unless the Senate in any case shall otherwise order.

3. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee; bills and joint resolutions introduced on leave, and bills and joint resolutions from the House of Representatives, shall be read once, and may be read twice, if not objected to, on the same day for reference, but shall not be considered on that day nor debated, except for reference unless by unanimous consent.

4. Every bill and joint resolution reported from a committee, not having previously been read, shall be read once, and twice, if not objected to, on the same day, and placed on the Calendar in the order in which the same may be reported; and every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave, and every bill and joint resolution of the House of Representatives which shall have received a first and second reading without being referred to a committee, shall, if objection be made to further proceeding thereon, be placed on the Calendar.

5. All bills, amendments, and joint resolutions shall be examined under the supervision of the Secretary of the Senate before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and all bills and joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses shall be examined under the supervision of the Secretary of the Senate, to see that the same are correctly enrolled, and, when signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate.

6. All other resolutions shall lie over one day for consideration, if not referred, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct. When objection is heard to the immediate consideration of a resolution or motion when it is submitted, it shall be placed on the Calendar under the heading of "Resolutions and Motions over, under the Rule," to be laid before the Senate on the next legislative day when there is no further morning business but before the close of morning business and before the termination of the morning hour.

RULE XV

BILLS—COMMITMENT AND CONSIDERATION BARRED

1. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been ordered to be read a third time, it shall not be in order to propose amendments, unless by unanimous consent, but it shall be in order at any time before the passage of any bill or resolution to move its commitment; and when the bill or resolution shall again be reported from the committee it shall be placed on the Calendar.

2. Whenever a private bill, except a bill for a pension, is under consideration, it shall be in order to move the adoption of a resolution to refer the bill to the Chief Commissioner of the Court of Claims for a report in conformity with section 2509 of title 28, United States Code.

3. No private bill or resolution (including so-called omnibus claims or pension bills), and no amendment to any bill or resolution, authorizing or directing (1) the payment of money for property damages, personal injuries, or death, for which a claim may be filed under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, or for a pension (other than to carry out a provision of law or treaty stipulation); (2) the construction of a bridge across a navigable stream; or (3) the correction of a military or naval record, shall be received or considered.

RULE XVI

APPROPRIATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

1. On a point of order made by any Senator, no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the same be moved by direction of the Committee on Appropriations or of a committee of the Senate having legislative jurisdiction of the subject matter, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate submitted in accordance with law.

2. The Committee on Appropriations shall not report an appropriation bill containing amendments to such bill proposing new or general legislation or any restriction on the expenditure of the funds appropriated which proposes a limitation not authorized by law if such restriction is to take effect or cease to be effective upon the happening of a contingency, and if an appropriation bill is reported to the Senate containing amendments to such bill proposing new or general legislation or any such restriction, a point of order may be made against the bill, and if the point is sustained, the bill shall be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

3. All amendments to general appropriation bills moved by direction of a committee having legislative jurisdiction of the subject matter proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add new items of appropriation, shall, at least one day before they are considered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and when actually proposed to the bill no amendment proposing to increase the amount stated in such amendment shall be received on a point of order made by any Senator.

4. On a point of order made by any Senator, no amendment offered by any other Senator which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any

item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; nor shall any restriction on the expenditure of the funds appropriated which proposes a limitation not authorized by law be received if such restriction is to take effect or cease to be effective upon the happening of a contingency; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate; and any such amendment or restriction to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill.

5. On a point of order made by any Senator, no amendment, the object of which is to provide for a private claim, shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment.

6. When a point of order is made against any restriction on the expenditure of funds appropriated in a general appropriation bill on the ground that the restriction violates this rule, the rule shall be construed strictly and, in case of doubt, in favor of the point of order.

7. Every report on general appropriation bills filed by the Committee on Appropriations shall identify with particularity each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

8. On a point of order made by any Senator, no general appropriation bill or amendment thereto shall be received or considered if it contains a provision re-appropriating unexpended balances of appropriations; except that this provision shall not apply to appropriations in continuation of appropriations for public works on which work has commenced.

RULE XVII

AMENDMENT MAY BE LAID ON THE TABLE WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE BILL

When an amendment proposed to any pending measure is laid on the table, it shall not carry with it, or prejudice, such measure.

RULE XVIII

AMENDMENTS—DIVISION OF A QUESTION

If the question in debate contains several propositions, any Senator may have the same divided, except a motion to strike out and insert, which shall not be divided; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor shall it prevent a motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion to strike out prevent a motion to strike out and insert. But pending a motion to strike out and insert, the part to be stricken out and the part to be inserted shall each be regarded for the purpose of amendment as a question; and motions to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence.

RULE XIX

DEBATE

1. (a) When a Senator desires to speak, he shall rise and address the Presiding Officer, and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and the Presiding Officer

shall recognize the Senator who shall first address him. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, and to obtain such consent he shall first address the Presiding Officer, and no Senator shall speak more than twice upon any one question in debate on the same legislative day without leave of the Senate, which shall be determined without debate.

(b) At the conclusion of the morning hour at the beginning of a new legislative day or after the unfinished business or any pending business has first been laid before the Senate on any calendar day, and until after the duration of three hours of actual session after such business is laid down except as determined to the contrary by unanimous consent or on motion without debate, all debate shall be germane and confined to the specific question then pending before the Senate.

2. No Senator in debate shall, directly or indirectly, by any form of words impute to another Senator or to other Senators any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator.

3. No Senator in debate shall refer offensively to any State of the Union.

4. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, in the opinion of the Presiding Officer transgress the rules of the Senate the Presiding Officer shall, either on his own motion or at the request of any other Senator, call him to order; and when a Senator shall be called to order he shall take his seat, and may not proceed without leave of the Senate, which, if granted, shall be upon motion that he be allowed to proceed in order, which motion shall be determined without debate. Any Senator directed by the Presiding Officer to take his seat, and any Senator requesting the Presiding Officer to require a Senator to take his seat, may appeal from the ruling of the Chair, which appeal shall be open to debate.

5. If a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, upon the demand of the Senator or of any other Senator, the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing, and read at the table for the information of the Senate.

6. Whenever confusion arises in the Chamber or the galleries, or demonstrations of approval or disapproval are indulged in by the occupants of the galleries, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on his own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Senator.

7. No Senator shall introduce to or bring to the attention of the Senate during its sessions any occupant in the galleries of the Senate. No motion to suspend this rule shall be in order, nor may the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent.

8. Former Presidents of the United States shall be entitled to address the Senate upon appropriate notice to the Presiding Officer who shall thereupon make the necessary arrangements.

RULE XX

QUESTIONS OF ORDER

1. A question of order may be raised at any stage of the proceedings, except when the Senate is voting or ascertaining the presence of a quorum, and, unless submitted to the Senate, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate. When an appeal is taken, any subsequent question of order which may arise before the decision of such appeal shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate; and every appeal therefrom shall be decided at once, and without debate; and any appeal may be laid on the table without prejudice to the pending proposition, and thereupon shall be held as affirming the decision of the Presiding Officer.

2. The Presiding Officer may submit any question of order for the decision of the Senate.

RULE XXI

MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

1. All motions and amendments shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Presiding Officer or by any Senator, and shall be read before the same shall be debated.

2. Any motion, amendment, or resolution may be withdrawn or modified by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment, or ordering of the yeas and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without leave.

RULE XXII

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

1. When a question is pending, no motion shall be received but—

To adjourn.

To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn it shall be to a day certain.

To take a recess.

To proceed to the consideration of executive business.

To lay on the table.

To postpone indefinitely.

To postpone to a day certain.

To commit.

To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged; and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of rule II or rule IV or any other rule of the Senate, at any time a motion signed by sixteen Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any measure, motion, other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, is presented to the Senate, the Presiding Officer, or clerk at the direction of the Presiding Officer, shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one, he shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct that the clerk call the roll, and upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present, the Presiding Officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by a yea-and-nay vote the question:

“Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?”

And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn—except on a measure or motion to amend the Senate rules, in which case the necessary affirmative vote shall be two-thirds of the Senators present and voting—then said measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than one hour on the measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, the amendments thereto, and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer to keep the time of each Senator who speaks. Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be proposed after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless it had been submitted in writing to the Journal Clerk by 1 o'clock p.m. on the day following the filing of the cloture

motion if an amendment in the first degree, and unless it had been so submitted at least one hour prior to the beginning of the cloture vote if an amendment in the second degree. No dilatory motion, or dilatory amendment, or amendment not germane shall be in order. Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the Presiding Officer, shall be decided without debate.

After no more than one hundred hours of consideration of the measure, motion, or other matter on which cloture has been invoked, the Senate shall proceed, without any further debate on any question, to vote on the final disposition thereof to the exclusion of all amendments not then actually pending before the Senate at that time and to the exclusion of all motions, except a motion to table, or to reconsider and one quorum call on demand to establish the presence of a quorum (and motions required to establish a quorum) immediately before the final vote begins. The one hundred hours may be increased by the adoption of a motion, decided without debate, by a three-fifth affirmative vote of the Senators duly chosen and sworn, and any such time thus agreed upon shall be equally divided between and controlled by the Majority and Minority Leaders or their designees. However, only one motion to extend time, specified above, may be made in any one calendar day.

If, for any reason, a measure or matter is reprinted after cloture has been invoked, amendments which were in order prior to the reprinting of the measure or matter will continue to be in order and may be conformed and reprinted at the request of the amendment's sponsor. The conforming changes must be limited to lineation and pagination.

No Senator shall call up more than two amendments until every other Senator shall have had the opportunity to do likewise.

Notwithstanding other provisions of this rule, a Senator may yield all or part of his one hour to the majority or minority floor managers of the measure, motion, or matter or to the Majority or Minority Leader, but each Senator specified shall not have more than two hours so yielded to him and may in turn yield such time to other Senators.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this rule, any Senator who has not used or yielded at least ten minutes, is, if he seeks recognition, guaranteed up to ten minutes, inclusive, to speak only.

After cloture is invoked, the reading of any amendment, including House amendments, shall be dispensed with when the proposed amendment has been identified and has been available in printed form at the desk of the Members for not less than twenty-four hours.

RULE XXIII

PREAMBLES

When a bill or resolution is accompanied by a preamble, the question shall first be put on the bill or resolution and then on the preamble, which may be withdrawn by a mover before an amendment of the same, or ordering of the yeas and nays; or it may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill or resolution, and shall be a final disposition of such preamble.

RULE XXIV

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

1. In the appointment of the standing committees, or to fill vacancies thereon, the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall by resolution appoint the chairman

of each such committee and the other members thereof. On demand of any Senator, a separate vote shall be had on the appointment of the chairman of any such committee and on the appointment of the other members thereof. Each such resolution shall be subject to amendment and to division of the question.

2. On demand of one-fifth of the Senators present, a quorum being present, any vote taken pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be by ballot.

3. Except as otherwise provided or unless otherwise ordered, all other committees, and the chairmen thereof, shall be appointed in the same manner as standing committees.

4. When a chairman of a committee shall resign or cease to serve on a committee, action by the Senate to fill the vacancy in such committee, unless specially otherwise ordered, shall be only to fill up the number of members of the committee, and the election of a new chairman.

RULE XXV

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, and shall continue and have the power to act until their successors are appointed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise on matters within their respective jurisdictions:

(a) (1) **Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petition, memorials, and other matters relating primarily to the following subjects:

1. Agricultural economics and research.
2. Agricultural extension services and experiment stations.
3. Agricultural production, marketing, and stabilization of prices.
4. Agriculture and agricultural commodities.
5. Animal industry and diseases.
6. Crop insurance and soil conservation.
7. Farm credit and farm security.
8. Food from fresh waters.
9. Food stamp programs.
10. Forestry, and forest reserves and wilderness areas other than those created from the public domain.
11. Home economics.
12. Human nutrition.
13. Inspection of livestock, meat, and agricultural products.
14. Pests and pesticides.
15. Plant industry, soils, and agricultural engineering.
16. Rural development, rural electrification, and watersheds.
17. School nutrition programs.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to food, nutrition, and hunger, both in the United States and in foreign countries, and rural affairs, and report thereon from time to time.

(b) **Committee on Appropriations**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government, except as provided in subparagraph (e).
2. Rescission of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts (referred to in section 105 of title 1, United States Code).

3. The amount of new spending authority described in section 401(c)(2)(A) and (B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 which is to be effective for a fiscal year.

4. New spending authority described in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 provided in bills and resolutions referred to the committee under section 401(b)(2) of that Act (but subject to the provisions of section 401(b)(3) of that Act).

(c) (1) **Committee on Armed Services**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Aeronautical and space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations.

2. Common defense.

3. Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force, generally.

4. Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including administration, sanitation, and government of the Canal Zone.

5. Military research and development.

6. National security aspects of nuclear energy.

7. Naval petroleum reserves, except those in Alaska.

8. Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the Armed Forces, including overseas education of civilian and military dependents.

9. Selective service system.

10. Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to the common defense policy of the United States, and report thereon from time to time.

(d) (1) **Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Banks, banking, and financial institutions.

2. Control of prices of commodities, rents, and services.

3. Deposit insurance.

4. Economic stabilization and defense production.

5. Export and foreign trade promotion.

6. Export controls.

7. Federal monetary policy, including Federal Reserve System.

8. Financial aid to commerce and industry.

9. Issuance and redemption of notes.

10. Money and credit, including currency and coinage.

11. Nursing home construction.

12. Public and private housing (including veterans' housing).

13. Renegotiation of Government contracts.

14. Urban development and urban mass transit.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to international economic policy as it affects United States monetary affairs, credit, and financial institutions; economic growth, urban affairs, and credit, and report thereon from time to time.

(e) (1) **Committee on the Budget**, to which committee shall be referred all concurrent resolutions on the budget (as defined in section 3(a)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) and all other matters required to be referred to

that committee under titles III and IV of that Act, and messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating thereto.

(2) Such 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 Senate 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 Senate 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) (1) **Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Coast Guard.
2. Coastal zone management.
3. Communications.
4. Highway safety.
5. Inland waterways, except construction.
6. Interstate commerce.
7. Marine and ocean navigation, safety, and transportation, including navigational aspects of deepwater ports.
8. Marine fisheries.
9. Merchant marine and navigation.
10. Nonmilitary aeronautical and space sciences.
11. Oceans, weather, and atmospheric activities.
12. Panama Canal and interoceanic canals generally, except as provided in subparagraph (c).
13. Regulation of consumer products and services, including testing related to toxic substances, other than pesticides, and except for credit, financial services, and housing.
14. Regulation of interstate common carriers, including railroads, buses, trucks, vessels, pipelines, and civil aviation.
15. Science, engineering, and technology research and development and policy.
16. Sports.
17. Standards and measurement.
18. Transportation.
19. Transportation and commerce aspects of Outer Continental Shelf lands.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, all matters relating to science and technology, oceans policy, transportation, communications, and consumer affairs, and report thereon from time to time.

(g) (1) **Committee on Energy and Natural Resources**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Coal production, distribution, and utilization.
2. Energy policy.
3. Energy regulation and conservation.
4. Energy related aspects of deepwater ports.
5. Energy research and development.

6. Extraction of minerals from oceans and Outer Continental Shelf lands.
7. Hydroelectric power, irrigation, and reclamation.
8. Mining education and research.
9. Mining, mineral lands, mining claims, and mineral conservation.
10. National parks, recreation areas, wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, historical sites, military parks and battlefields, and on the public domain, preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest.
11. Naval petroleum reserves in Alaska.
12. Nonmilitary development of nuclear energy.
13. Oil and gas production and distribution.
14. Public lands and forests, including farming and grazing thereon, and mineral extraction therefrom.
15. Solar energy systems.
16. Territorial possessions of the United States, including trusteeships.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to energy and resources development, and report thereon from time to time.

(h) (1) **Committee on Environment and Public Works**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Air pollution.
2. Construction and maintenance of highways.
3. Environmental aspects of Outer Continental Shelf lands.
4. Environmental effects of toxic substances, other than pesticides.
5. Environmental policy.
6. Environmental research and development.
7. Fisheries and wildlife.
8. Flood control and improvements of rivers and harbors, including environmental aspects of deepwater ports.
9. Noise pollution.
10. Nonmilitary environmental regulation and control of nuclear energy.
11. Ocean dumping.
12. Public buildings and improved grounds of the United States generally, including Federal buildings in the District of Columbia.
13. Public works, bridges, and dams.
14. Regional economic development.
15. Solid waste disposal and recycling.
16. Water pollution.
17. Water resources.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to environmental protection and resource utilization and conservation, and report thereon from time to time.

(i) **Committee on Finance**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Bonded debt of the United States, except as provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.
2. Customs, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery.
3. Deposit of public moneys.
4. General revenue sharing.
5. Health programs under the Social Security Act and health programs financed by a specific tax or trust fund.

6. National social security.

7. Reciprocal trade agreements.

8. Revenue measures generally, except as provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

9. Revenue measures relating to the insular possessions.

10. Tariffs and import quotas, and matters related thereto.

11. Transportation of dutiable goods.

(j) (1) **Committee on Foreign Relations**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries.

2. Boundaries of the United States.

3. Diplomatic service.

4. Foreign economic, military, technical, and humanitarian assistance.

5. Foreign loans.

6. International activities of the American National Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

7. International aspects of nuclear energy, including nuclear transfer policy.

8. International conferences and congresses.

9. International law as it relates to foreign policy.

10. International Monetary Fund and other international organizations established primarily for international monetary purposes (except that, at the request of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, any proposed legislation relating to such subjects reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations shall be referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs).

11. Intervention abroad and declarations of war.

12. Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad.

13. National security and international aspects of trusteeships of the United States.

14. Oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs as they relate to foreign policy.

15. Protection of United States citizens abroad and expatriation.

16. Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally.

17. Treaties and executive agreements, except reciprocal trade agreements.

18. United Nations and its affiliated organizations.

19. World Bank group, the regional development banks, and other international organizations established primarily for development assistance purposes.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to the national security policy, foreign policy, and international economic policy as it relates to foreign policy of the United States, and matters relating to food, hunger, and nutrition in foreign countries, and report thereon from time to time.

(k) (1) **Committee on Governmental Affairs**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Archives of the United States.

2. Budget and accounting measures, other than appropriations, except as provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

3. Census and collection of statistics, including economic and social statistics.
4. Congressional organization, except for any part of the matter that amends the rules or orders of the Senate.
5. Federal Civil Service.
6. Government information.
7. Intergovernmental relations.
8. Municipal affairs of the District of Columbia, except appropriations therefor.
9. Organization and management of United States nuclear export policy.
10. Organization and reorganization of the executive branch of the Government.
11. Postal Service.
12. Status of officers and employees of the United States, including their classification, compensation, and benefits.

(2) Such committee shall have the duty of—

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

(B) studying the efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of all agencies and departments of the Government;

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

(D) studying the 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.

(l) Committee on the Judiciary, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Apportionment of Representatives.
2. Bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting.
3. Civil liberties.
4. Constitutional amendments.
5. Federal courts and judges.
6. Government information.
7. Holidays and celebrations.
8. Immigration and naturalization.
9. Interstate compacts generally.
10. Judicial proceedings, civil and criminal, generally.
11. Local courts in the territories and possessions.
12. Measures relating to claims against the United States.
13. National penitentiaries.
14. Patent Office.
15. Patents, copyrights, and trademarks.
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.

(m) (1) Committee on Labor and Human Resources, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Measures relating to education, labor, health, and public welfare.
2. Aging.
3. Agricultural colleges.
4. Arts and humanities.

5. Biomedical research and development.
6. Child labor.
7. Convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce.
8. Domestic activities of the American National Red Cross.
9. Equal employment opportunity.
10. Gallaudet College, Howard University, and Saint Elizabeths Hospital.
11. Handicapped individuals.
12. Labor standards and labor statistics.
13. Mediation and arbitration of labor disputes.
14. Occupational safety and health, including the welfare of miners.
15. Private pension plans.
16. Public health.
17. Railway labor and retirement.
18. Regulation of foreign laborers.
19. Student loans.
20. Wages and hours of labor.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to health, education and training, and public welfare, and report thereon from time to time.

(n) (1) Committee on Rules and Administration, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Administration of the Senate Office Buildings and the Senate wing of the Capitol, including the assignment of office space.
2. Congressional organization relative to rules and procedures, and Senate rules and regulations, including floor and gallery rules.
3. Corrupt practices.
4. Credentials and qualifications of Members of the Senate, contested elections, and acceptance of incompatible offices.
5. Federal elections generally, including the election of the President, Vice President, and Members of the Congress.
6. Government Printing Office, and the printing and correction of the Congressional Record, as well as those matters provided for under rule XXIX.
7. Meetings of the Congress and attendance of Members.
8. Payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same (except that any resolution relating to substantive matter within the jurisdiction of any other standing committee of the Senate shall be first referred to such committee).
9. Presidential succession.
10. Purchase of books and manuscripts and erection of monuments to the memory of individuals.
11. Senate Library and statuary, art, and pictures in the Capitol and Senate Office Buildings.
12. Services to the Senate, including the Senate restaurant.
13. United States Capitol and congressional office buildings, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution (and the incorporation of similar institutions), and the Botanic Gardens.

(2) Such committee shall also—

- (A) make a continuing study of the organization and operation of the Congress of the United States and shall recommend improvements in such organization and operation with a view toward strengthening the Congress, simplifying its operations, improving its relationships with other branches

of the United States Government, and enabling it better to meet its responsibilities under the Constitution of the United States; and

(B) identify any court proceeding or action which, in the opinion of the Committee, is of vital interest to the Congress as a constitutionally established institution of the Federal Government and call such proceeding or action to the attention of the Senate.

(c) Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Compensation of veterans.
2. Life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces.
3. National cemeteries.
4. Pensions of all wars of the United States, general and special.
5. Readjustments of servicemen to civil life.
6. Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.
7. Veterans' hospitals, medical care and treatment of veterans.
8. Veterans' measures generally.
9. Vocational rehabilitation and education of veterans.

2. Except as otherwise provided by paragraph 4 of this rule, each of the following standing committees shall consist of the number of Senators set forth in the following table on the line on which the name of that committee appears:

Committee	Members
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.....	18
Appropriations	28
Armed Services.....	17
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.....	15
Budget	20
Commerce, Science, and Transportation.....	17
Energy and Natural Resources.....	18
Environment and Public Works.....	14
Finance	20
Foreign Relations.....	15
Governmental Affairs.....	17
Judiciary	17
Labor and Human Resources.....	15.

3. (a) Except as otherwise provided by paragraph 4 of this rule, each of the following standing committees shall consist of the number of Senators set forth in the following table on the line on which the name of that committee appears:

Committee	Members
Rules and Administration.....	10
Veterans' Affairs.....	10.

(b) Each of the following committees and joint committees shall consist of the number of Senators (or Senate members, in the case of a joint committee) set forth in the following table on the line on which the name of that committee appears:

Committee	Members
Aging	12
Intelligence	13
Small Business.....	17
Joint Economic Committee.....	10.

(c) Each of the following committees and joint committees shall consist of the number of Senators (or Senate members, in the case of a joint committee) set forth in the following table on the line on which the name of that committee appears:

Committee	Members
Ethics	6
Indian Affairs.....	5
Joint Committee on Taxation.....	5.

4. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this paragraph—

(1) each Senator shall serve on two and no more committees listed in paragraph 2; and

(2) each Senator may serve on only one committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b).

(b) (1) Each Senator may serve on not more than three subcommittees of each committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) listed in paragraph 2 of which he is a member.

(2) Each Senator may serve on not more than two subcommittees of a committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b) of which he is a member.

(3) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (1) and (2), a Senator serving as chairman or ranking minority member of a standing, select, or special committee of the Senate or joint committee of the Congress may serve ex officio, without vote, as a member of any subcommittee of such committee or joint committee.

(4) No committee of the Senate may establish any subunit of that committee other than a subcommittee, unless the Senate by resolution has given permission therefor. For purposes of this subparagraph, any subunit of a joint committee shall be treated as a subcommittee.

(c) By agreement entered into by the majority leader and the minority leader, the membership of one or more standing committees may be increased temporarily from time to time by such number or numbers as may be required to accord to the majority party a majority of the membership of all standing committees. When any such temporary increase is necessary to accord to the majority party a majority of the membership of all standing committees, members of the majority party in such number as may be required for that purpose may serve as members of three standing committees listed in paragraph 2. No such temporary increase in the membership of any standing committee under this subparagraph shall be continued in effect after the need therefor has ended. No standing committee may be increased in membership under this subparagraph by more than two members in excess of the number prescribed for that committee by paragraph 2 or 3(a).

(d) A Senator may serve as a member of any joint committee of the Congress the Senate members of which are required by law to be appointed from a standing committee of the Senate of which he is a member, and service as a member of any such joint committee shall not be taken into account for purposes of subparagraph (a) (2).

(e) (1) No Senator shall serve at any time as chairman of more than one standing, select, or special committee of the Senate or joint committee of the Congress, except that a Senator may serve as chairman of any joint committee of the Congress having jurisdiction with respect to a subject matter which is directly related to the jurisdiction of a standing committee of which he is chairman.

(2) No Senator shall serve at any time as chairman of more than one subcommittee of each standing, select, or special committee of the Senate or joint committee of the Congress of which he is a member.

(3) A Senator who is serving as the chairman of a committee listed in paragraph 2 may serve at any time as the chairman of only one subcommittee of all committees listed in paragraph 2 of which he is a member and may serve at any time as the chairman of only one subcommittee of each committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b) of which he is a member. A Senator who is serving as the chairman of a committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b) may not serve as the chairman of any subcommittee of that committee, and may serve at any time as the chairman of only one subcommittee of each committee listed in paragraph 2 of which he is a member. Any other Senator may serve as the chairman of only one subcommittee of each committee listed in paragraph 2, 3(a), or 3(b) of which he is a member.

(f) A Senator serving on the Committee on Rules and Administration may not serve on any joint committee of the Congress unless the Senate members thereof are required by law to be appointed from the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(g) A Senator who on the day preceding the effective date of title I of the Committee System Reorganization Amendments of 1977 was serving as the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on the District of Columbia or the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service may serve on the Committee on Governmental Affairs in addition to serving on two other standing committees listed in paragraph 2. At the request of any such Senator, he shall be appointed to serve on such committee but, while serving on such committee and two other standing committees listed in paragraph 2, he may not serve on any committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b). The preceding provisions of this subparagraph shall apply with respect to any Senator only so long as his service as a member of the Committee on Governmental Affairs is continuous after the date on which the appointment of the majority and minority members of the Committee on Governmental Affairs is initially completed.

(h) (1) A Senator may serve on the Committee on the Budget in addition to serving on two other committees listed in paragraph 2, but any Senator so serving may not serve on any committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b).

(2) Notwithstanding subparagraph (1), a Senator who is serving on the Committee on the Budget and two other committees listed in paragraph 2 may also serve on the Select Committee on Small Business or the Special Committee on Aging or, in the case of a Senator who was a member of the Select Committee on Intelligence on the last day of the Ninety-fifth Congress, may continue to serve on such select committee so long as his service on such select committee is continuous and he is eligible to serve on such select committee under the provisions of section 2(b) of Senate Resolution 400, Ninety-fourth Congress, as amended.

(3) A Senator who is eligible under subparagraph (i) to serve on three committees listed in paragraph 2 may serve on the Committee on the Budget in addition to serving on such committees, but any Senator so serving may not serve on any committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b).

(i) (1) A Senator who on the last day of the Ninety-fifth Congress was serving as a member of three committees listed in paragraph 2 (as this rule was in effect on such day) may, during the term he is serving on the first day of the Ninety-sixth Congress, continue to serve as a member of each of such committees so long as his service as a member of each such committee is continuous.

(2) A Senator who on the last day of the Ninety-fifth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on the Judiciary may, during the term which he is serving on the first day of the Ninety-sixth Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Labor

and Human Resources so long as his service as a member of each of such committees is continuous, but in no event may he serve by reason of this subparagraph, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(3) A Senator who on the last day of the Ninety-fifth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on Finance may, during the term which he is serving on the first day of the Ninety-sixth Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary so long as his service as a member of each of such committees is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subparagraph, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

(4) A Senator who on the last day of the Ninety-fifth Congress was serving as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs may, during the term which he is serving on the first day of the Ninety-sixth Congress, also serve as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations so long as his service as a member of each of such committees is continuous, but in no event may he serve, by reason of this subparagraph, as a member of more than three committees listed in paragraph 2.

RULE XXVI

COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

1. Each standing committee, including any subcommittee of any such committee, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to take such testimony and to make such expenditures (not in excess of \$10,000 for each committee during any Congress) as it deems advisable. Each such committee may make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction, may report such hearings as may be had by it, and may employ stenographic assistance at a cost not exceeding the amount prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration. The expenses of the committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

2. Each committee shall adopt rules (not inconsistent with the Rules of the Senate) governing the procedure of such committee. The rules of each committee shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than March 1 of each year, except that if any such committee is established on or after February 1 of a year, the rules of that committee during the year of establishment shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than sixty days after such establishment. An amendment to the rules of any such committee shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than thirty days after the adoption of such amendment. If the Congressional Record is not published on the last day of any period referred to above, such period shall be extended until the first day thereafter on which it is published.

3. Each standing committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall fix regular weekly, biweekly, or monthly meetings days for the transaction of business before the committee and additional meetings may be called by the chairman as he may deem necessary. If at least three members of any such 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. 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 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. If the chairman of any such committee is not present at any regular, additional, or special meeting of the committee, the ranking member of the majority party on the committee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

4. (a) Each committee (except the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget) shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by the committee on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the committee determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date.

(b) Each committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall require each witness who is to appear before the committee in any hearing to file with the clerk of the committee, at least one day before the date of the appearance of that witness, a written statement of his proposed testimony unless the committee chairman and the ranking minority member determine that there is good cause for noncompliance. If so requested by any committee, the staff of the committee shall prepare for the use of the members of the committee before each day of hearing before the committee a digest of the statements which have been so filed by witnesses who are to appear before the committee on that day.

(c) After the conclusion of each day of hearing, if so requested by any committee, the staff shall prepare for the use of the members of the committee a summary of the testimony given before the committee on that day. After approval by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee, each such summary may be printed as a part of the committee hearings if such hearings are ordered by the committee to be printed.

(d) Whenever any hearing is conducted by a committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) upon any measure or matter, the minority on the committee shall be entitled, upon request made by a majority of the minority members to the chairman before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to the measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

5. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the rules, when the Senate is in session, no committee of the Senate or any subcommittee thereof may meet, without special leave, after the conclusion of the first two hours after the meeting of the Senate commenced and in no case after two o'clock postmeridian unless consent therefor has been obtained from the majority leader and the minority leader (or in the event of the absence of either of such leaders, from his designee). The prohibition contained in the preceding sentence shall not apply to the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on the Budget. The majority leader or his designee shall announce to the Senate whenever consent has been given under this subparagraph and shall state the time and place of such meeting. The right to make such announcement of consent shall have the same priority as the filing of a cloture motion.

(b) Each meeting of a committee, or any subcommittee thereof, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a meeting or series of meetings by a committee or a subcommittee thereof on the same subject for a period of no more than fourteen calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated in clauses (1) through (6) would require the meeting to be closed, followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

(1) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(2) will relate solely to matters of committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(3) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy, or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(4) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(5) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets of financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(A) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(B) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(6) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

(c) Whenever any hearing conducted by any such committee or subcommittee is open to the public, that hearing may be broadcast by radio or television, or both, under such rules as the committee or subcommittee may adopt.

(d) Whenever disorder arises during a committee meeting that is open to the public, or any demonstration of approval or disapproval is indulged in by any person in attendance at any such meeting, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on his own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Senator. When the Chair finds it necessary to maintain order, he shall have the power to clear the room, and the committee may act in closed session for so long as there is doubt of the assurance of order.

(e) Each committee shall prepare and keep a complete transcript or electronic recording adequate to fully record the proceeding of each meeting or conference whether or not such meeting or any part thereof is closed under this paragraph unless a majority of its members vote to forgo such a record.

6. Morning meetings of committees and subcommittees thereof shall be scheduled for one or both of the periods prescribed in this paragraph. The first period shall end at eleven o'clock antemeridian. The second period shall begin at eleven o'clock antemeridian and end at two o'clock postmeridian.

7. (a)(1) Except as provided in this paragraph, each committee and each subcommittee thereof is authorized to fix the number of its members (but not less than one-third of its entire membership) who shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of such business as may be considered by said committee, except that no measure or matter or recommendation shall be reported from any committee unless a majority of the committee were physically present.

(2) Each such committee, or subcommittee, is authorized to fix a lesser number than one-third of its entire membership who shall constitute a quorum thereof for the purpose of taking sworn testimony.

(3) The vote of any committee to report a measure or matter shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the committee who are present. No vote of any member of any committee to report a measure or matter may be cast by proxy if rules adopted by such committee forbid the casting of votes for that purpose by proxy; however, proxies may not be voted when the absent committee member has not been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has not affirmatively requested that he be so recorded. Action by any committee in reporting any measure or matter in accordance with the requirements of this subparagraph shall constitute the ratification by the committee of all action theretofore taken by the committee with respect to that measure or matter, including votes taken upon the measure or matter or any amendment thereto, and no point of order shall lie with respect to that measure or matter on the ground that such previous action with respect thereto by such committee was not taken in compliance with such requirements.

(b) Each committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall keep a complete record of all committee action. Such record shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. The results of rollcall votes taken in any meeting of any committee upon any measure, or any amendment thereto, shall be announced in the committee report on that measure unless previously announced by the committee, and such announcement shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment by each member of the committee who was present at that meeting.

(c) Whenever any committee by rollcall vote reports any measure or matter, the report of the committee upon such measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast by each member of the committee in favor of and in opposition to such measure or matter. Nothing contained in this subparagraph shall abrogate the power of any committee to adopt rules—

(1) providing for proxy voting on all matters other than the reporting of a measure or matter, or

(2) providing in accordance with subparagraph (a) for a lesser number as a quorum for any action other than the reporting of a measure or matter.

8. (a) In order to assist the Senate in—

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of the application, administration, and execution of the laws enacted by the Congress, 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,

each standing committee, (except the Committees on Appropriations and the Budget) shall review and study, on a continuing basis the application, administration, and execution of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the legislative jurisdiction of that committee. Such committees may carry out the required analysis, appraisal, and evaluation

themselves, or by contract, or may require a Government agency to do so and furnish a report thereon to the Senate. Such committees may rely on such techniques as pilot testing, analysis of costs in comparison with benefits, or provision for evaluation after a defined period of time.

(b) In each odd-numbered year, each such committee shall submit, not later than March 31, to the Senate, a report on the activities of that committee under this paragraph during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

9. Each committee which requires authorization for the expenditure of funds in excess of the amount specified in paragraph 1 of this rule shall offer one annual authorization resolution to procure such authorization. Each such annual authorization resolution shall include a specification of the amount of all such funds sought by such committee. The annual authorization resolution of any committee shall be offered not later than January 31 of that year, except that, whenever the designation of members of committees occurs during the first session of any Congress at a date later than January 20, such resolution may be offered at any time within thirty days after the date on which the members of such committees are designated. After the date on which an annual authorization resolution has been offered by any committee in any year, such committee in that year may procure authorization for additional expenditures only by offering a supplemental authorization resolution. Each such supplemental authorization resolution shall include a specification of the amount of all supplemental funds sought by that committee. Each such supplemental authorization resolution shall amend the annual authorization resolution of such committee for that year unless the committee offered no annual authorization resolution for that year, in which case the committee's supplemental authorization resolution shall not be an amendment to any other resolution and any subsequent supplemental authorization resolution of such committee for the same year shall amend the first such resolution offered by the committee for that year. Each such supplemental resolution reported by such committee shall be accompanied by a report to the Senate specifying with particularity the purpose for which such authorization is sought and the reason why such authorization could not have been sought at the time of, or within the period provided for, the submission by such committee of an annual authorization resolution for that year. This paragraph shall not apply to any resolution requesting funds in addition to the amount specified in paragraph 1 of this rule and which are to be expended only for the same purposes for which such amount may be expended. This subparagraph does not apply to the Committee on Appropriations.

10. (a) 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 Senate and all members of the committee and the Senate shall have access to such records. Each committee is authorized to have printed and bound such testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the committee.

(b) It shall be the duty of the chairman of each committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the Senate any measure approved by his committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote. In any event, the report of any committee upon a measure which has been approved by the committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the Senate is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the committee a written and signed request of a majority 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 subparagraph does not apply to the Committee on Appropriations.

(c) If at the time of approval of a measure or matter by any committee (except for the Committee on Appropriations), 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 in which to file such views, in writing, 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—

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

(2) shall bear upon its cover a recital that supplemental, minority, or additional views are included as part of the report.

This subparagraph does not preclude—

(A) the immediate filing and 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

(B) 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.

11. (a) Each committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) which has legislative jurisdiction shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, endeavor to insure that—

(1) all continuing programs of the Federal Government and of the government of the District of Columbia, within the jurisdiction of such committee or joint committee, are designed; and

(2) all continuing activities of Federal agencies, within the jurisdiction of such committee or joint committee, are carried on;

so that, to the extent consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of those programs and activities, appropriations therefor will be made annually.

(b) Each committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall with respect to any continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually, review such program, from time to time, in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefor would be made annually.

RULE XXVII

REFERENCE TO COMMITTEES; MOTIONS TO DISCHARGE; REPORTS OF COMMITTEES; AND HEARINGS AVAILABLE

1. Except as provided in paragraph 3, in any case in which a controversy arises as to the jurisdiction of any committee with respect to any proposed legislation, the question of jurisdiction shall be decided by the presiding officer, without debate, in favor of the committee which has jurisdiction over the subject matter which predominates in such proposed legislation; but such decision shall be subject to an appeal.

2. A motion simply to refer shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions.

3. (a) Upon motion by both the majority leader or his designee and the minority leader or his designee, proposed legislation may be referred to two or more committees jointly or sequentially. Notice of such motion and the proposed legislation to which it relates shall be printed in the Congressional Record. The

motion shall be privileged, but it shall not be in order until the Congressional Record in which the notice is printed has been available to Senators for at least twenty-four hours. No amendment to any such motion shall be in order except amendments to any instructions contained therein. Debate on any such motion, and all amendments thereto and debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than two hours, the time to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designee.

(b) Proposed legislation which is referred to two or more committees jointly may be reported only by such committees jointly and only one report may accompany any proposed legislation so jointly reported.

(c) A motion to refer any proposed legislation to two or more committees sequentially shall specify the order of referral.

(d) Any motion under this paragraph may specify the portion or portions of proposed legislation to be considered by the committees, or any of them, to which such proposed legislation is referred, and such committees or committee shall be limited, in the consideration of such proposed legislation, to the portion or portions so specified.

(e) Any motion under this subparagraph may contain instructions with respect to the time allowed for consideration by the committees, or any of them, to which proposed legislation is referred and the discharge of such committees, or any of them, from further consideration of such proposed legislation.

4. (a) All reports of committees and motions to discharge a committee from the consideration of a subject, and all subjects from which a committee shall be discharged, shall lie over one day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

(b) Whenever any committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) has reported any measure, by action taken in conformity with the requirements of paragraph 7 of rule XXVI, no point of order shall lie with respect to that measure on the ground that hearings upon that measure by the committee were not conducted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of rule XXVI.

5. Any measure or matter reported by any standing committee shall not be considered in the Senate unless the report of that committee upon that measure or matter has been available to Members for at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) prior to the consideration of that measure or matter. 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 Senate prior to the consideration of such measure or matter in the Senate. This paragraph—

(1) may be waived by joint agreement of the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate; and

(2) shall not apply to—

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

(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.

6. (a) The report accompanying each bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by any committee (except the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget) shall contain—

(1) an estimate, made by such committee, of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out such bill or joint resolution in the fiscal year in which it is reported and in each of the five fiscal years following such fiscal

year (or for the authorized duration of any program authorized by such bill or joint resolution, if less than five years), except that, in the case of measures affecting the revenues, such reports shall require only an estimate of the gain or loss in revenues for a one-year period; and

(2) a comparison of the estimate of costs described in subparagraph (1) made by such committee with any estimate of costs made by any Federal agency; or

(3) in lieu of such estimate or comparison, or both, a statement of the reasons why compliance by the committee with the requirements of subparagraph (1) and (2), or both, is impracticable.

(b) Each such report (except those by the Committee on Appropriations) shall also contain—

(1) an evaluation, made by such committee, of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out the bill or joint resolution. The evaluation shall include (A) an estimate of the numbers of individuals and businesses who would be regulated and a determination of the groups and classes of such individuals and businesses, (B) a determination of the economic impact of such regulation on the individuals, consumers, and businesses affected, (C) a determination of the impact on the personal privacy of the individuals affected, and (D) a determination of the amount of additional paperwork that will result from the regulations to be promulgated pursuant to the bill or joint resolution, which determination may include, but need not be limited to, estimates of the amount of time and financial costs required of affected parties, showing whether the effects of the bill or joint resolution could be substantial, as well as reasonable estimates of the record-keeping requirements that may be associated with the bill or joint resolution; or

(2) in lieu of such evaluation, a statement of the reasons why compliance by the committee with the requirements of clause (1) is impracticable.

(c) It shall not be in order for the Senate to consider any such bill or joint resolution if the report of the committee on such bill or joint resolution does not comply with the provisions of subparagraphs (a) and (b) on the objection of any Senator.

7. Whenever a committee reports a bill or a joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part thereof it shall make a report thereon and shall include in such report or in an accompanying document (to be prepared by the staff of such committee) (a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee. This paragraph shall not apply to any such report in which it is stated that, in the opinion of the committee, it is necessary to dispense with the requirements of this subsection to expedite the business of the Senate.

RULE XXVIII

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES; REPORTS; OPEN MEETINGS

1. The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read or a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is voting or ascertaining the presence of a quorum; and when received the question of proceeding to the consideration.

of the report, if raised, shall be immediately put, and shall be determined without debate.

2. Conferees shall not insert in their report matter not committed to them by either House, nor shall they strike from the bill matter agreed to by both Houses. If new matter is inserted in the report, or if matter which was agreed to by both Houses is stricken from the bill, a point of order may be made against the report, and if the point of order is sustained, the report is rejected or shall be recommitted to the committee of conference if the House of Representatives has not already acted thereon.

3. (a) In any case in which a disagreement to an amendment in the nature of a substitute has been referred to conferees, it shall be in order for the conferees to report a substitute on the same subject matter; but they may not include in the report matter not committed to them by either House. They may, however, include in their report in any such case matter which is a germane modification of subjects in disagreement.

(b) In any case in which the conferees violate subparagraph (a), the conference report shall be subject to a point of order.

4. Each report made by a committee of conference to the Senate shall be printed as a report of the Senate. As so printed, such report shall be accompanied by an explanatory statement prepared jointly by the conferees on the part of the House and the conferees on the part of the Senate. Such statement shall be sufficiently detailed and explicit to inform the Senate as to the effect which the amendments or propositions contained in such report will have upon the measure to which those amendments or propositions relate.

5. If time for debate in the consideration of any report of a committee of conference upon the floor of the Senate is limited, the time allotted for debate shall be equally divided between the majority party and the minority party.

6. Each conference committee between the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be open to the public except when managers of either the Senate or the House of Representatives in open session determine by a rollcall vote of a majority of those managers present, that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on the day of the vote shall be closed to the public.

RULE XXIX

PRINTING OF PAPERS, ETC.

1. Every motion or resolution to print documents, reports, and other matter transmitted by the executive departments, or to print memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, or any other paper, except bills of the Senate or House of Representatives, resolutions submitted by a Senator, communications from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, shall, unless the Senate otherwise order, be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration. When a motion is made to commit with instructions, it shall be in order to add thereto a motion to print.

2. Motions or resolutions to print additional numbers shall also be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration; and when the committee shall report favorably, the report shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost thereof; and when the cost of printing such additional numbers shall exceed the sum established by law, the concurrence of the House of Representatives shall be necessary for an order to print the same.

3. Every bill and joint resolution introduced or reported from a committee, and all bills and joint resolutions received from the House of Representatives,

and all reports of committees, shall be printed, unless, for the dispatch of the business of the Senate, such printing may be dispensed with.

RULE XXX

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS

1. No memorial or other paper presented to the Senate, except original treaties finally acted upon, shall be withdrawn from its files except by order of the Senate.

2. The Secretary of the Senate shall obtain at the close of each Congress all the noncurrent records of the Senate and of each Senate committee and transfer them to the General Services Administration for preservation, subject to the orders of the Senate.

RULE XXXI

COMMITTEE STAFF

1. (a) Each standing committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) is authorized to appoint, by majority vote of the committee, not more than six professional staff members in addition to the clerical staffs. Such professional staff members shall be assigned to the chairman and the ranking minority member of such committee as the committee may deem advisable, except that whenever a majority of the minority members of such committee so request, two of such professional staff members may be selected for appointment by majority vote of the minority members and the committee shall appoint any staff members so selected. A staff member or members appointed pursuant to a request by the minority members of the committee shall be assigned to such committee business as such minority members deem advisable. Services of professional staff members appointed by a majority vote of the committee may be terminated by a majority vote of the committee and services of professional staff members appointed pursuant to a request by the minority members of the committee shall be terminated by the committee when a majority of such minority members so request. Professional staff members authorized by this subparagraph shall be appointed on a permanent basis, without regard to political affiliation, and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of their respective positions. Such professional staff members shall not engage in any work other than committee business and no other duties may be assigned to them.

(b) Subject to appropriations which it shall be in order to include in appropriations bills, the Committee on Appropriations is authorized to appoint such staff, in addition to the clerk thereof and assistants for the minority, as that committee, by a majority vote, shall determine to be necessary, such personnel, other than the minority assistants, to possess such qualifications as the committee may prescribe.

(c) The clerical staff of each standing committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), which shall be appointed by a majority vote of the committee, shall consist of not more than six clerks to be attached to the office of the chairman, to the ranking minority member and to the professional staff, as the committee may deem advisable, except that whenever a majority of the minority members of such committee so requests, one of the members of the clerical staff may be selected for appointment by majority vote of such minority members and the committee shall appoint any staff member so selected. The clerical staff shall handle committee correspondence and stenographic work, both for the committee

staff and for the chairman and ranking minority member on matters related to committee work, except that if a member of the clerical staff is appointed pursuant to a request by the minority members of the committee, such clerical staff member shall handle committee correspondence and stenographic work for the minority members of the committee and for any members of the committee staff appointed under subparagraph (a) pursuant to request by such minority members, on matters related to committee work. Services of clerical staff members appointed by majority vote of the committee may be terminated by majority vote of the committee and services of clerical staff members appointed pursuant to a request by the minority members of the committee shall be terminated by the committee when a majority of such minority members so request.

(d) In any case in which a request for the appointment of a minority staff member under subparagraph (a) or subparagraph (c) is made at any time when no vacancy exists to which the appointment requested may be made—

(1) the person appointed pursuant to such a request under subparagraph (a) may serve in addition to any other professional staff members authorized by such subsection and may be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate until such time as such a vacancy occurs, at which time such person shall be considered to have been appointed to such vacancy; and

(2) the person appointed pursuant to such a request under subparagraph (c) may serve in addition to any other clerical staff members authorized by such subparagraph and may be paid, until otherwise provided, from the contingent fund of the Senate.

(2). (a) Staff members appointed pursuant to a request by minority members of a committee under subparagraph (a) or subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1, and staff members appointed to assist minority members of committees pursuant to authority of a resolution described in paragraph 9 of rule XXVI or other Senate resolution, shall be accorded equitable treatment with respect to the fixing of salary rates, the assignment of facilities, and the accessibility of committee records.

(b) The minority shall receive fair consideration in the appointment of staff personnel pursuant to authority of a resolution described in paragraph 9 of rule XXVI.

(c) The staffs of committees (including personnel appointed pursuant to authority of paragraph 1 and personnel appointed pursuant to authority of a resolution described in paragraph 9 of rule XXVI or other Senate resolution) should reflect the relative number of majority and minority members of committees. A majority of the minority members of any committee may, by resolution, request that at least one-third of all funds of the committee for personnel (other than those funds determined by the chairman and ranking minority member to be allocated for the administrative and clerical functions of the committee as a whole) be allocated to the minority members of such committee for compensation of minority staff as the minority members may decide. The committee shall thereafter adjust its budget to comply with such resolution. Such adjustment shall be equitably made over a four-year period, commencing July 1, 1977, with not less than one-half being made in two years. Upon request by a majority of the minority members of any committee by resolution, proportionate space, equipment, and facilities shall be provided for such minority staff.

(d) 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 Rules and Administration.

RULE XXXII

BUSINESS CONTINUED FROM SESSION TO SESSION

1. At the second or any subsequent session of a Congress the legislative business of the Senate which remained undetermined at the close of the next preceding session of that Congress shall be resumed and proceeded with in the same manner as if no adjournment of the Senate had taken place.

2. The rules of the Senate shall continue from one Congress to the next Congress unless they are changed as provided in these rules.

RULE XXXIII

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Other than the Vice President and Senators, no person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate while in session, except as follows:

The President of the United States and his private secretary.

The President elect and Vice President elect of the United States.

Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice Presidents of the United States.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Ex-Senators and Senators elect.

The officers and employees of the Senate in the discharge of their official duties.

Ex-Secretaries and ex-Sergeants at Arms of the Senate.

Members of the House of Representatives and Members elect.

Ex-Speakers of the House of Representatives.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House and his chief deputy and the Clerk of the House and his deputy.

Heads of the Executive Departments.

Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States.

Governors of States and Territories.

Members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The General Commanding the Army.

The Senior Admiral of the Navy on the active list.

Members of National Legislatures of foreign countries.

Judges of the Court of Claims.

The Mayor of the District of Columbia.

The Librarian of Congress and the Assistant Librarian in charge of the Law Library.

The Architect of the Capitol.

The Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Parliamentarian Emeritus of the Senate.

Members of the staffs of committees of the Senate and joint committees of the Congress when in the discharge of their official duties and employees in the office of a Senator when in the discharge of their official duties (but in each case subject to such rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration). Senate committee staff members and employees in the office of a Senator must be on the payroll of the Senate and members of joint committee staffs must be on the payroll of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

RULE XXXIV

SENATE CHAMBER—SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL

1. The Senate Chamber shall not be granted for any other purpose than for the use of the Senate; no smoking shall be permitted at any time on the floor of the Senate, or lighted cigars, cigarettes, or pipes be brought into the Chamber.

2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Rules and Administration to make all rules and regulations respecting such parts of the Capitol, its passages and galleries, including the restaurant and the Senate Office Buildings, as are or may be set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers, to be enforced under the direction of the Presiding Officer. The committee shall make such regulations respecting the reporters' galleries of the Senate, together with the adjoining rooms and facilities, as will confine their occupancy and use to bona fide reporters of newspapers and periodicals, and of news or press associations for daily news dissemination through radio, television, wires, and cables, and similar media of transmission. These regulations shall so provide for the use of such space and facilities as fairly to distribute their use to all such media of news dissemination.

RULE XXXV

SESSION WITH CLOSED DOORS

1. On a motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the Presiding Officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain closed.

2. When the Senate meets in closed session, any applicable provisions of rules XXXVI and XXXVIII, including the confidentiality of information shall apply to any information and to the conduct of any debate transacted.

RULE XXXVI

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

1. When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber for the consideration of Executive business, he shall have a seat on the right of the Presiding Officer. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Senators shall attend at the place appointed, with the necessary officers of the Senate.

2. When acting upon confidential or Executive business, unless the same shall be considered in open Executive session, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, the Principal Legislative Clerk, the Parliamentarian, the Executive Clerk, the Minute and Journal Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, the Secretaries to the Majority and the Minority, and such other officers as the Presiding Officer shall think necessary; and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

3. All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate shall be by the Senators and the officers of the Senate kept secret; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate, and all remarks, votes, and proceedings thereon shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.

4. Whenever the injunction of secrecy shall be removed from any part of the proceedings of the Senate in closed Executive or legislative session, the order of the Senate removing the same shall be entered in the Legislative Journal as well as in the Executive Journal, and shall be published in the Congressional Record under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate.

5. Any Senator or officer of the Senate who shall disclose the secret or confidential business or proceedings of the Senate shall be liable, if a Senator, to suffer expulsion from the body; and if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate, and to punishment for contempt.

6. Whenever, by the request of the Senate or any committee thereof, any documents or papers shall be communicated to the Senate by the President or the head of any department relating to any matter pending in the Senate, the proceedings in regard to which are secret or confidential under the rules, said documents and papers shall be considered as confidential, and shall not be disclosed without leave of the Senate.

RULE XXXVII

EXECUTIVE SESSION—PROCEEDINGS ON TREATIES

1. (a) When a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time; and no motion in respect to it shall be in order, except to refer it to a committee, to print it in confidence for the use of the Senate, or to remove the injunction of secrecy.

(b) When a treaty is reported from a committee with or without amendment, it shall, unless the Senate unanimously otherwise direct, lie over one day for consideration; after which it may be read a second time on demand and considered as in Committee of the Whole, when it shall be proceeded with by articles, and the amendments reported by the committee shall be first acted upon, after which other amendments may be proposed; and when through with, the proceedings had as in Committee of the Whole shall be reported to the Senate, when the question shall be, if the treaty be amended. "Will the Senate concur in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole?" And the amendments may be taken separately, or in gross, if no Senator shall object; after which new amendments may be proposed. At any stage of such proceedings the Senate may remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty.

(c) The decisions thus made shall be reduced to the form of a resolution of ratification, with or without amendments, as the case may be, which shall be proposed on a subsequent day, unless, by unanimous consent, the Senate determine otherwise, at which stage no amendment to the treaty shall be received unless by unanimous consent; but the resolution of ratification when pending shall be open to amendment in the form of reservations, declarations, statements, or understandings.

(d) On the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be necessary to determine it in the affirmative; but all other motions and questions upon a treaty shall be decided by a majority vote, except a motion to postpone indefinitely, which shall be decided by a vote of two-thirds.

2. Treaties transmitted by the President to the Senate for ratification shall be resumed at the second or any subsequent session of the same Congress at the stage in which they were left at the final adjournment of the session at which they were transmitted; but all proceedings on treaties shall terminate with the Congress, and they shall be resumed at the commencement of the next Congress as if no proceedings had previously been had thereon.

RULE XXXVIII

EXECUTIVE SESSION—PROCEEDINGS ON NOMINATIONS

1. When nominations shall be made by the President of the United States to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by unanimous consent.

2. All business in the Senate shall be transacted in open session, unless the Senate as provided in rule XXXV by a majority vote shall determine that a particular nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be considered in closed executive session, in which case all subsequent proceedings with respect to said nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be kept secret: *Provided*, That the injunction of secrecy as to the whole or any part of proceedings in closed executive session may be removed on motion adopted by a majority vote of the Senate in closed executive session: *Provided further*, That any Senator may make public his vote in closed executive session.

3. When a nomination is confirmed or rejected, any Senator voting in the majority may move for a reconsideration on the same day on which the vote was taken, or on either of the next two days of actual executive session of the Senate; but if a notification of the confirmation or rejection of a nomination shall have been sent to the President before the expiration of the time within which a motion to reconsider may be made, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the President to return such notification to the Senate. Any motion to reconsider the vote on a nomination may be laid on the table without prejudice to the nomination, and shall be a final disposition of such motion.

4. Nominations confirmed or rejected by the Senate shall not be returned by the Secretary to the President until the expiration of the time limited for making a motion to reconsider the same, or while a motion to reconsider is pending unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

5. When the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all motions to reconsider a vote upon a nomination which has been confirmed or rejected by the Senate, which shall be pending at the time of taking such adjournment or recess, shall fall; and the Secretary shall return all such nominations to the President as confirmed or rejected by the Senate, as the case may be.

6. Nominations neither confirmed nor rejected during the session at which they are made shall not be acted upon at any succeeding session without being again made to the Senate by the President; and if the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment or recess shall be returned by the Secretary to the President, and shall not again be considered unless they shall again be made to the Senate by the President.

7. (a) The Official Reporters shall be furnished with a list of nominations to office after the proceedings of the day on which they are received, and a like list of all confirmations and rejections.

(b) All nominations to office shall be prepared for the printer by the Official Reporter, and printed in the Congressional Record, after the proceedings of the day in which they are received, also nominations recalled, and confirmed.

(c) The Secretary shall furnish to the press, and to the public upon request, the names of nominees confirmed or rejected on the day on which a final vote shall be had, except when otherwise ordered by the Senate.

RULE XXXIX

THE PRESIDENT FURNISHED WITH COPIES OF RECORDS OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

The President of the United States shall, from time to time, be furnished with an authenticated transcript of the public executive records of the Senate, but no further extract from the Executive Journal shall be furnished by the Secretary, except by special order of the Senate; and no paper, except original treaties transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, and finally acted upon by the Senate, shall be delivered from the office of the Secretary without an order of the Senate for that purpose.

RULE XL

SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF THE RULES

No motion to suspend, modify, or amend any rule, or any part thereof, shall be in order, except on one day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof. Any rule may be suspended without notice by the unanimous consent of the Senate, except as otherwise provided by the rules.

RULE XLI

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS NOT WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION

It shall not be in order to consider any proposed committee amendment (other than a technical, clerical, or conforming amendment) which contains any significant matter not within the jurisdiction of the committee proposing such amendment.

RULE XLII

PUBLIC FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

For purposes of this rule, the provisions of title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 shall be deemed to be a rule of the Senate as it pertains to Members, officers, and employees of the Senate.

RULE XLIII

GIFTS

1. (a) No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate, or the spouse or dependent thereof, shall knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, any gift or gifts having an aggregate value exceeding \$100 during a calendar year directly or indirectly from any person, organization, or corporation having a direct interest in legislation before the Congress or from any foreign national unless, in an unusual case, a waiver is granted by the Select Committee on Ethics. In determining whether an individual has accepted any gift or gifts having an aggregate value exceeding \$100 during a calendar year from any person, organization, or corporation, there may be deducted the aggregate value of gifts (other than gifts described in subparagraph (c)) given by such individual to such person, organization, or corporation during that calendar year.

(b) For purposes of subparagraph (a), only the following shall be deemed to have a direct interest in legislation before the Congress:

(1) a person, organization, or corporation registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946, or any successor statute, a person who is an officer or director of such a registered lobbyist, or a person who has been employed or retained by such a registered lobbyist for the purpose of influencing legislation before the Congress; or

(2) a corporation, labor organization, or other organization which maintains a separate segregated fund for political purposes (within the meaning of section 321 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441b)), a person who is an officer or director of such corporation, labor organization, or other organization, or a person who has been employed or retained by such corporation, labor organization, or other organization for the purpose of influencing legislation before the Congress.

(c) The prohibitions of subparagraph (a) do not apply to gifts—

(1) from relatives;

(2) with a value of less than \$35;

(3) of personal hospitality of an individual; or

(4) from an individual who is a foreign national if that individual is not acting, directly or indirectly, on behalf of a foreign corporation, partnership or business enterprise, a foreign trade, cultural, educational or other association, a foreign political party or a foreign government.

2. For purposes of this rule—

(a) the term "gift" means a payment, subscription, advance, forbearance, rendering, or deposit of money, services, or anything of value, including food, lodging, transportation, or entertainment, and reimbursement for other than necessary expenses, unless consideration of equal or greater value is received, but does not include (1) a political contribution otherwise reported as required by law, (2) a loan made in a commercially reasonable manner (including requirements that the loan be repaid and that a reasonable rate of interest be paid), (3) a bequest, inheritance, or other transfer at death, (4) a bona fide award presented in recognition of public service and available to the general public, (5) a reception at which the Member, officer, or employee is to be honored, provided such individual receives no other gifts that exceed the restrictions in this rule, other than a suitable memento, (6) meals, beverages, or entertainment consumed or enjoyed, provided the meals, beverages, or entertainment are not consumed or enjoyed in connection with a gift of overnight lodging, or (7) anything of value given to a spouse or dependent of a reporting individual by the employer of such spouse or dependent in recognition of the service provided by such spouse or dependent; and

(b) the term "relative" has the same meaning given to such term in section 107(2) of title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-521).

3. If a Member, officer, or employee, after exercising reasonable diligence to obtain the information necessary to comply with this rule, unknowingly accepts a gift described in paragraph 1, such Member, officer, or employee shall, upon learning of the nature of the gift and its source, return the gift or, if it is not possible to return the gift, reimburse the donor for the value of the gift.

4. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of this rule, a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate may participate in a program, the principal objective of which is educational, sponsored by a foreign government or a foreign educational or charitable organization involving travel to a foreign country paid for by that foreign government or organization if such participation is not in viola-

tion of any law and if the Select Committee on Ethics has determined that participation in such program by Members, officers, or employees of the Senate is in the interests of the Senate and the United States.

(b) Any Member who accepts an invitation to participate in any such program shall notify the Select Committee in writing of his acceptance. A Member shall also notify the Select Committee in writing whenever he has permitted any officer or employee whom he supervises (within the meaning of paragraph 11 of rule XLV) to participate in any such program. Prior to the beginning of any such program, the chairman of the Select Committee shall place in the Congressional Record a list of all individuals participating; the supervisors of such individuals, where applicable; and the nature and itinerary of such program.

(c) No Member, officer, or employee may accept funds in connection with participation in a program permitted under subparagraph (a) if such funds are not used for necessary food, lodging, transportation, and related expenses of the Member, officer, or employee.

RULE XLIV¹

OUTSIDE EARNED INCOME

1. During the period of service in a calendar year of a Senator, or of an officer or employee of the Senate compensated at a rate exceeding \$35,000 a year and employed for more than ninety days in a calendar year, the aggregate amount of the outside earned income of such individual for such period shall not exceed 15 per centum of—

(1) the aggregate amount of the salary of such an officer or employee disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate during such period; and

(2) in the case of a Senator, the aggregate amount of base salary paid to Senators and disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate for that period.

2. (a) A Senator shall not receive honoraria in excess of \$1,000 for each appearance, speech, or article.

(b) An officer or employee of the Senate covered by paragraph 1 shall not receive honoraria in excess of—

(1) \$300 for each appearance, speech, or article, and

(2) \$1,500 in the aggregate in any one calendar year.

(c) Notwithstanding the limitations under paragraph 1 or 2(b)(2), any Senator, officer, or employee may accept honoraria in excess of the amount allowed in paragraph 1 or 2(b)(2) but not in excess of \$25,000, if he donates such honoraria to an organization exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and if no tax benefits accrue to such Senator, officer, or employee for such donation.

3. (a) For purposes of this rule, the term "outside earned income" shall, subject to the provisions of subparagraph (b), mean any income earned by an individual (other than the salary received as a Senator or officer or employee of the Senate) which is compensation received as a result of personal services actually rendered.

(b) For purposes of subparagraph (a), the term "outside earned income" does not include—

(1) advances on books from an established trade publisher under usual contract terms;

(2) royalties from books;

(3) proceeds from the sale of creative or artistic works;

¹ Effective Jan. 1, 1983. (Effective date changed from Jan. 1, 1979, to Jan. 1, 1983, by S. Res. 93, 96-1, Mar. 8, 1979.)

(4) any "buyout" arrangement from professional partnerships or businesses which is reasonably related to the fair market value of the partnership or business interest in the enterprise at the time of the sale of such interest, payable within a reasonable period of time, and not related to future services or profitability of the enterprise;

(5) income from family enterprises, if the services provided by the Senator, officer or employee are managerial or supervisory in nature, necessary to protect the interests in the family enterprise and do not consume significant amounts of time while the Senate is in session; and

(6) distributive shares of partnership income if the distributive share received represents not more than a pro rata return on the capital invested in the partnership and the services provided by the Senator, officer, or employee are managerial or supervisory in nature, necessary to protect the interests in the partnership, and do not consume significant amounts of time while the Senate is in session.

RULE XLV

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

1. A Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall not receive any compensation, nor shall he permit any compensation to accrue to his beneficial interest from any source, the receipt or accrual of which would occur by virtue of influence improperly exerted from his position as a Member, officer, or employee.

2. No Member, officer, or employee shall engage in any outside business or professional activity or employment for compensation which is inconsistent or in conflict with the conscientious performance of official duties.

3. No officer or employee shall engage in any outside business or professional activity or employment for compensation unless he has reported in writing when such activity or employment commences and on May 15 of each year thereafter so long as such activity or employment continues, the nature of such activity or employment to his supervisor. The supervisor shall then, in the discharge of his duties, take such action as he considers necessary for the avoidance of conflict of interest or interference with duties to the Senate.

4. No Member, officer, or employee shall knowingly use his official position to introduce or aid the progress or passage of legislation, a principal purpose of which is to further only his pecuniary interest, only the pecuniary interest of his immediate family, or only the pecuniary interest of a limited class of persons or enterprises, when he, or his immediate family, or enterprises controlled by them, are members of the affected class.

5. No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate compensated at a rate in excess of \$25,000 per annum and employed for more than ninety days in a calendar year shall (a) affiliate with a firm, partnership, association, or corporation for the purpose of providing professional services for compensation; (b) permit that individual's name to be used by such a firm, partnership, association or corporation; or (c) practice a profession for compensation to any extent during regular office hours of the Senate office in which employed. For the purposes of this paragraph, "professional services" shall include but not be limited to those which involve a fiduciary relationship.

6. No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate compensated at a rate in excess of \$25,000 per annum and employed for more than ninety days in a calendar year shall serve as an officer or member of the board of any publicly held or publicly regulated corporation, financial institution, or business entity. The

preceding sentence shall not apply to service of a Member, officer, or employee as—

(a) an officer or member of the board of an organization which is exempt from taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 if such service is performed without compensation;

(b) an officer or member of the board of an institution or organization which is principally available to Members, officers, or employees of the Senate, or their families, if such service is performed without compensation; or

(c) a member of the board of a corporation, institution, or other business entity, if (1) the Member, officer, or employee had served continuously as a member of the board thereof for at least two years prior to his election or appointment as a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate, (2) the amount of time required to perform such service is minimal, and (3) the Member, officer, or employee is not a member of, or a member of the staff of any Senate committee which has legislative jurisdiction over any agency of the Government charged with regulating the activities of the corporation, institution, or other business entity.

7. An employee on the staff of a committee who is compensated at a rate in excess of \$25,000 per annum and employed for more than ninety days in a calendar year shall divest himself of any substantial holdings which may be directly affected by the actions of the committee for which he works, unless the Select Committee, after consultation with the employee's supervisor, grants permission in writing to retain such holdings or the employee makes other arrangements acceptable to the Select Committee and the employee's supervisor to avoid participation in committee actions where there is a conflict of interest, or the appearance thereof.

8. If a Member, upon leaving office, becomes a registered lobbyist under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 or any successor statute, or is employed or retained by such a registered lobbyist for the purpose of influencing legislation, he shall not lobby Members, officers, or employees of the Senate for a period of one year after leaving office.

9. If an employee on the staff of a Member, upon leaving that position, becomes a registered lobbyist under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 or any successor statute, or is employed or retained by such a registered lobbyist for the purpose of influencing legislation, such employee may not lobby the Member for whom he worked or that Member's staff for a period of one year after leaving that position. If an employee on the staff of a committee, upon leaving his position, becomes such a registered lobbyist or is employed or retained by such a registered lobbyist for the purpose of influencing legislation, such employee may not lobby the members of the committee for which he worked, or the staff of that committee, for a period of one year after leaving his position.

10. For purposes of this rule—

(a) "employee of the Senate" includes an employee or individual described in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4(c) of rule XLIX;

(b) an individual who is an employee on the staff of a subcommittee of a committee shall be treated as an employee on the staff of such committee; and

(c) the term "lobbying" means any oral or written communication to influence the content or disposition of any issue before Congress, including any pending or future bill, resolution, treaty, nomination, hearing, report, or investigation; but does not include—

(1) a communication (i) made in the form of testimony given before a committee or office of the Congress, or (ii) submitted for inclusion in the public record, public docket, or public file of a hearing; or

- (2) a communication by an individual, acting solely on his own behalf, for redress of personal grievances, or to express his personal opinion.
11. For purposes of this rule—

(a) a Senator or the Vice President is the supervisor of his administrative, clerical, or other assistants;

(b) a Senator who is the chairman of a committee is the supervisor of the professional, clerical, or other assistants to the committee except that minority staff members shall be under the supervision of the ranking minority Senator on the committee;

(c) a Senator who is a chairman of a subcommittee which has its own staff and financial authorization is the supervisor of the professional, clerical, or other assistants to the subcommittee except that minority staff members shall be under the supervision of the ranking minority Senator on the subcommittee;

(d) the President pro tempore is the supervisor of the Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, the Chaplain, the Legislative Counsel, and the employees of the Office of the Legislative Counsel;

(e) the Secretary of the Senate is the supervisor of the employees of his office;

(f) the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper is the supervisor of the employees of his office;

(g) the Majority and Minority Leaders and the Majority and Minority Whips are the supervisors of the research, clerical, or other assistants assigned to their respective offices;

(h) the Majority Leader is the supervisor of the Secretary for the Majority and the Secretary for the Majority is the supervisor of the employees of his office; and

(i) the Minority Leader is the supervisor of the Secretary for the Minority and the Secretary for the Minority is the supervisor of the employees of his office.

RULE XLVI

PROHIBITION OF UNOFFICIAL OFFICE ACCOUNTS

1. No Member may maintain or have maintained for his use an unofficial office account. The term "unofficial office account" means an account or repository into which funds are received for the purpose, at least in part, of defraying otherwise unreimbursed expenses allowable in connection with the operation of a Member's office. An unofficial office account does not include, and expenses incurred by a Member in connection with his official duties shall be defrayed only from—

(a) personal funds of the Member;

(b) official funds specifically appropriated for that purpose;

(c) funds derived from a political committee (as defined in section 301(d) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431)) ; and

(d) funds received as reasonable reimbursements for expenses incurred by a Member in connection with personal services provided by the Member to the organization making the reimbursement.

2. No contribution (as defined in section 301(e) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431)) shall be converted to the personal use of any Member or any former Member. For the purposes of this rule "personal use" does not include reimbursement of expenses incurred by a Member in connection with his official duties.

RULE XLVII

FOREIGN TRAVEL

1. Unless authorized by the Senate (or by the President of the United States after an adjournment sine die), no funds from the United States Government (including foreign currencies made available under section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1754(b)) shall be received for the purpose of travel outside the United States by any Member of the Senate whose term will expire at the end of a Congress after—

- (a) the date of the general election in which his successor is elected; or
- (b) in the case of a Member who is not a candidate in such general election, the earlier of the date of such general election or the adjournment sine die of the second regular session of that Congress.

2. No Member, officer, or employee engaged in foreign travel may claim payment or accept funds from the United States Government (including foreign currencies made available under section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1754(b)) for any expense for which the individual has received reimbursement from any other source; nor may such Member, officer, or employee receive reimbursement for the same expense more than once from the United States Government. No Member, officer, or employee shall use any funds furnished to him to defray ordinary and necessary expenses of foreign travel for any purpose other than the purpose or purposes for which such funds were furnished.

3. A per diem allowance provided a Member, officer, or employee in connection with foreign travel shall be used solely for lodging, food, and related expenses and it is the responsibility of the Member, officer, or employee receiving such an allowance to return to the United States Government that portion of the allowance received which is not actually used for necessary lodging, food, and related expenses.

RULE XLVIII

FRANKING PRIVILEGE AND RADIO AND TELEVISION STUDIOS

1. A Senator or an individual who is a candidate for nomination for election, or election, to the Senate may not use the frank for any mass mailing (as defined in section 3210(a) (5) (D) of title 39, United States Code) if such mass mailing is mailed at or delivered to any postal facility less than sixty days immediately before the date of any primary or general election (whether regular, special, or runoff) in which the Senator is a candidate for public office or the individual is a candidate for Senator.

2. A Senator shall use only official funds of the Senate, including his official Senate allowances, to purchase paper, to print, or to prepare any mass mailing material which is to be sent out under the frank.

3. (a) When a Senator disseminates information under the frank by a mass mailing (as defined in section 3210(a) (5) (D) of title 39, United States Code), the Senator shall register annually with the Secretary of the Senate such mass mailings. Such registration shall be made by filing with the Secretary a copy of the matter mailed and providing, on a form supplied by the Secretary, a description of the group or groups of persons to whom the mass mailing was mailed.

(b) The Secretary of the Senate shall promptly make available for public inspection and copying a copy of the mail matter registered, and a description of the group or groups of persons to whom the mass mailing was mailed.

4. Nothing in this rule shall apply to any mailing under the frank which is (a) in direct response to inquiries or requests from persons to whom the matter

is mailed; (b) addressed to colleagues in Congress or to government officials (whether Federal, State, or local); or (c) consists entirely of news releases to the communications media.

5. The Senate computer facilities shall not be used (a) to store, maintain, or otherwise process any lists or categories of lists of names and addresses identifying the individuals included in such lists as campaign workers or contributors, as members of a political party, or by any other partisan political designation, (b) to produce computer printouts except as authorized by user guides approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration, or (c) to produce mailing labels for mass mailings, or computer tapes and discs, for use other than in service facilities maintained and operated by the Senate or under contract to the Senate. The Committee on Rules and Administration shall prescribe such regulations not inconsistent with the purposes of this paragraph as it determines necessary to carry out such purposes.

6. (a) The radio and television studios provided by the Senate or by the House of Representatives may not be used by a Senator or an individual who is a candidate for nomination for election, or election, to the Senate less than sixty days immediately before the date of any primary or general election (whether regular, special, or runoff) in which that Senator is a candidate for public office or that individual is a candidate for Senator.

(b) This paragraph shall not apply if the facilities are to be used at the request of, and at the expense of, a licensed broadcast organization or an organization exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

RULE XLIX

POLITICAL FUND ACTIVITY; DEFINITIONS

1. No officer or employee of the Senate may receive, solicit, be a custodian of, or distribute any funds in connection with any campaign for the nomination for election, or the election, of any individual to be a Member of the Senate or to any other Federal office. This prohibition does not apply to two assistants to a Senator, at least one of whom is in Washington, District of Columbia, who have been designated by that Senator to perform any of the functions described in the first sentence of this paragraph and who are compensated at an annual rate in excess of \$10,000 if such designation has been made in writing and filed with the Secretary of the Senate and if each such assistant files a financial statement in the form provided under rule XLII for each year during which he is designated under this rule. The Secretary of the Senate shall make the designation available for public inspection.

2. For purposes of the Senate Code of Official Conduct—

(a) an employee of the Senate includes any employee whose salary is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate; and

(b) the compensation of an officer or employee of the Senate who is a reemployed annuitant shall include amounts received by such officer or employee as an annuity, and such amounts shall be treated as disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

3. Before approving the utilization by any committee of the Senate of the services of an officer or employee of the Government in accordance with paragraph 2(d) of rule XXXI or with an authorization provided by Senate resolution, the Committee on Rules and Administration shall require such officer or employee to agree in writing to comply with the Senate Code of Official Conduct in the same manner and to the same extent as an employee of the Senate. Any

such officer or employee shall, for purposes of such Code, be treated as an employee of the Senate receiving compensation disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate in an amount equal to the amount of compensation he is receiving as an officer or employee of the Government.

4. No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall utilize the full-time services of an individual for more than ninety days in a calendar year in the conduct of official duties of any committee or office of the Senate (including a Member's office) unless such individual—

(a) is an officer or employee of the Senate,

(b) is an officer or employee of the Government (other than the Senate),
or

(c) agrees in writing to comply with the Senate Code of Official Conduct in the same manner and to the same extent as an employee of the Senate. Any individual to whom subparagraph (c) applies shall, for purposes of such Code, be treated as an employee of the Senate receiving compensation disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate in an amount equal to the amount of compensation which such individual is receiving from any source for performing such services.

5. In exceptional circumstances for good cause shown, the Select Committee on Ethics may waive the applicability of any provision of the Senate Code of Official Conduct to an employee hired on a per diem basis.

6. (a) The supervisor of an individual who performs services for any Member, committee, or office of the Senate for a period in excess of four weeks and who receives compensation therefor from any source other than the United States Government shall report to the Select Committee on Ethics with respect to the utilization of the services of such individual.

(b) A report under subparagraph (a) shall be made with respect to an individual—

(1) when such individual begins performing services described in such subparagraph;

(2) at the close of each calendar quarter while such individual is performing such services; and

(3) when such individual ceases to perform such services.

Each such report shall include the identity of the source of the compensation received by such individual and the amount or rate of compensation paid by such source.

(c) No report shall be required under subparagraph (a) with respect to an individual who normally performs services for a Member, committee, or office for less than eight hours a week.

(d) For purposes of this paragraph, the supervisor of an individual shall be determined under paragraph 11 of rule XLV.

RULE L

EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall, with respect to employment by the Senate or any office thereof—

(a) fail or refuse to hire an individual;

(b) discharge an individual; or

(c) otherwise discriminate against an individual with respect to promotion, compensation, or terms, conditions, or privileges of employment

on the basis of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or state of physical handicap.

III. MEMBERSHIP

A. CHAIRMEN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE*

[Listed alphabetically; Democrats—roman; Republicans—italic]

- Nelson W. Aldrich*, Rhode Island
December 12, 1887–March 15, 1893
December 30, 1895–February 2, 1899
- Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Kentucky
March 15, 1893–December 30, 1895
- James G. Blaine*, Maine
December 6, 1877–March 19, 1879
- C. Wayland Brooks*, Illinois
January 6, 1947–January 2, 1949
- Harry Flood Byrd, Virginia
January 21, 1941–January 6, 1947
- Howard W. Cannon, Nevada
January 4, 1973–January 27, 1978
- Royal S. Copeland, New York
March 9, 1933–January 3, 1935
- W. Murray Crane*, Massachusetts
March 22, 1909–March 3, 1913
- Charles Curtis*, Kansas
October 20, 1921–March 3, 1929
- Thomas W. Ferry*, Michigan
December 14, 1873–December 6, 1877
- William P. Frye*, Maine
March 18, 1881–December 12, 1887
- Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island
January 11, 1955–January 19, 1957
- Carl Hayden, Arizona
January 10, 1949–January 13, 1953
(September 14, 1960–January 10, 1961, Acting Chairman)
- Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., Missouri
January 19, 1957–September 13, 1960

*Chairman of select and special committees are not included in this listing unless they were also a chairman of the standing committee.

A. CHAIRMEN—Continued

William E. Jenner, Indiana

January 13, 1953–January 11, 1955

B. Everett Jordan, North Carolina

February 25, 1963–January 2, 1973

Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania

December 17, 1907–March 4, 1909

May 28, 1919–October 12, 1921

Mike Mansfield, Montana

January 11, 1961–February 25, 1963

J. T. Morgan, Alabama

March 19, 1879–March 18, 1881

George H. Moses

April 22, 1929–March 3, 1933

Matthew M. Neely, West Virginia

January 3, 1935–January 12, 1941

Lee S. Overman, North Carolina

March 15, 1913–May 28, 1919

Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island

January 27, 1978–

John C. Spooner, Wisconsin

February 2, 1899–April 30, 1907

B. MEMBERSHIP OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES TO REVISE OR REEXAMINE
RULES

[Political party affiliation not designated]

April 7, 1789

Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut

Richard Henry Lee, Virginia

Caleb Strong, Massachusetts

William Maclay, Delaware

November 1, 1791

Aaron Burr, New York

Pierce Butler, South Carolina

Moses Robinson, Vermont

March 5, 1802

Jonathan Dayton, New Jersey

Gouverneur Morris, New York

Abraham Baldwin, Georgia

January 10, 1806

Joseph Anderson, Tennessee

Uriah Tracy, Connecticut

Abraham Baldwin, Georgia

Stephen R. Bradley, Vermont

John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts

September 21, 1814	Jesse Bledsoe, Kentucky William B. Giles, Virginia Joseph B. Varnum, Massachusetts William W. Bibb, Georgia James Brown, Louisiana
December 15, 1819	James Burrill, Jr., Rhode Island John Gaillard, South Carolina Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina
December 18, 1827	Henry M. Ridgely, Delaware Benjamin Ruggles, Ohio William R. King, Alabama Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina Samuel A. Foote, Connecticut
July 2, 1846	William H. Haywood, Jr., North Carolina James A. Pearce, Maryland Ambrose H. Sevier, Arkansas George Evans, Maine Charles G. Atherton, New Hampshire
April 15, 1856	Stephen Adams, Mississippi Solomon Foot, Vermont Charles E. Stuart, Michigan

C. MEMBERSHIP OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE RULES ¹
(by Congress)

[Democrats—roman; Republicans—italic]

40TH CONGRESS ²
1867–1869

Henry B. Anthony, R.I.
Samuel C. Pomeroy, Kans.
George F. Edmunds, Vt.

41ST CONGRESS ³
1869–1871

Henry B. Anthony, R.I.
Samuel C. Pomeroy, Kans.
George F. Edmunds, Vt.

¹ The party in the majority is listed in the left column with the chairman at the head of the list; the minority party is listed in the right hand column.

² Committee members appointed Apr. 17, 1867.

³ Committee members appointed Dec. 8, 1869.

C. MEMBERSHIP—Continued

42D CONGRESS ⁴

1871–1873

Samuel C. Pomeroy, Kans.
George F. Edmunds, Vt.

Thomas F. Bayard, Sr., Del.⁵
 John W. Stevenson, Ky.⁵

43D CONGRESS ⁶

1873–1874

Thomas W. Ferry, Mich.
Hannibal Hamlin, Maine

Augustus S. Merrimon, N.C.

D. MEMBERSHIP OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON RULES ⁷
 (by Congress)

43D CONGRESS 2D SESSION

1874–1875

Thomas W. Ferry, Mich.
Hannibal Hamlin, Maine

Augustus S. Merrimon, N.C.

44TH CONGRESS ⁸

1875–1877

Thomas W. Ferry, Mich.
Hannibal Hamlin, Maine

Augustus S. Merrimon, N.C.

45TH CONGRESS ⁹

1877–1879

Thomas W. Ferry, Mich.¹⁰
Hannibal Hamlin, Maine ¹⁰
James G. Blaine, Maine ¹⁰

Augustus S. Merrimon, N.C.

46TH CONGRESS ¹¹

1879–1881

J. T. Morgan, Ala.

James G. Blaine, Maine

⁴ Committee members appointed Mar. 10, 1871.

⁵ Mr. Bayard was excused Dec. 6, 1872, and Mr. Stevenson appointed Dec. 6, 1872, to fill the vacancy.

⁶ Committee members appointed Dec. 4, 1873.

⁷ On December 9, 1874 (43d Congress, 2d session), the Select Committee on the Revision of the Rules was designated a standing committee and renamed the Committee on Rules.

⁸ Committee members appointed on Dec. 9, 1875.

⁹ Committee members appointed Oct. 16, 1877.

¹⁰ On Dec. 6, 1877, the committee members were redesignated with Mr. Blaine as chairman and Mr. Hamlin excused from further service.

¹¹ Committee members appointed Mar. 19, 1879.

46th CONGRESS—Continued

Francis M. Cockrell, Mo. *George F. Edmunds*, Vt.¹²
 William A. Wallace, Pa.¹²

47TH CONGRESS¹³
 1881–1883

William P. Frye, Maine Wilkinson Call, Fla.¹⁵
George F. Hoar, Mass.¹⁴ Arthur P. Gorman, Md.
John Sherman, Ohio Isham G. Harris, Tenn.¹⁵
Benjamin Harrison, Ind.¹⁴

48TH CONGRESS¹⁶
 1883–1885

William P. Frye, Maine Isham G. Harris, Tenn.
John Sherman, Ohio George H. Pendleton, Ohio
John J. Ingalls, Kans.

49TH CONGRESS¹⁷
 1885–1887

William P. Frye, Maine Isham G. Harris, Tenn.
John Sherman, Ohio Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Ky.
John J. Ingalls, Kans.

50TH CONGRESS¹⁸
 1887–1889

Nelson W. Aldrich, R.I. Isham G. Harris, Tenn.
John Sherman, Ohio Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Ky.
John J. Ingalls, Kans.

51ST CONGRESS¹⁹
 1889–1891

Nelson W. Aldrich, R.I. Isham G. Harris, Tenn.
John Sherman, Ohio Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Ky.
John J. Ingalls, Kans.²⁰
Charles F. Manderson, Nebr.²⁰

¹² Mr. Wallace and Mr. Edmunds joined the committee Dec. 7, 1880, when the committee membership was increased to 5.

¹³ Committee members appointed Mar. 18, 1881, during a special session.

¹⁴ On May 24, 1882, Mr. Hoar was excused and Mr. Harrison appointed to fill the vacancy.

¹⁵ Mr. Call was excused Dec. 6, 1882, and Mr. Harris appointed Dec. 19, 1882, to fill the vacancy.

¹⁶ Committee members appointed Dec. 10, 1883.

¹⁷ Committee members appointed Mar. 13, 1885, during a special session.

¹⁸ Committee members appointed Dec. 12, 1887.

¹⁹ Committee members appointed Dec. 16, 1889.

²⁰ On Mar. 3, 1891, Mr. Ingalls was excused and Mr. Manderson appointed to fill the vacancy.

D. MEMBERSHIP—Continued

52D CONGRESS ²¹

1891-1893

<i>Nelson W. Aldrich</i> , R.I.	Isham G. Harris, Tenn.
<i>John Sherman</i> , Ohio	Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Ky.
<i>Charles F. Manderson</i> , Nebr.	

53D CONGRESS ²²

1893-1895

Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Ky.	<i>Nelson W. Aldrich</i> , R.I.
Isham G. Harris, Tenn.	<i>Charles F. Manderson</i> , Nebr.
Arthur P. Gorman, Md.	

54TH CONGRESS ²³

1895-1897

<i>Nelson W. Aldrich</i> , R.I.	Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Ky.
<i>George F. Hoar</i> , Mass.	Isham G. Harris, Tenn.
<i>John H. Mitchell</i> , Oreg.	Arthur P. Gorman, Md.
<i>Henry M. Teller</i> , Colo.	

55TH CONGRESS ²⁴

1897-1899

<i>Nelson W. Aldrich</i> , R.I.	Isham G. Harris, Tenn. ²⁶
<i>George F. Hoar</i> , Mass.	Arthur P. Gorman, Md.
<i>John C. Spooner</i> , Wis. ²⁵	Henry M. Teller, Colo. ²⁷
	Samuel Pasco, Fla.
	Edward C. Walthall, Miss. ²⁸

56TH CONGRESS ²⁸

1899-1901

<i>John C. Spooner</i> , Wis.	Henry M. Teller, Colo.
<i>Nelson W. Aldrich</i> , R.I.	Francis M. Cockrell, Mo.
<i>George F. Hoar</i> , Mass.	Augustus O. Bacon, Ga.
<i>Stephen B. Elkins</i> , W. Va.	

²¹ Committee members appointed Dec. 17, 1891.

²² Committee members appointed Mar. 15, 1893, during a special session.

²³ Committee members appointed Dec. 30, 1895.

²⁴ Committee members appointed May 11, 1897.

²⁵ Mr. Spooner appointed chairman Feb. 2, 1899.

²⁶ Mr. Harris died July 8, 1897, and the vacancy filled Dec. 13, 1897, by Mr. Walthall who died Apr. 21, 1898.

²⁷ Mr. Teller, who in previous Congresses had served as a Republican, was elected in 1897 as an Independent Silver Republican and caucused with the Democratic party; subsequently elected (58th Congress) as a Democrat.

²⁸ Committee members appointed Dec. 16, 1899.

57TH CONGRESS ²⁹
1901-1903

<i>John C. Spooner</i> , Wis.	Henry M. Teller, Colo.
<i>Nelson W. Aldrich</i> , R.I.	Francis M. Cockrell, Mo.
<i>George F. Hoar</i> , Mass.	Augustus O. Bacon, Ga.
<i>Stephen B. Elkins</i> , W. Va.	

58TH CONGRESS ³⁰
1903-1905

<i>John C. Spooner</i> , Wis.	Henry M. Teller, Colo. ³²
<i>Nelson W. Aldrich</i> , R.I.	Francis M. Cockrell, Mo.
<i>George F. Hoar</i> , Mass. ³¹	Augustus O. Bacon, Ga.
<i>Stephen B. Elkins</i> , W. Va.	
<i>Henry Cabot Lodge</i> , Mass. ³¹	

59TH CONGRESS ³³
1905-1907

<i>John C. Spooner</i> , Wis.	Henry M. Teller, Colo.
<i>Nelson W. Aldrich</i> , R.I.	Augustus O. Bacon, Ga.
<i>Stephen B. Elkins</i> , W. Va.	Joseph W. Bailey, Tex.
<i>Henry Cabot Lodge</i> , Mass.	

60TH CONGRESS ³⁴
1907-1909

<i>Philander C. Knox</i> , Pa.	Augustus O. Bacon, Ga.
<i>Nelson W. Aldrich</i> , R.I.	Joseph W. Bailey, Tex.
<i>Stephen B. Elkins</i> , W. Va.	William Pinkney Whyte, Md. ³⁵
<i>Henry Cabot Lodge</i> , Mass.	James P. Clarke, Ark. ³⁵

61ST CONGRESS ³⁶
1909-1911

<i>W. Murray Crane</i> , Mass.	Augustus O. Bacon, Ga.
<i>Nelson W. Aldrich</i> , R.I.	Joseph W. Bailey, Tex.
<i>Stephen B. Elkins</i> , W. Va. ³⁷	James P. Clarke, Ark.

²⁹ Committee members appointed Dec. 18, 1901.

³⁰ Committee members appointed Nov. 23, 1903.

³¹ Mr. Hoar died Sept. 30, 1904, and Mr. Lodge appointed Dec. 14, 1904, to fill the vacancy.

³² Mr. Teller elected to the 58th Congress as a Democrat.

³³ Committee members appointed Dec. 18, 1905.

³⁴ Committee members appointed Dec. 17, 1907.

³⁵ Mr. Whyte died Mar. 17, 1908, and Mr. Clarke appointed Apr. 15, 1908, to fill the vacancy.

³⁶ Committee members appointed Mar. 22, 1909.

³⁷ Mr. Elkins died Jan. 4, 1911.

D. MEMBERSHIP—Continued

61ST CONGRESS—Continued

*Francis E. Warren, Wyo.**Thomas H. Carter, Mont.*62D CONGRESS ³⁸

1911–1913

*W. Murray Crane, Mass.**Francis E. Warren, Wyo.**Jacob H. Gallinger, N.H.**Knute Nelson, Minn.**Albert B. Cummins, Iowa*

Augustus O. Bacon, Ga.

Joseph W. Bailey, Tex.³⁹

Lee S. Overman, N.C.

63D CONGRESS ⁴⁰

1913–1915

Lee S. Overman, N.C.

John W. Kern, Ind.

James A. O'Gorman, N.Y.

John Sharp Williams, Miss.

Luke Lea, Tenn.

Augustus O. Bacon, Ga.⁴¹Hoke Smith, Ga.⁴¹*Francis E. Warren, Wyo.**Jacob H. Gallinger, N.H.**Knute Nelson, Minn.**Albert B. Cummins, Iowa*64TH CONGRESS ⁴²

1915–1917

Lee S. Overman, N.C.

John W. Kern, Ind.

James A. O'Gorman, N.Y.

John Sharp Williams, Miss.

Luke Lea, Tenn.

Hoke Smith, Ga.

*Jacob H. Gallinger, N.H.**Francis E. Warren, Wyo.**Knute Nelson, Minn.**Albert B. Cummins, Iowa*³⁸ Committee members appointed May 1, 1911.³⁹ Mr. Bailey resigned on Jan. 3, 1913.⁴⁰ Committee members appointed Mar. 15, 1913, during a special session.⁴¹ Mr. Bacon died Feb. 14, 1914, and Mr. Smith appointed June 5, 1915, to fill the vacancy.⁴² Committee members appointed Dec. 13, 1915.

65TH CONGRESS ⁴³
1917-1919

Lee S. Overman, N.C.
John Sharp Williams, Miss.
Hoke Smith, Ga.
Robert L. Owen, Okla.
Ollie M. James, Ky.⁴⁴
Oscar W. Underwood, Ala.
Robert F. Broussard, La.⁴⁵
Claude A. Swanson, Va.⁴⁵
Peter G. Gerry, R.I.⁴⁴

Jacob H. Gallinger, N.H.⁴⁶
Francis E. Warren, Wyo.
Knute Nelson, Minn.
Albert B. Cummins, Iowa
Philander C. Knox, Pa.
Charles Curtis, Kans.⁴⁶

66TH CONGRESS ⁴⁷
1919-1921

Philander C. Knox, Pa.
Knute Nelson, Minn.
Albert B. Cummins, Iowa
Charles Curtis, Kans.
Frederick Hale, Maine
George H. Moses, N.H.
Medill McCormick, Ill.

Lee S. Overman, N.C.
Hoke Smith, Ga.
Robert L. Owen, Okla.
Oscar W. Underwood, Ala.
Pat Harrison, Miss.

67TH CONGRESS ⁴⁸
1921-1923

Philander C. Knox, Pa.⁴⁹
Knute Nelson, Minn.
Charles Curtis, Kans.⁴⁹
Frederick Hale, Maine
George H. Moses, N.H.
Medill McCormick, Ill.
James E. Watson, Ind.
Hiram W. Johnson, Calif.⁴⁹

Lee S. Overman, N.C.
Robert L. Owen, Okla.
Oscar W. Underwood, Ala.
Pat Harrison, Miss.
Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.

⁴³ Committee members appointed Mar. 12, 1917, during a special session.

⁴⁴ Mr. James died Aug. 28, 1918, and Mr. Gerry appointed Sept. 27, 1918, to fill the vacancy.

⁴⁵ Mr. Broussard died Apr. 12, 1918, and Mr. Swanson appointed May 11, 1918, to fill the vacancy.

⁴⁶ Mr. Gallinger died Aug. 17, 1918, and Mr. Curtis appointed Sept. 3, 1918, to fill the vacancy.

⁴⁷ Committee members appointed May 28, 1919.

⁴⁸ Committee members appointed Apr. 18, 1921.

⁴⁹ Mr. Knox died Oct. 12, 1921, and Mr. Curtis appointed chairman Oct. 20, 1921; Mr. Johnson appointed Jan. 23, 1922, to fill vacancy.

D. MEMBERSHIP—Continued

68TH CONGRESS ⁵⁰
1923–1925

<i>Charles Curtis</i> , Kans.	Lee S. Overman, N.C.
<i>Frederick Hale</i> , Maine	Robert L. Owen, Okla.
<i>George H. Moses</i> , N.H.	Oscar W. Underwood, Ala.
<i>Medill McCormick</i> , Ill.	Pat Harrison, Miss.
<i>James E. Watson</i> , Ind.	Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.
<i>Hiram W. Johnson</i> , Calif.	
<i>Porter H. Dale</i> , Vt.	

69TH CONGRESS ⁵¹
1925–1927

<i>Charles Curtis</i> , Kans.	Lee S. Overman, N.C.
<i>Frederick Hale</i> , Maine	Oscar W. Underwood, Ala.
<i>George H. Moses</i> , N.H.	Pat Harrison, Miss.
<i>James E. Watson</i> , Ind.	Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.
<i>Porter H. Dale</i> , Vt.	Samuel M. Ralston, Ind. ⁵³
<i>Reed Smoot</i> , Utah	Matthew M. Neely, W. Va. ⁵³
<i>Selden P. Spencer</i> , Mo. ⁵²	
<i>David A. Reed</i> , Pa. ⁵²	

70TH CONGRESS ⁵⁴
1927–1929

<i>Charles Curtis</i> , Kans.	Lee S. Overman, N.C.
<i>Frederick Hale</i> , Maine	Pat Harrison, Miss.
<i>George H. Moses</i> , N.H.	Joseph T. Robinson, Ark. ⁵⁵
<i>James E. Watson</i> , Ind.	Matthew M. Neely, W. Va.
<i>Porter H. Dale</i> , Vt.	Claude A. Swanson, Va.
<i>Reed Smoot</i> , Utah	Kenneth McKellar, Tenn.
<i>David A. Reed</i> , Pa.	Royal S. Copeland, N.Y. ⁵⁵

⁵⁰ Committee members appointed Dec. 10, 1923.

⁵¹ Committee members appointed Mar. 9, 1925, during a special session.

⁵² Mr. Spencer died May 16, 1925, and Mr. Reed appointed Dec. 15, 1925, to fill the vacancy.

⁵³ Mr. Ralston died Oct. 15, 1925, and Mr. Neely appointed June 7, 1926, to fill the vacancy.

⁵⁴ Committee members appointed Dec. 13, 1927.

⁵⁵ On May 28, 1928, Mr. Robinson was excused and Mr. Copeland appointed to fill the vacancy.

71ST CONGRESS ⁵⁶
1929-1931

George H. Moses, N.H.
Frederick Hale, Maine
James E. Watson, Ind.
Porter H. Dale, Vt.
Reed Smoot, Utah
David A. Reed, Pa.
Hiram Bingham, Conn.

Lee S. Overman, N.C.⁵⁷
Pat Harrison, Miss.
Claude A. Swanson, Va.
Kenneth McKellar, Tenn.
Royal S. Copeland, N.Y.

72D CONGRESS ⁵⁸
1931-1933

George H. Moses, N.H.
Frederick Hale, Maine
James E. Watson, Ind.
Porter H. Dale, Vt.
Reed Smoot, Utah
David A. Reed, Pa.
Hiram Bingham, Conn.

Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.
Pat Harrison, Miss.
Claude A. Swanson, Va.
Kenneth McKellar, Tenn.
Royal S. Copeland, N.Y.
Matthew M. Neely, W. Va.

73D CONGRESS ⁵⁹
1933-1934

Royal S. Copeland, N.Y.
Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.
Pat Harrison, Miss.
Kenneth McKellar, Tenn.
Matthew M. Neely, W. Va.
Hugo L. Black, Ala.
Alva B. Adams, Colo.
Harry Flood Byrd, Va.

Frederick Hale, Maine
Porter H. Dale, Ver.⁶⁰
David A. Reed, Pa.
Frederick Steiwer, Oreg.
Felix Hebert, R.I.
L. J. Dickinson, Iowa ⁶⁰

⁵⁶ Committee members appointed Apr. 22, 1929.

⁵⁷ Mr. Overman died Dec. 12, 1930; vacancy not filled for remainder of 71st Congress.

⁵⁸ Committee members appointed Dec. 14, 1931.

⁵⁹ Committee members appointed Mar. 9, 1933.

⁶⁰ Mr. Dale died Oct. 6, 1933, and Mr. Dickinson appointed Jan. 11, 1934, to fill the vacancy.

D. MEMBERSHIP—Continued

74TH CONGRESS ⁶¹
1935–1936

Matthew M. Neely, W. Va.	<i>Frederick Hale</i> , Maine
Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.	<i>Frederick Steiwer</i> , Oreg.
Royal S. Copeland, N.Y.	<i>L. J. Dickinson</i> , Iowa
Pat Harrison, Miss.	<i>Arthur H. Vandenberg</i> , Mich.
Kenneth McKellar, Tenn.	
Hugo L. Black, Ala.	
Alva B. Adams, Colo.	
Harry Flood Byrd, Va.	
J. Hamilton Lewis, Ill.	

75TH CONGRESS ⁶²
1937–1938

Matthew M. Neely, W. Va.	<i>Frederick Hale</i> , Maine
Joseph T. Robinson, Ark. ⁶³	<i>Frederick Steiwer</i> , Oreg. ⁶⁵
Royal S. Copeland, N.Y.	<i>Arthur H. Vandenberg</i> , Mich.
Pat Harrison, Miss.	
Kenneth McKellar, Tenn.	
Hugo L. Black, Ala. ⁶⁴	
Alva B. Adams, Colo.	
Harry Flood Byrd, Va.	
J. Hamilton Lewis, Ill.	
Guy M. Gillette, Iowa	
John E. Miller, Ark. ⁶³	
Alfred Evan Reames, Oreg. ⁶⁴	

⁶¹ Committee members appointed Jan. 3, 1935.⁶² Committee members appointed Jan. 8, 1937.⁶³ Mr. Robinson died July 14, 1937, and Mr. Miller appointed Nov. 30, 1937, to fill the vacancy.⁶⁴ Mr. Black resigned Aug. 19, 1937, and Mr. Reames appointed Feb. 16, 1938, to fill vacancy.⁶⁵ Mr. Steiwer resigned Jan. 31, 1938.

76TH CONGRESS ⁶⁶
1939-1940

Matthew M. Neely, W. Va.	<i>Frederick Hale</i> , Maine
Pat Harrison, Miss.	<i>Arthur H. Vandenberg</i> , Mich.
Kenneth McKellar, Tenn.	<i>W. Warren Barbour</i> , N.J.
Alva B. Adams, Colo.	<i>Charles W. Tobey</i> , N.H.
Harry Flood Byrd, Va.	
J. Hamilton Lewis, Ill. ⁶⁷	
Guy M. Gillette, Iowa	
John E. Miller, Ark.	
Charles O. Andrews, Fla.	
Scott W. Lucas, Ill. ⁶⁷	

77TH CONGRESS ⁶⁸
1941-1942

Harry Flood Byrd, Va.	<i>Arthur H. Vandenberg</i> , Mich.
Pat Harrison, Miss. ⁶⁹	<i>W. Warren Barbour</i> , N.J.
Kenneth McKellar, Tenn.	<i>Charles W. Tobey</i> , N.H.
Alva B. Adams, Colo. ⁷⁰	<i>Wallace H. White, Jr.</i> , Maine
Guy M. Gillette, Iowa	
John E. Miller, Ark. ⁷¹	
Charles O. Andrews, Fla.	
Scott W. Lucas, Ill.	
John H. Bankhead 2d, Ala.	
Lloyd Spencer, Ark. ⁷¹	
Roger C. Peace, S.C. ⁶⁹	
Burnet R. Maybank, S.C. ⁶⁹	

⁶⁶ Committee members appointed Jan. 10, 1939.

⁶⁷ Mr. Lewis died Apr. 9, 1939, and Mr. Lucas appointed Apr. 27, 1939, to fill the vacancy.

⁶⁸ Committee members appointed Jan. 21, 1941.

⁶⁹ Mr. Harrison died June 22, 1941, and Mr. Peace appointed Aug. 7, 1941, to fill the vacancy until his Senate term ended Nov. 4, 1941, when he was succeeded by Mr. Maybank, appointed Dec. 15, 1941.

⁷⁰ Mr. Adams died Dec. 1, 1941.

⁷¹ Mr. Miller resigned Apr. 1, 1941, and Mr. Spencer appointed May 16, 1941, to fill the vacancy.

D. MEMBERSHIP—Continued

78TH CONGRESS ⁷²
1943-1944

Harry Flood Byrd, Va.	<i>Arthur H. Vandenberg</i> , Mich.
Kenneth McKellar, Tenn.	<i>W. Warren Barbour</i> , N.J. ⁷³
Guy M. Gillette, Iowa	<i>Wallace H. White, Jr.</i> , Maine
Charles O. Andrews, Fla.	<i>Alexander Wiley</i> , Wis.
Scott W. Lucas, Ill.	<i>John Thomas</i> , Idaho ⁷³
John H. Bankhead 2d, Ala.	<i>Henrik Shipstead</i> , Minn. ⁷³
Burnet R. Maybank, S.C.	<i>Rufus C. Holman</i> , Oreg. ⁷³
Peter G. Gerry, R.I.	

79TH CONGRESS ⁷⁴
1945-1946

Harry Flood Byrd, Va.	<i>Arthur H. Vandenberg</i> , Mich.
Kenneth McKellar, Tenn.	<i>Wallace H. White, Jr.</i> , Maine
Charles O. Andrews, Fla.	<i>Alexander Wiley</i> , Wis.
Scott W. Lucas, Ill.	<i>Henrik Shipstead</i> , Minn.
John H. Bankhead 2d, Ala. ⁷⁵	<i>Harlan J. Bushfield</i> , S.Dak.
Burnet R. Maybank, S.C.	
Peter G. Gerry, R.I.	
Theodore G. Bilbo, Miss.	

E. MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
(By Congress)80TH CONGRESS ⁷⁶
1947-1948

<i>C. Wayland Brooks</i> , Ill.	Carl Hayden, Ariz.
<i>Kenneth S. Wherry</i> , Nebr.	Theodore Francis Green, R.I.
<i>Bourke B. Hickenlooper</i> , Iowa	Brien McMahon, Conn.
<i>William F. Knowland</i> , Calif.	Francis J. Myers, Pa.
<i>Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.</i> , Mass.	Spessard L. Holland, Fla. ⁷⁷
<i>William E. Jenner</i> , Ind.	John C. Stennis, Miss. ⁷⁷
<i>John W. Bricker</i> , Ohio	
<i>Irving M. Ives</i> , N.Y.	

⁷² Committee members appointed Jan. 14, 1943.⁷³ Mr. Barbour died Nov. 22, 1943; Mr. Thomas was excused Feb. 21, 1944, and Messrs. Shipstead and Holman appointed Feb. 21, 1944, to fill the vacancies.⁷⁴ Committee members appointed Jan. 10, 1945.⁷⁵ Mr. Bankhead died June 12, 1946; vacancy not filled for remainder of the 79th Congress.⁷⁶ Republican members appointed Jan. 6, 1947; Democratic members appointed Jan. 8, 1947.⁷⁷ On Nov. 24, 1947, Mr. Holland was excused and Mr. Stennis appointed to fill the vacancy.

81ST CONGRESS ⁷⁸
1949-1950

Carl Hayden, Ariz.	<i>Kenneth S. Wherry</i> , Nebr.
Theodore Francis Green, R.I.	<i>William F. Knowland</i> , Calif. ⁸³
Francis J. Myers, Pa. ⁷⁹	<i>Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.</i> , Mass.
John C. Stennis, Miss.	<i>William E. Jenner</i> , Ind.
Russell B. Long, La. ⁸⁰	<i>Irving M. Ives</i> , N.Y. ⁸⁴
Guy M. Gillette, Iowa	<i>Andrew F. Schoeppel</i> , Kans. ⁸³
Lester C. Hunt, Wyo. ⁷⁹	<i>Robert C. Hendrickson</i> , N.J. ⁸³
Garrett L. Withers, Ky. ⁸¹	<i>Karl E. Mundt</i> , S. Dak. ⁸⁴
Glen H. Taylor, Idaho ⁷⁹	
Frank P. Graham, N.C. ⁷⁹	
William Benton, Conn. ⁷⁹	
Earle C. Clements, Ky. ⁸²	
Willis Smith, N.C. ⁸²	

82D CONGRESS ⁸⁵
1951-1952

Carl Hayden, Ariz.	<i>Kenneth S. Wherry</i> , Nebr. ⁸⁶
Theodore Francis Green, R.I.	<i>Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.</i> , Mass.
Guy M. Gillette, Iowa	<i>William E. Jenner</i> , Ind.
William Benton, Conn.	<i>Robert C. Hendrickson</i> , N.J.
Earle C. Clements, Ky.	<i>Ralph E. Flanders</i> , Vt. ⁸⁷
A. S. Mike Monroney, Okla.	<i>Margaret Chase Smith</i> , Maine
Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., Mo.	<i>Joseph R. McCarthy</i> , Wis. ⁸⁷
	<i>Everett McKinley Dirksen</i> , Ill. ⁸⁸
	<i>Herman Welker</i> , Idaho ⁸⁸

⁷⁸ Committee members appointed Jan. 10, 1949.

⁷⁹ On Aug. 30, 1949, Mr. Hunt was excused and Mr. Taylor appointed to fill the vacancy. On Jan. 12, 1950, Messrs. Taylor and Myers were excused and Messrs. Graham and Benton appointed to fill the vacancies.

⁸⁰ Mr. Long excused July 26, 1949.

⁸¹ Mr. Withers was appointed Jan. 24, 1949.

⁸² Messrs. Clements and Smith were appointed Dec. 11, 1950.

⁸³ On July 26, 1949, Mr. Knowland was excused and Messrs. Schoeppel and Hendrickson appointed.

⁸⁴ On Jan. 12, 1950, Mr. Ives was excused and Mr. Mundt appointed to fill the vacancy.

⁸⁵ Committee members appointed Jan. 15, 1951.

⁸⁶ Mr. Wherry died Nov. 29, 1951.

⁸⁷ On June 22, 1951, Mr. Flanders was excused and Mr. McCarthy appointed to fill the vacancy; Mr. McCarthy subsequently excused Jan. 14, 1952.

⁸⁸ Messrs. Dirksen and Welker were appointed Jan. 14, 1952.

E. MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION—
Continued

83D CONGRESS ⁸⁹
1953-1954

<i>William E. Jenner</i> , Ind.	<i>Carl Hayden</i> , Ariz.
<i>Frank Carlson</i> , Kans.	<i>Theodore Francis Green</i> , R.I.
<i>Charles E. Potter</i> , Mich.	<i>Guy M. Gillette</i> , Iowa
<i>Dwight Griswold</i> , Nebr. ⁹⁰	<i>Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.</i> , Mo.
<i>William A. Purtell</i> , Conn. ⁹¹	
<i>Frank A. Barrett</i> , Wyo. ⁹⁰	
<i>Joseph R. McCarthy</i> , Wis. ⁹¹	

84TH CONGRESS ⁹²
1955-1956

<i>Theodore Francis Green</i> , R.I.	<i>William E. Jenner</i> , Ind.
<i>Carl Hayden</i> , Ariz.	<i>Frank A. Barrett</i> , Wyo.
<i>Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.</i> , Mo.	<i>Joseph R. McCarthy</i> , Wis.
<i>Albert Gore</i> , Tenn.	<i>Carl T. Curtis</i> , Nebr.
<i>Mike Mansfield</i> , Mont.	

85TH CONGRESS ⁹³
1957-1958

<i>Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.</i> , Mo.	<i>Carl T. Curtis</i> , Nebr.
<i>Carl Hayden</i> , Ariz.	<i>Joseph R. McCarthy</i> , Wis. ⁹⁴
<i>Theodore Francis Green</i> , R.I.	<i>John Sherman Cooper</i> , Ky.
<i>Mike Mansfield</i> , Mont.	<i>Jacob K. Javits</i> , N.Y.
<i>Herman E. Talmadge</i> , Ga.	<i>Clifford P. Case</i> , N.J. ⁹⁴

⁸⁹ Committee members appointed Jan. 13, 1953.

⁹⁰ On Jan. 21, 1953, Mr. Griswold was excused and Mr. Barrett appointed to fill the vacancy.

⁹¹ On Jan. 13, 1954, Mr. Purtell was excused and Mr. McCarthy appointed to fill the vacancy.

⁹² Committee members appointed Jan. 11, 1955.

⁹³ Committee members appointed Jan. 9, 1957.

⁹⁴ Mr. McCarthy died May 2, 1957, and Mr. Case appointed May 22, 1957, to fill the vacancy.

86TH CONGRESS ⁹⁵
1959-1960

Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., Mo.	<i>Carl T. Curtis</i> , Nebr.
Carl Hayden, Ariz.	<i>Jacob K. Javits</i> , N.Y. ⁹⁶
Theodore Francis Green, R.I.	<i>Thruston B. Morton</i> , Ky. ⁹⁷
Mike Mansfield, Mont.	<i>Kenneth B. Keating</i> , N.Y. ⁹⁶
B. Everett Jordan, N.C.	<i>Norman C. Brunsdale</i> , N. Dak. ⁹⁷
Howard W. Cannon, Nev.	<i>Thomas E. Martin</i> , Iowa ⁹⁷

87TH CONGRESS ⁹⁸
1961-1962

Mike Mansfield, Mont.	<i>Carl T. Curtis</i> , Nebr.
Carl Hayden, Ariz.	<i>Kenneth B. Keating</i> , N.Y. ⁹⁹
B. Everett Jordan, N.C.	<i>Jack Miller</i> , Iowa ⁹⁹
Howard W. Cannon, Nev.	<i>Everett McKinley Dirksen</i> , Ill. ⁹⁹
J. J. Hickey, Wyo.	<i>James B. Pearson</i> , Kans. ⁹⁹
Claiborne Pell, R.I.	<i>Joe H. Bottum</i> , S. Dak. ⁹⁹

88TH CONGRESS ¹
1963-1964

B. Everett Jordan, N.C.	<i>Carl T. Curtis</i> , Nebr.
Carl Hayden, Ariz.	<i>John Sherman Cooper</i> , Ky.
Howard W. Cannon, Nev.	<i>Hugh Scott</i> , Pa.
Claiborne Pell, R.I.	
Joseph S. Clark, Pa.	
Robert C. Byrd, W. Va.	

⁹⁵ Democratic members appointed on Jan. 14, 1959; Republican members on Jan. 20, 1959.

⁹⁶ On Jan. 27, 1959, Mr. Javits was excused and Mr. Keating appointed to fill the vacancy.

⁹⁷ On Jan. 18, 1960, Mr. Morton was excused and Mr. Brunsdale appointed to fill the vacancy, with his Senate term expiring Aug. 7, 1960; Mr. Martin subsequently appointed Aug. 24, 1960.

⁹⁸ Democratic members appointed Jan. 11, 1961; Republican members appointed Jan. 13, 1961.

⁹⁹ Messrs. Keating and Miller were excused Feb. 2, 1962, and Messrs. Dirksen and Pearson appointed Feb. 2, 1962, and Feb. 5, 1962, respectively, to fill the vacancies. July 18, 1962, Mr. Pearson was subsequently excused and Mr. Bottum appointed.

¹ Committee members appointed Feb. 25, 1963.

E. MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION—
Continued

89TH CONGRESS ²
1965-1966

B. Everett Jordan, N.C.	<i>Carl T. Curtis, Nebr.</i>
Carl Hayden, Ariz.	<i>John Sherman Cooper, Ky.</i>
Howard W. Cannon, Nev.	<i>Hugh Scott, Pa.</i>
Claiborne Pell, R.I.	
Joseph S. Clark, Pa.	
Robert C. Byrd, W. Va.	

90TH CONGRESS ³
1967-1968

B. Everett Jordan, N.C.	<i>Carl T. Curtis, Nebr.</i>
Carl Hayden, Ariz.	<i>John Sherman Cooper, Ky.</i>
Howard W. Cannon, Nev.	<i>Hugh Scott, Pa.</i>
Claiborne Pell, R.I.	
Joseph S. Clark, Pa.	
Robert C. Byrd, W. Va.	

91ST CONGRESS ⁴
1969-1970

B. Everett Jordan, N.C.	<i>Carl T. Curtis, Nebr.</i>
Howard W. Cannon, Nev.	<i>John Sherman Cooper, Ky.</i>
Claiborne Pell, R.I.	<i>Hugh Scott, Pa.</i>
Robert C. Byrd, W. Va.	<i>Strom Thurmond, S.C.</i>
James B. Allen, Ala.	

92D CONGRESS ⁵
1971-1972

B. Everett Jordan, N.C.	<i>Winston L. Prouty, Vt.⁶</i>
Howard W. Cannon, Nev.	<i>John Sherman Cooper, Ky.</i>
Claiborne Pell, R.I.	<i>Hugh Scott, Pa.</i>
Robert C. Byrd, W. Va.	<i>Robert P. Griffin, Mich.</i>
James B. Allen, Ala.	<i>Ted Stevens, Alaska ⁶</i>
	<i>Marlow W. Cook, Ky.⁶</i>

² Democratic members appointed on Jan. 8, 1965; Republican members appointed Jan. 15, 1965.

³ Democratic members appointed Jan. 11, 1967; Republican members appointed Jan. 16, 1967.

⁴ Committee members appointed Jan. 14, 1969.

⁵ Democratic members appointed Jan. 28, 1971; Republican members appointed Jan. 29, 1971.

⁶ Mr. Prouty died Sept. 10, 1971, and Mr. Stevens appointed Sept. 21, 1971, to fill the vacancy; on Feb. 23, 1972, Mr. Stevens was excused and Mr. Cook appointed.

93D CONGRESS ⁷
1973-1974

Howard W. Cannon, Nev.	<i>Marlow W. Cook</i> , Ky.
Claiborne Pell, R.I.	<i>Hugh Scott</i> , Pa.
Robert C. Byrd, W. Va.	<i>Robert P. Griffin</i> , Mich.
James B. Allen, Ala.	<i>Mark O. Hatfield</i> , Oreg.
Harrison A. Williams, Jr., N.J.	

94TH CONGRESS ⁸
1975-1976

Howard W. Cannon, Nev.	<i>Mark O. Hatfield</i> , Oreg.
Claiborne Pell, R.I.	<i>Hugh Scott</i> , Pa.
Robert C. Byrd, W. Va.	<i>Robert P. Griffin</i> , Mich.
James B. Allen, Ala.	
Harrison A. Williams, Jr., N.J.	
Dick Clark, Iowa ⁹	

95TH CONGRESS ¹⁰
1977-1978

Howard W. Cannon, Nev. ¹¹	<i>Mark O. Hatfield</i> , Oreg.
Claiborne Pell, R.I. ¹¹	<i>Robert P. Griffin</i> , Mich.
Robert C. Byrd, W. Va.	<i>John Tower</i> , Tex. ¹³
James B. Allen, Ala. ¹²	<i>Howard H. Baker, Jr.</i> , Tenn. ¹³
Harrison A. Williams, Jr., N.J.	
Wendell H. Ford, Ky. ¹²	

⁷ Democratic members appointed Jan. 4, 1973; Republican members appointed Jan. 12, 1973.

⁸ Democratic members appointed Jan. 17, 1975; Republican members appointed Jan. 23, 1975.

⁹ Mr. Clark appointed Sept. 19, 1975.

¹⁰ Democratic members appointed Feb. 11, 1977; Republican members appointed Feb. 22, 1977.

¹¹ January 27, 1978, Mr. Pell succeeded Mr. Cannon as Chairman.

¹² Mr. Allen died June 1, 1978, and Mr. Ford appointed July 11, 1978, to fill the vacancy.

¹³ Mr. Tower served a temporary appointment from Jan. 10, 1977, until Mr. Baker succeeded him Feb. 22, 1977.

E. MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION—
Continued

96TH CONGRESS ¹⁴
1979–1980

Claiborne Pell, R.I.	<i>Mark O. Hatfield</i> , <i>Oreg.</i>
Howard W. Cannon, Nev.	<i>Howard H. Baker, Jr.</i> , <i>Tenn.</i>
Robert C. Byrd, W. Va.	<i>John Tower</i> , <i>Tex.</i>
Harrison A. Williams, Jr., N.J.	<i>Richard S. Schweiker</i> , <i>Pa.</i>
Wendell H. Ford, Ky.	
Dennis DeConcini, N. Mex.	

F. MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ¹⁵

[Listed alphabetically; Democrats—roman; Republicans—italic]

Alva B. Adams, Colorado	Hugo L. Black, Alabama
Mar. 9, 1933–Dec. 1, 1941	Mar. 9, 1933–Aug. 19, 1937
<i>Nelson W. Aldrich</i> , Rhode Island	Joseph C. S. Blackburn,
Dec. 12, 1887–Mar. 3, 1911	Kentucky
James B. Allen, Alabama	Mar. 3, 1885–Mar. 13, 1897
Jan. 14, 1969–June 1, 1978	<i>James G. Blaine</i> , Maine
Charles O. Andrews, Florida	Dec. 6, 1877–Mar. 5, 1881
Jan. 10, 1939–Sept. 18, 1946	<i>Joe H. Bottum</i> , South Dakota
Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia	July 18, 1962–Jan. 2, 1963
Dec. 16, 1899–Feb. 14, 1914	<i>John W. Bricker</i> , Ohio
Joseph W. Bailey, Texas	Jan. 6, 1947–Jan. 10, 1949
Dec. 18, 1905–Jan. 3, 1913	<i>C. Wayland Brooks</i> , Illinois
<i>Howard H. Baker, Jr.</i> , Tennessee	Jan. 6, 1947–Jan. 2, 1949
Feb. 22, 1977–	Robert F. Broussard, Louisiana
John H. Bankhead 2d, Alabama	Mar. 12, 1917–Apr. 12, 1918
Jan. 21, 1941–June 12, 1946	<i>Norman C. Brunsdale</i> ,
<i>W. Warren Barbour</i> , New Jersey	North Dakota
Jan. 10, 1939–Nov. 22, 1943	Jan. 18, 1960–Aug. 7, 1960
<i>Frank A. Barrett</i> , Wyoming	<i>Harlan J. Bushfield</i> ,
Jan. 21, 1953–Jan. 9, 1957	South Dakota
William Benton, Connecticut	Jan. 10, 1945–Jan. 6, 1947
Jan. 12, 1950–Jan. 2, 1953	Harry Flood Byrd, Virginia
Theodore G. Bilbo, Mississippi	Mar. 9, 1933–Jan. 8, 1947
Jan. 10, 1945–Jan. 8, 1947	Robert C. Byrd, West Virginia
<i>Hiram Bingham</i> , Connecticut	Feb. 25, 1963–
Apr. 22, 1929–Mar. 3, 1933	Wilkinson Call, Florida
	Mar. 18, 1881–Dec. 6, 1882

¹⁴ Committee members appointed Jan. 23, 1979.

Membership compilations were checked with Congressional Research Service.

¹⁵ Members of the special and select committees on the revision of the rules are not carried in this listing unless they were also members of a standing committee.

- Howard W. Cannon, Nevada
Jan. 14, 1959–
- Frank Carlson*, Kansas
Jan. 13, 1953–Jan. 11, 1955
- Thomas H. Carter*, Montana
Mar. 22, 1909–Mar. 3, 1911
- Clifford P. Case*, New Jersey
May 22, 1957–Jan. 20, 1959
- Dick Clark, Iowa
Sept. 19, 1975–Jan. 2, 1979
- Joseph S. Clark, Pennsylvania
Feb. 25, 1963–Jan. 2, 1969
- James P. Clark, Arkansas
Apr. 15, 1908–May 1, 1911
- Earl C. Clements, Kentucky
Dec. 11, 1950–Jan. 13, 1953
- Francis M. Cockrell, Missouri
Mar. 19, 1879–Mar. 18, 1881
Dec. 16, 1899–Mar. 3, 1905
- Marlow W. Cook*, Kentucky
Feb. 23, 1972–Dec. 27, 1974
- John Sherman Cooper*, Kentucky
Jan. 9, 1957–Jan. 20, 1959
Feb. 25, 1963–Jan. 2, 1973
- Royal S. Copeland, New York
May 28, 1928–June 17, 1938
- W. Murray Crane*, Massachusetts
Mar. 22, 1909–Mar. 3, 1913
- Albert B. Cummins*, Iowa
May 1, 1911–Apr. 18, 1921
- Carl T. Curtis*, Nebraska
Jan. 11, 1955–Jan. 29, 1971
- Charles Curtis*, Kansas
Sept. 3, 1918–Mar. 3, 1929
- Porter H. Dale*, Vermont
Dec. 10, 1923–Oct. 6, 1933
- Dennis DeConcini, Arizona
Jan. 23, 1979–
- L. J. Dickinson*, Iowa
Jan. 11, 1934–Jan. 2, 1937
- Everett McKinley Dirksen*,
Illinois
Jan. 14, 1952–Jan. 13, 1953
Feb. 2, 1962–Feb. 25, 1963
- George F. Edmunds*, Vermont
Dec. 7, 1880–Mar. 18, 1881
- Stephen B. Elkins*, West Virginia
Dec. 16, 1899–Jan. 4, 1911
- Thomas W. Ferry*, Michigan
Dec. 4, 1873–Mar. 19, 1879
- Ralph E. Flanders*, Vermont
Jan. 15, 1951–June 22, 1951
- Wendell H. Ford, Kentucky
July 11, 1978–
- William P. Frye*, Maine
Mar. 18, 1881–Dec. 12, 1887
- Jacob H. Gallinger*, New
Hampshire
May 1, 1911–Aug. 17, 1918
- Peter G. Gerry, Rhode Island
Sept. 27, 1918–May 28, 1919
Jan. 14, 1943–Jan. 2, 1947
- Guy M. Gillette, Iowa
Jan. 8, 1937–Jan. 2, 1945
Jan. 10, 1949–Jan. 2, 1955
- Albert Gore, Tennessee
Jan. 11, 1955–Jan. 9, 1957
- Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland
Mar. 18, 1881–Dec. 10, 1883
Mar. 15, 1893–Mar. 3, 1899
- Frank P. Graham, North
Carolina
Jan. 12, 1950–Nov. 26, 1950
- Theodore Francis Green, Rhode
Island
Jan. 8, 1947–Jan. 2, 1961
- Robert P. Griffin*, Michigan
Jan. 29, 1971–Jan. 2, 1979
- Dwight Griswold*, Nebraska
Jan. 13, 1953–Jan. 21, 1953
- Frederick Hale*, Maine
May 28, 1919–Jan. 2, 1941

F. MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—Continued

- Hannibal Hamlin*, Maine
Dec. 4, 1873–Dec. 6, 1877
- Isham G. Harris, Tennessee
Dec. 19, 1882–July 8, 1897
- Benjamin Harrison*, Indiana
May 24, 1882–Dec. 10, 1883
- Pat Harrison, Mississippi
May 28, 1919–June 22, 1941
- Mark O. Hatfield*, Oregon
Jan. 12, 1973–
- Carl Hayden, Arizona
Jan. 8, 1947–Jan. 2, 1969
- Felix Hebert*, Rhode Island
Mar. 9, 1933–Jan. 2, 1935
- Robert C. Hendrickson*,
New Jersey
July 26, 1949–Jan. 13, 1953
- Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.,
Missouri
Jan. 15, 1951–Sept. 13, 1960
- Bourke B. Hickenlooper*, Iowa
Jan. 6, 1947–Jan. 10, 1949
- J. J. Hickey, Wyoming
Jan. 11, 1961–Nov. 6, 1962
- George F. Hoar*, Massachusetts
Mar. 18, 1881–May 24, 1882
Dec. 30, 1895–Sept. 30, 1904
- Spessard L. Holland, Florida
Jan. 8, 1947–Nov. 25, 1947
- Rufus C. Holman*, Oregon
Feb. 21, 1944–Jan. 2, 1945
- Lester C. Hunt, Wyoming
Jan. 10, 1949–Aug. 30, 1949
- John J. Ingalls*, Kansas
Dec. 10, 1883–Mar. 3, 1891
- Irving M. Ives*, New York
Jan. 6, 1947–Jan. 12, 1950
- Ollie M. James, Kentucky
Mar. 12, 1917–Aug. 28, 1918
- Jacob K. Javits*, New York
Jan. 9, 1957–Jan. 27, 1959
- William E. Jenner*, Indiana
Jan. 6, 1947–Jan. 9, 1957
- Hiram W. Johnson*, California
Jan. 23, 1922–Mar. 9, 1925
- B. Everett Jordan,
North Carolina
Jan. 14, 1959–Jan. 2, 1973
- Kenneth B. Keating*, New York
Jan. 27, 1959–Feb. 2, 1962
- John W. Kern, Indiana
Mar. 15, 1913–Mar. 3, 1917
- William F. Knowland*, California
Jan. 6, 1947–July 26, 1949
- Philander C. Knox*, Pennsylvania
Dec. 17, 1907–Mar. 4, 1909
Mar. 12, 1917–Oct. 12, 1921
- Luke Lea, Tennessee
Mar. 15, 1913–Mar. 3, 1917
- J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois
Jan. 3, 1935–Apr. 9, 1939
- Henry Cabot Lodge*,
Massachusetts
Dec. 14, 1904–Mar. 22, 1909
- Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.*,
Massachusetts
Jan. 6, 1947–Jan. 2, 1953
- Russell B. Long, Louisiana
Jan. 10, 1949–July 26, 1949
- Scott W. Lucas, Illinois
Apr. 27, 1939–Jan. 8, 1947
- Joseph R. McCarthy*, Wisconsin
June 22, 1951–Jan. 14, 1952
Jan. 13, 1954–May 2, 1957
- Medill McCormick*, Illinois
May 28, 1919–Feb. 25, 1925
- Kenneth McKellar, Tennessee
Dec. 13, 1927–Jan. 8, 1947
- Brien McMahon, Connecticut
Jan. 8, 1947–Jan. 10, 1949.
- Charles F. Manderson*, Nebraska
Mar. 3, 1891–Mar. 3, 1895
- Mike Mansfield, Montana
Jan. 11, 1955–Feb. 25, 1963
- Thomas E. Martin*, Iowa
Aug. 24, 1960–Jan. 2, 1961

- Burnet R. Maybank, South Carolina
Dec. 15, 1941–Jan. 8, 1947
- Augustus S. Merrimon, North Carolina
Dec. 4, 1873–Mar. 3, 1879
- Jack Miller*, Iowa
Jan. 13, 1961–Feb. 2, 1962
- John E. Miller, Arkansas
Nov. 30, 1937–Mar. 31, 1941
- John H. Mitchell*, Oregon
Dec. 30, 1895–Mar. 3, 1897
- A. S. Mike Monroney, Oklahoma
Jan. 15, 1951–Jan. 13, 1953
- J. T. Morgan, Alabama
Mar. 19, 1879–Mar. 18, 1881
- Thruston B. Morton*, Kentucky
Jan. 20, 1959–Jan. 18, 1960
- George H. Moses*, New Hampshire
May 28, 1919–Mar. 3, 1933
- Karl E. Mundt*, South Dakota
Jan. 12, 1950–Jan. 15, 1951
- Francis J. Myers, Pennsylvania
Jan. 8, 1947–Jan. 12, 1950
- Matthew M. Neely, West Virginia
June 7, 1926–Mar. 3, 1929
Dec. 14, 1931–Jan. 12, 1941
- Knute Nelson*, Minnesota
May 1, 1911–Apr. 28, 1923
- James A. O’Gorman, New York
Mar. 15, 1913–Mar. 3, 1917
- Lee S. Overman, North Carolina
May 1, 1911–Dec. 12, 1930
- Robert L. Owen, Oklahoma
Mar. 12, 1917–Mar. 3, 1925
- Samuel Pasco, Florida
May 11, 1897–Apr. 19, 1899
- Roger C. Peace, South Carolina
Aug. 7, 1941–Nov. 4, 1941
- James B. Pearson*, Kansas
Feb. 5, 1962–July 18, 1962
- Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island
Jan. 11, 1961–
- George H. Pendleton, Ohio
Dec. 10, 1883–Mar. 3, 1885
- Charles E. Potter*, Michigan
Jan. 13, 1953–Jan. 11, 1955
- Winston L. Prouty*, Vermont
Jan. 29, 1971–Sept. 10, 1971
- William A. Purtell*, Connecticut
Jan. 13, 1953–Jan. 13, 1954
- Samuel M. Ralston, Indiana
Mar. 9, 1925–Oct. 14, 1925
- Alfred Evan Reames, Oregon
Feb. 16, 1938–Nov. 8, 1938
- David A. Reed*, Pennsylvania
Dec. 15, 1925–Jan. 2, 1935
- Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas
Apr. 18, 1921–May 28, 1928
Dec. 14, 1931–July 14, 1937
- Andrew F. Schoeppel*, Kansas
July 26, 1949–Jan. 15, 1951
- Richard S. Schweiker*, Pennsylvania
Jan. 23, 1979–
- Hugh Scott*, Pennsylvania
Feb. 25, 1963–Jan. 22, 1977
- John Sherman*, Ohio
Mar. 18, 1881–Mar. 15, 1893
- Henrik Shipstead*, Minnesota
Feb. 21, 1944–Jan. 2, 1947
- Hoke Smith, Georgia
June 5, 1914–Mar. 3, 1921
- Margaret Chase Smith*, Maine
Jan. 15, 1951–Jan. 13, 1953
- Willis Smith, North Carolina
Dec. 11, 1950–Jan. 15, 1951
- Reed Smoot*, Utah
Mar. 9, 1925–Mar. 3, 1933
- Lloyd Spencer, Arkansas
May 16, 1941–Jan. 2, 1943
- Selden P. Spencer*, Missouri
Mar. 9, 1925–May 16, 1925
- John C. Spooner*, Wisconsin
May 11, 1897–Apr. 30, 1907

F. MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—Continued

<i>Frederick Steiwer</i> , Oregon	<i>William A. Wallace</i> , Pennsylvania
Mar. 9, 1933–Jan. 31, 1938	Dec. 7, 1880–Mar. 3, 1881
<i>John C. Stennis</i> , Mississippi	<i>Edward C. Walthall</i> , Mississippi
Nov. 25, 1947–Jan. 15, 1951	Dec. 13, 1897–Apr. 21, 1898
<i>Ted Stevens</i> , Alaska	<i>Francis E. Warren</i> , Wyoming
Sept. 21, 1971–Feb. 23, 1972	Mar. 22, 1909–May 28, 1919
<i>Claude A. Swanson</i> , Virginia	<i>James E. Watson</i> , Indiana
May 11, 1918–May 28, 1919	Apr. 18, 1921–Mar. 3, 1933
Dec. 13, 1927–Mar. 3, 1933	<i>Herman Welker</i> , Idaho
<i>Herman E. Talmadge</i> , Georgia	Jan. 14, 1952–Jan. 13, 1953
Jan. 9, 1957–Jan. 14, 1959	<i>Kenneth S. Wherry</i> , Nebraska
<i>Glen H. Taylor</i> , Idaho	Jan. 6, 1947–Nov. 29, 1951
Aug. 30, 1949–Jan. 12, 1950	<i>Wallace H. White, Jr.</i> , Maine
<i>Henry M. Teller</i> , Colorado ¹⁸	Jan. 21, 1941–Jan. 6, 1947
Dec. 30, 1895–Dec. 17, 1907	<i>William Pinkney Whyte</i> , Maryland
<i>John Thomas</i> , Idaho	Dec. 17, 1907–Mar. 17, 1908
Jan. 14, 1943–Feb. 21, 1944	<i>Alexander Wiley</i> , Wisconsin
<i>Strom Thurmond</i> , South Carolina	Jan. 14, 1943–Jan. 6, 1947
Jan. 14, 1969–Jan. 29, 1971	<i>Harrison A. Williams, Jr.</i> , New Jersey
<i>Charles W. Tobey</i> , New Hampshire	Jan. 4, 1973–
Jan. 10, 1939–Jan. 14, 1943	<i>John Sharp Williams</i> , Mississippi
<i>John Tower</i> , Texas	Mar. 15, 1913–May 28, 1919
Jan. 10, 1977–Feb. 22, 1977	<i>Garrett L. Withers</i> , Kentucky
Jan. 23, 1979–	Jan. 24, 1949–Nov. 26, 1950
<i>Oscar W. Underwood</i> , Alabama	
Mar. 12, 1917–Mar. 3, 1927	
<i>Arthur H. Vandenberg</i> , Michigan	
Jan. 3, 1934–Jan. 6, 1947	

¹⁸ Served as Republican 1895–1897; served as Independent Silver Republican 1897–1903; served as Democrat 1903–1907.

Membership compilations were checked with Congressional Research Service.

G. STATE REPRESENTATION ON THE STANDING COMMITTEE

State	Number of Senators	Years of Service Combined
Alabama-----	5	31
Alaska-----	1	1
Arizona-----	2	23
Arkansas-----	4	19
California-----	2	6

G. STATE REPRESENTATION ON THE STANDING COMMITTEE—CON.

State	Number of Senators	Years of Service Combined
Colorado.....	2	21
Connecticut.....	4	10
Delaware.....	0	0
Florida.....	4	12
Georgia.....	3	23
Hawaii.....	0	0
Idaho.....	3	2
Illinois.....	5	22
Indiana.....	5	28
Iowa.....	7	34
Kansas.....	5	22
Kentucky.....	8	34
Louisiana.....	2	2
Maine.....	6	44
Maryland.....	2	9
Massachusetts.....	4	24
Michigan.....	4	28
Minnesota.....	2	15
Mississippi.....	5	34
Missouri.....	3	17
Montana.....	2	10
Nebraska.....	4	25
Nevada.....	1	21
New Hampshire.....	3	25
New Jersey.....	4	17
New Mexico.....	0	0
New York.....	5	22
North Carolina.....	5	40
North Dakota.....	1	1
Ohio.....	3	16
Oklahoma.....	2	10
Oregon.....	5	15
Pennsylvania.....	7	39
Rhode Island.....	5	63
South Carolina.....	3	7
South Dakota.....	3	4
Tennessee.....	5	42
Texas.....	2	8

G. STATE REPRESENTATION ON THE STANDING COMMITTEE—CON.

State	Number of Senators	Years of Service Combined
Utah.....	1	8
Vermont.....	4	11
Virginia.....	2	20
Washington.....	0	0
West Virginia.....	3	40
Wisconsin.....	3	18
Wyoming.....	4	17

H. CHIEF STAFF PERSONS OF THE COMMITTEE¹⁷

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION, 1947-1979

Dates of Service	Name	Title ¹⁸
1972-.....	William M. Cochran.....	Staff Director.
1955-1972.....	Gordon F. Harrison.....	Staff Director. ¹⁹
1953-1954.....	W. F. Bookwalter.....	Chief Clerk.
1950-1952.....	Darrell St. Claire.....	Chief Clerk. ²⁰
1949.....	Paul R. Eaton.....	Clerk.
1947-1948.....	Albert L. Seidel.....	Clerk.

COMMITTEE ON RULES, 1876-1946

1942-1946.....	M. J. Menefee.....	Clerk.
1935-1941.....	Aletha R. Huyett.....	Clerk.
1933-1934.....	Grace McEldowney.....	Clerk.
1929-1932.....	Martha R. Gold.....	Clerk.
1924-1928.....	Lola M. Williams.....	Clerk.

¹⁷ As a result of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, this former committee on Rules became the Committee on Rules and Administration through the consolidation of the following committees: Rules, Audit and Control of Contingent Expenses, Library, Privileges and Elections, Printing, and Enrolled Bills.

¹⁸ From 1906 to 1979, the Committee's chief staff person was given various titles—staff director, chief clerk, or clerk. From 1876 to 1905, the clerk was the only Committee staff recorded.

¹⁹ From 1955 to 1962, Gordon Harrison's title was Chief Clerk.

²⁰ In 1950, Darrell St. Claire's title was Clerk.

H. CHIEF STAFF PERSONS OF THE COMMITTEE ¹⁷—Continued

COMMITTEE ON RULES, 1876–1946—continued

Dates of Service	Name	Title ¹⁸
1922–1923-----	Fay A. Crossley-----	Clerk.
1919–1921-----	Warren F. Martin-----	Clerk.
1913–1918-----	Charles H. Martin-----	Clerk.
1912–1914-----	Fred L. Fishback-----	Clerk.
1908–1909-----	Charles F. Wilson-----	Clerk.
1900–1907-----	Horace C. Reed-----	Clerk. ²¹
1897–1899-----	Edward B. Aldrich-----	Clerk.
1896-----	W. H. Smith-----	Clerk.
1893–1895-----	Joseph Blackburn, Jr-----	Clerk.
1890–1892-----	William A. Smith-----	Clerk.
1889-----	C. S. Chesney-----	Clerk.
1888-----	W. H. Bolits-----	Clerk.
1882–1887-----	Charles B. Reade-----	Clerk.
1881-----	W. S. Dodge-----	Clerk.
1879–1880-----	J. H. Morgan-----	Clerk.
1877–1878-----	T. H. Sherman-----	Clerk.
1876-----	Gil. Nixon Fox-----	Clerk.

^{17 18} See footnotes on p. 152.

²¹ From 1900 to 1905, Horace C. Reed was the only Committee staff recorded.

Source: Congressional Directories 44th–95th Congresses; table prepared by Congressional Research Service.



