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Rules of Procedure

GOVERNMENT

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Committee on Internal Security



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As adopted
January 30, 1973
93d Congress, 1st Session

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C.



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COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS



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THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

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1898

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CONTENTS

	Page
Rules Adopted by 93d Cong. (Excerpt) ..	IV
Committee Rules of Procedure:	
Committee and Subcommittee Meetings	1
Quorum	2
Appointment and Delegation of Authority to Subcommittees	2
Public Record of Rollcall Votes	3
Initiation of Investigations	3
Subpenaing of Witnesses	4
Distribution of Rules	5
Travel Allowance	5
Announcement of Subject of Investigation	5
Testimony Under Oath	6
Interrogation of Witness by Members	6
Rights of Witnesses While Testifying	6
Participation and Conduct of Counsel in Hearing	9
Broadcasting Committee or Subcommittee Hearings	10
Executive Hearings	14
Release of Testimony Taken in Executive Session	15
Transcripts of Testimony	16
Committee Reports or Publications ..	17
Additional Rights of Persons Affected by a Hearing or Committee Publication	18
Contempt of Congress	19

The House Committee on Internal Security is a standing committee of the House of Representatives, constituted as such by the rules of the House, adopted pursuant to Article I, section 5, of the Constitution of the United States which authorizes the House to determine the rules of its proceedings.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 93D CONGRESS
House Resolution 6, January 3, 1973.

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-second Congress, together with all applicable provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, as amended, be, and they are hereby adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-third Congress * * *

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

* * * * *

(k) Committee on Internal Security, to consist of nine Members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

11. Committee on Internal Security.

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

(b) The Committee on Internal Security, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make investigations from time to time of (1) the extent, character, objectives, and activities within the United States of organizations or groups, whether of foreign or domestic origin, their members, agents, and affiliates, which seek to establish, or assist in the establishment of, a totalitarian dictatorship within the United States, or to overthrow or alter, or assist in the overthrow or alteration of, the form of government of the United States or of any State thereof, by force, violence, treachery, espionage, sabotage, insurrection, or any unlawful means, (2) the extent, character, objectives, and activities within the United States of organizations or groups,

their members, agents, and affiliates, which incite or employ acts of force, violence, terrorism, or any unlawful means, to obstruct or oppose the lawful authority of the Government of the United States in the execution of any law or policy affecting the internal security of the United States, and (3) all other questions, including the administration and execution of any law of the United States, or any portion of law, relating to the foregoing that would aid the Congress or any committee of the House in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Internal Security shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Internal Security, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

27. (a) The rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a motion of high privilege in committees and subcommittees. Committees shall adopt written rules not inconsistent with the rules of the House and those rules shall be binding on each subcommittee of that committee. Each subcommittee of a committee is a part of that committee and is subject to the authority and direction of that committee.

(b) Each committee 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 result of each rollcall vote in any meeting of any committee shall be made available by that committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of that committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those Members present but not voting. With respect to each record vote by any committee on each motion to report any bill or resolution of a public character, the total number of votes cast for, and the total number of votes cast against, the reporting of such bill or resolution shall be included in the committee report.

(c) All committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Member serving as chairman of the committee;

and such records shall be the property of the House and all Members of the House shall have access to such records. Each committee is authorized to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the committee.

(d) (1) It shall be the duty of the chairman of each committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by his committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

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

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

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

(B) shall bear upon its cover a recital that supplemental, minority, or additional views are included as part of the report.

This subparagraph does not preclude—

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

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

(4) A measure or matter reported by any committee (except the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on House Administration, the Committee on Rules, and the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct) shall not be considered in the House unless the report of that committee upon that measure or matter has been available to the Members of the House for at

least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) prior to the consideration of that measure or matter in the House. If hearings have been held on any such measure or matter so reported, the committee reporting the measure or matter shall make every reasonable effort to have such hearings printed and available for distribution to the Members of the House prior to the consideration of such measure or matter in the House. This subparagraph shall not apply to—

(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.

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

(e) No measure or recommendation shall be reported from any committee unless a majority of the committee were actually present. No vote by any member of any committee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy unless such committee, by written rule adopted by the committee, permits voting by proxy and requires that the proxy authorization shall be in writing, shall designate the person who is to execute the proxy authorization, and shall be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto.

(f) (1) Each committee of the House (except the Committee on Rules) 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. If the committee makes that determination, the committee shall make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. Such public announcement also shall be published in the Daily Digest portion of the Congressional Record as soon as possible after such public announcement is made by the committee.

(2) Each hearing conducted by each committee shall be open to the public except when the committee, by majority vote, determines otherwise.

(3) Each committee shall require, so far as practicable, each witness who is to appear before it to file with the committee, in advance of his appearance, a written statement of his proposed testimony and to limit his oral presentation at his appearance to a brief summary of his argument.

(4) Whenever any hearing is conducted by any committee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the committee shall be entitled, upon request to the chairman by a majority of those minority party members before the completion

of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon. All committees shall provide in their rules of procedure for the application of the five-minute rule in the interrogation of witnesses until such time as each member of the committee who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

(5) No point of order shall lie with respect to any measure reported by any committee on the ground that hearings upon such measure were not conducted in accordance with the provisions of this clause; except that a point of order on that ground may be made by any member of the committee which has reported the measure if, in the committee, such point of order was (A) timely made and (B) improperly overruled or not properly considered.

(6) The preceding provisions of this paragraph do not apply to hearings on the Budget by the Committee on Appropriations under paragraph (g) of this clause.

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

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

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

(2) In holding hearings pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, the committee shall receive testimony from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and such other persons as the committee may desire.

(3) Hearings pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be held in open session, except when the committee determines that the testimony to be taken at that hearing may relate to a matter of national security. A transcript of all such hearings shall be printed and a copy thereof furnished to each Member and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

(4) Hearings pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, or any part thereof, may be held before joint meetings of the committee and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate in accordance with such procedures as the two committees jointly may determine.

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

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

(j) A copy of the committee rules, if any, and this clause of this Rule shall be made available to the witness.

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

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

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

(1) receive such evidence or testimony in executive session;

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

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

(n) Except as provided in paragraph (m), the chairman shall receive and the committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

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

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

(q) Upon payment of the cost thereof, a witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee.

28. (a) In order to assist the House 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 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 jurisdiction of that committee.

(b) Each standing committee shall submit to the House, not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year beginning on or after January 1, 1973, a report on the activities of that committee under this clause during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

(c) The preceding provisions of this clause do not apply to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on House Administration, the Committee on Rules, and the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

(d) Each standing committee of the House 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 that committee, are designed; and

(2) all continuing activities of Government agencies, within the jurisdiction of that 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. For the purposes of this paragraph, a Government agency includes the organizational units of government listed in paragraph (d) of clause 7 of Rule XIII.

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

COMMITTEE RULES OF PROCEDURE

I—COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS:

A—The committee shall meet regularly for the conduct of its business on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 10 a.m. in the committee hearing room, No. 311, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. Such additional meetings of the committee for the conduct of its business may be called and convened by the chairman as he considers necessary, upon notice as provided in this rule.

B—Any subcommittee appointed as hereafter provided shall meet at the call of its chairman.

C—Committee meetings, other than those regularly scheduled, and all subcommittee meetings shall, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, be called by its chairman upon a minimum of 24 hours' written or verbal notice while the Congress is in session, and 3 days' written notice when not in session, given to the office of each member. Any objection to the sufficiency of notice of any meeting shall be deemed waived unless written

objection is promptly filed with the chairman of the committee or subcommittee.

II—QUORUM:

A majority of the committee or any subcommittee actually present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, excepting that a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence shall consist of two members of the committee or subcommittee.

III—APPOINTMENT AND DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO SUBCOMMITTEES:

The chairman of the committee is authorized and empowered to appoint subcommittees, and to reconstitute the membership thereof, composed of three or more members of the committee, at least one of whom shall be of the minority political party, for the purpose of conducting any investigation, hearing, or other business initiated by the committee, and the conduct of any business or the performance of any acts with respect thereto, which the committee as a whole is authorized to perform, consistently with the rules of the House and the rules of the committee; provided, however, that no subcommittee shall have the authority to release executive testimony or to report any measure or recommendation to the House.

IV—PUBLIC RECORD OF ROLLCALL VOTES:

The recording secretary of the committee shall maintain, in addition to the committee or subcommittee minutes, a separate record of the results of each rollcall vote in any meeting of the committee or any subcommittee. This record shall be made available for inspection by the public in the offices of the committee during business hours and shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition upon which a rollcall vote is taken, the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those members present but not voting.

V—INITIATION OF INVESTIGATIONS:

No investigation shall be undertaken by the committee unless authorized by a majority of the members thereof. Committee investigations shall be limited to the subject and for the legislative purposes committed to it by the mandate of the House. The subjects of inquiry of any investigation shall be set forth in the committee resolution authorizing such investigation.

VI—SUBPENAIING OF WITNESSES:

A—Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or of any subcommittee, or by any member designated by such chairman, when authorized by a majority of the members of such committee or subcommittee, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

B—Each subpoena shall contain a statement of the committee resolution authorizing the particular investigation with respect to which the witness is summoned to testify or to produce papers, and shall contain a statement notifying the witness that if he desires a conference with a representative of the committee prior to the date of the hearing, he may call or write to counsel of the committee.

C—Witnesses shall be subpoenaed at a reasonably sufficient time in advance of any hearing in order to give the witness an opportunity to prepare for the hearing and to employ counsel, should he so desire.

D—Except when publication is made in compliance with committee rule IV, or when authorized by the committee or subcommittee or its chairman, no member of the committee or staff shall make public the name of any witness subpoenaed before the committee or subcommittee prior to the date and time set for his appearance.

VII—DISTRIBUTION OF RULES:

All witnesses appearing before the committee or subcommittee shall be furnished a printed copy of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee and clause 27 of rule XI of the House of Representatives.

VIII—TRAVEL ALLOWANCE:

Each witness who has been subpoenaed, upon the completion of his testimony before the committee or subcommittee, may report to the office of counsel of the committee, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C., and there sign appropriate vouchers for travel allowances and attendance fees. If hearings are held in cities other than Washington, D.C., the witness may contact the counsel of the committee, or his representative, prior to leaving the hearing room.

IX—ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUBJECT OF INVESTIGATION:

The subjects of any investigation in connection with which witnesses are summoned or shall otherwise appear shall be publicly announced in an opening statement before administration of oath or affirmation or receipt of testimony at any hearing and a copy thereof shall be made available to each witness. The information sought to be elicited at the hearings shall be germane to the subjects as so stated.

X—TESTIMONY UNDER OATH:

A—All witnesses at public or executive investigative hearings who testify as to matters of fact shall give all testimony under oath or affirmation which shall be administered by the chairman or a member of the committee or subcommittee.

B—No witness shall be compelled to testify under oath or affirmation at any committee or subcommittee hearing unless a quorum of the committee or subcommittee is present to receive such testimony.

XI—INTERROGATION OF WITNESS BY MEMBERS:

The time and order of interrogation of witnesses appearing before the committee or any subcommittee shall be controlled by the chairman thereof, but each member of the committee or subcommittee conducting the hearing who so desires shall be accorded the opportunity to question each witness within the limitations of the 5-minute rule.

XII—RIGHTS OF WITNESSES WHILE TESTIFYING:¹

A person testifying under oath or affirmation before the committee or subcommittee shall have the following rights:

¹ All witnesses are invited at any time to confer with committee counsel prior to hearings.

(1) To be accompanied by counsel of his own choosing. The committee seeks factual testimony within the personal knowledge of the witness, and such testimony must be given by the witness himself.

(2) To make complete and concise answers to questions and, when necessary, to make concise explanations of such answers. The witness shall be limited to giving information relevant and germane to the subject under investigation.

(3) Rulings upon legal objections interposed by the witness or his counsel to procedures or to the admissibility of testimony and evidence shall be made by the presiding member of the committee or subcommittee, and such rulings shall be the rulings of the committee or subcommittee, unless a disagreement thereon is expressed by a majority of the said committee or subcommittee.

(4) Communications claimed to be privileged, as between husband and wife, attorney and client, physician and patient, clergyman or priest and penitent, and between a State or Federal law enforcement officer and informant, shall be respected, and one spouse shall not be questioned concerning the activities of the other, but the committee or subcommittee shall not be bound to make its rulings with regard thereto or on the

reception of evidence or the examination of witnesses except as required by the Rules of the House of Representatives.²

(5) Any witness desiring to make a prepared or written statement for the record of the proceedings shall file a copy of such statement with the counsel of the committee not less than 48 hours in advance of the hearing at which the statement is to be presented. All such statements or portions thereof so received which are relevant and germane to the subject of investigation may, at the conclusion of the testimony of the witness and with the approval of a majority of the committee or subcommittee members, be inserted in the official transcript of the proceedings. In addition, the witness may make a statement, which shall be brief and relevant to the subject matter of his examination, at the conclusion of his testimony. However, statements which take the form of personal attacks by the witness upon the motives of the

² The rules of legislative bodies and their committees differ from those of courts. The procedures of any body must be geared to its purpose. Courts have one purpose, congressional committees another. Courts conduct trials to determine guilt or innocence, or to adjudicate rights. Court proceedings are adversary in nature; committee proceedings are not. Committees hold hearings to develop information that will assist in the enactment of legislation. Courtroom procedures are not followed in congressional hearings or vice versa, because any attempt to apply the rules of one to the other would tend to frustrate the attainment of the different purposes for which they were created. Court procedures governing the reception of evidence and the examination of witnesses are not binding on the committees of the Congress.

committee or subcommittee, the personal characters of any Members of the Congress or of the committee staff, and intemperate statements or statements clearly in the nature of accusation, are not deemed to be relevant or germane, shall not be made, and may be stricken from the record of the proceedings.

(6) If the witness so requests, he shall not be photographed at any hearing or while he is testifying, nor shall his testimony be broadcast or recorded for broadcast by radio or television.

XIII—PARTICIPATION AND CONDUCT OF COUNSEL IN HEARING:

A—The participation of counsel on behalf of his client during the course of any hearing, and while the witness is testifying, shall be limited to advising his client as to his legal rights.

B—Prior to the administration of the oath or affirmation to his client, counsel shall be permitted to state his objections to the jurisdiction of the committee or subcommittee, or to procedures claimed to violate his client's legal rights. Counsel shall state such objections briefly and temperately.

C—At the conclusion of the interrogation of his client, counsel shall be permitted to make such reasonable and pertinent requests

upon the committee or subcommittee as he shall deem necessary to protect his client's rights. These requests shall be ruled upon by the committee or subcommittee conducting the hearing.

D—Counsel for witnesses shall conduct himself in a professional, ethical, and proper manner. His failure to do so shall, upon a finding to that effect by a majority of the committee or subcommittee before which the witness is appearing, subject such counsel to disciplinary action which may include warning, censure, removal of counsel from the hearing room, or a recommendation of contempt proceedings. In case of such removal of counsel, the witness shall have a reasonable time to obtain other counsel, said time to be determined by the committee or subcommittee. Should the witness deliberately or capriciously fail or refuse to obtain the services of other counsel within such reasonable time, the hearing shall continue and the testimony of such witness shall be heard without benefit of counsel.

XIV—BROADCASTING COMMITTEE OR SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS:

Subject to the following limitations, the committee or a subcommittee thereof conducting any public hearing may, by majority vote of the committee or subcommittee, per-

mit coverage of the hearing, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any such methods of coverage:

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

(2) No subpoenaed witness shall be required against his will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing by radio or television is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off.

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

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

the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(14) Each hearing covered by the communications media aforesaid shall be conducted in accordance with such standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum as are consistent with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of House rule XI, clause 33. The chairman of the committee or subcommittee may enforce the observance of such standards by censure, exclusion from the hearing, and termination of coverage by the communications media in whole or in part.

XV—EXECUTIVE HEARINGS:

A—The committee or subcommittee shall receive evidence or testimony in executive session—

(1) When the committee or subcommittee determines that evidence or testimony at an investigative hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person in proceedings pursuant to House rule XI, 27 (m) ;

(2) When the committee or subcommittee determines that the interrogation of a witness in a public hearing might compromise classified information, or might endanger the national security; or

(3) When the committee or subcommittee determines that the interrogation of a witness in a public hearing might tend adversely to affect the national interest.

B—Testimony or evidence given in executive session and the identity of witnesses called to testify in such session shall not be disclosed by any member or employee of the committee without the committee's approval.

C—No person shall be allowed to be present during a hearing of a committee or subcommittee held in executive session, except members and employees of the committee, the

witness and his counsel, stenographers, or interpreters of the committee, and any other person whose presence the committee or subcommittee deems indispensable for the conduct of the hearing.

XVI—RELEASE OF TESTIMONY TAKEN IN EXECUTIVE SESSION:

A—No testimony taken or material presented in an executive session, or any summary or excerpt thereof, shall be made public or presented at a public hearing, either in whole or in part, unless authorized by a majority of the committee.

B—No evidence or testimony, or any summary or excerpt thereof, given in executive session which the committee determines may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person shall be released, or presented at a public hearing, unless such person shall have been afforded the opportunities provided by House rule XI, 27(m), and any pertinent evidence or testimony given by such person, or on his behalf, is made a part of the transcript, summary, or excerpt to be released.

C—Persons afforded opportunities under House rule XI, 27(m), shall be advised that testimony, or an extract or summary thereof, received pursuant to such rule may subsequently be publicly released or offered at a public hearing.

XVII—TRANSCRIPTS OF TESTIMONY:

A—A complete and accurate record shall be made of all testimony and proceedings at committee and subcommittee hearings.

B—A witness shall, upon request, be given a reasonable opportunity before any transcript is made public to inspect in the offices of the committee the transcript of his testimony to determine whether it was correctly transcribed and may, if he so desires, be accompanied by his counsel during such inspection.

C—A witness or his counsel may copy at the office of the committee, or obtain for his own use at his own expense, a transcript of any testimony of the witness which has been given publicly or made public, and with the approval of a majority of the committee may obtain for his own use and at his own expense a copy of the transcript of any executive testimony of the witness which has not been made public. The witness or his counsel shall be permitted to examine in the offices of the committee the transcript of his testimony taken in executive session.

D—Any corrections in the transcript of the testimony of the witness which the witness desires to make shall be submitted in writing to the counsel of the committee within 5 days

of the taking of his testimony, and the request shall be acted upon by the committee or subcommittee receiving such testimony.

XVIII—COMMITTEE REPORTS OR PUBLICATIONS:

A—Reports to accompany bills, which the committee has agreed to report to the House, shall be prepared and made by the chairman. A draft of any such report shall be submitted to the office of each member of the committee at least 3 days prior to the date notified by the chairman of his intention to file same with the House. Drafts of other reports or documents (which shall be released only with the approval of a majority of the committee) shall be submitted to the office of each committee member at least 3 days in advance of the meeting at which they are to be considered for release.

B—If any member of the committee gives notice within 3 days of the receipt by his office of a draft of any report to accompany a bill as aforesaid, or gives notice at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the committee, of his intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, he shall be entitled to 3 days in which to file such views in writing and signed by that member with the recording secretary or clerk of the committee.

C—The period of 3 days referred to in this rule shall mean 3 calendar days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

D—No statement of the contents of any report or document shall be released by any member of the committee or its staff prior to its official issuance.

E—A report or document made public by the committee concerning any investigation in which sworn testimony was taken shall include pertinent testimony received in rebuttal taken during such investigation, unless the same has been previously made public, or is made public concurrently with the report or publication.

XIX—ADDITIONAL RIGHTS OF PERSONS AFFECTED BY A HEARING OR COMMITTEE PUBLICATION:

Any person who believes that his character or reputation has been adversely affected by evidence or testimony adduced in a public hearing, or in the released testimony of an executive hearing, or in the published reports or documents of the committee, within a reasonable time shall:

(1) Communicate with the counsel of the committee; and/or

(2) Request in writing an opportunity to appear, at his own expense, in person

before the committee or any subcommittee thereof to testify as a witness in public or executive session.

The committee or subcommittee shall make such determination with respect to such communication or request, and shall take such other action, as to reason and justice shall pertain, including an allowance of witness fees and travel.

XX—CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS:

No recommendation that a witness be cited for contempt of Congress shall be forwarded to the House of Representatives unless and until the committee has, upon notice to all its members, met and considered the alleged contempt and, by a majority of the committee, voted that such recommendation be made.









