

Union Calendar No. 445

109TH CONGRESS }
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ REPORT
109-743

SURVEY OF ACTIVITIES
OF THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES
109TH CONGRESS

R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON RULES



JANUARY 2, 2007.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

59-006

WASHINGTON : 2007

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*Appointed to the Rules Committee on March 16, 2005 filling a vacancy that existed at the beginning of the 109th Congress. On March 16, 2006, Mrs. Matsui was also appointed to the Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House replacing Mrs. Slaughter.

**This survey was the product of diligence and hard work by a number of professional staff. A special acknowledgment of their effort goes to Hugh Halpern, Adam Jarvis, Celeste West, George Rogers, Eileen Harley, Kathy White, Sonny Sinha, and Don Sisson.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON RULES,
Washington, DC, January 2, 2007.

Hon. KAREN HAAS,
Clerk, United States House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MRS. HAAS: Pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 109th Congress, I present herewith a report entitled "Survey of Activities of the House Committee on Rules, 109th Congress."

Sincerely,

DAVID DREIER,
Chairman.

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REPORT ON SURVEY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES, 109TH CONGRESS

JANUARY 2, 2007.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
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Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

Pursuant to the provisions of Rule XI, clause 1(d) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Rules submits the following report on its activities during the 109th Congress.

I. HISTORY, FUNCTION, AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

A. INTRODUCTION

In the 109th Congress, the Rules Committee retained its traditional structure and purpose in the House of Representatives. Its size and super-majority party ratio remained the same as in previous Congresses, under both Republican and Democratic control of the institution. Its central function also continued to be setting the conditions under which major legislation will be considered on the House floor, including the terms of debate and the consideration of amendments.

The Committee has been described by various scholars and Members as a “legislative traffic cop,” “gatekeeper,” “field commander,” and “the Speaker’s Committee.” All of these terms underscore the critical role the Committee plays in the conduct of legislative business on the House floor. While the primary responsibility of the Committee is to be the scheduling arm of the majority leadership, it also exercises “original jurisdiction” over the rules of the House, joint rules of the House and Senate, the order of business in the House, and the budget process. Although the principal purpose of this report is to summarize the activities of the Rules Committee in the 109th Congress, its secondary purpose is to view these ac-

tivities in the context of the evolution of the Committee and the House of Representatives since the First Congress in 1789.

B. HISTORY AND FUNCTION

The history of the Rules Committee roughly parallels the evolution of the House over the past two centuries. The House established the first Rules Committee as a select committee of the House on the second day of the First Congress, April 2, 1789, pursuant to the Constitutional mandate in Article I, section 5, clause 2, that “Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings.” The House order creating the Committee stated that a committee be appointed “to prepare and report such standing rules and orders of proceedings as may be proper to be observed in the House.”

From the beginning, the Members serving on the Rules Committee included some of the most prominent Members of the House. Of the first 11 Members on the Committee, several had been Founding Fathers of the nation. These included: (1) Mr. James Madison of Virginia, the “Father of the Constitution” and future President of the United States; (2) Mr. Roger Sherman of Connecticut, the only one of the Founding Fathers to help prepare and sign all four of the most important documents of the early nation—namely: the Articles of Association, the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution; (3) Mr. Elias Boudinot of New Jersey, President of the Continental Congress from November 1782 to November 1783; and (4) Mr. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, a future Vice President of the United States and a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation.

Five days after its appointment, the first Select Committee on Rules initially reported back a set of four rules on: (1) the duties of the Speaker, (2) decorum and debate, (3) the disposition of bills, and (4) the operations of the Committee of the Whole. Six days later, on April 13, the Select Committee reported an additional eight rules dealing with such matters as the service of Members on committees, Members’ attendance during floor proceedings, the creation of a standing Committee on Elections, the duties of the Clerk, and the duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms. With the adoption by the House of these rules, the Select Committee was dissolved.

During the first 90 years of the House, this pattern continued. The House would establish a Select Committee on Rules, the Committee would report any recommended revisions in the standing rules of the House from those of the previous Congress at the beginning of a Congress, and then the Committee would dissolve for the remainder of that Congress. In some Congresses, the House did not appoint a Select Committee on Rules, and operated under the rules recommended by the Committee and adopted in the preceding Congress.

Although the House in its early years relied primarily on select committees to draft legislation, by the mid-nineteenth century this system had evolved into 34 standing committees. The House briefly converted the Rules Committee into a standing committee between 1849 and 1853, but it was not until 1880 that the Rules Committee was established as a permanent standing committee of the House. In 1858, the Speaker became a member of the Select Committee on Rules, and a year later he was designated as its chairman. The

Speaker retained the chairmanship when the Committee became a standing committee in 1880.

In 1883, the modern-day Rules Committee began to emerge when the House upheld the right of the Committee to issue “special orders of business” or “special rules” providing for the consideration of legislation from other committees. By 1890, this new role was accepted as the exclusive prerogative of the Rules Committee.

These special rules, which were House resolutions reported from the Rules Committee, were important because they only required a majority vote of the House to provide for the consideration of bills out of the order in which they appeared on their Calendar. Until the use of special rules, a two-thirds vote was required to suspend the rules and consider a bill out of order. Special rules gave the House flexibility in its legislative agenda that allowed for House leadership to respond to changing judgments about the nation’s needs.

The individual most responsible for recognizing and utilizing the full potential of the combined powers of Speaker and Rules Committee chairman was Mr. Thomas Brackett Reed of Maine who served in those two roles in 1889–91, and 1895–99. Not only did he use his authority as Speaker to make rulings from the Chair that outlawed certain dilatory and obstructionist tactics on the House floor, but he also proceeded to codify these rulings, known as “Reed’s Rules,” in the standing rules of the House through his capacity as Rules Committee chairman. Speaker Reed also made regular use of the Rules Committee to report special rules that enabled him to put bills he wanted considered on the floor when he wished, and under his terms of debate and amendment.

It was not until 1910 that this power combination was broken up by a revolt against the conservative and autocratic Speaker Joseph Cannon of Illinois, who had served as Speaker and Rules Committee Chairman since 1903. A group of progressive Republican insurgents joined with the Democratic minority in an attempt to directly amend House Rules from the floor. When Speaker Cannon upheld a point of order that only the Rules Committee could recommend changes in House Rules, the group voted to overturn the ruling. They amended the rules of the House, stripping the Speaker of his chairmanship and membership on the Rules Committee, as well as his power to appoint Members to the Committee. They also voted to enlarge the Committee from 5 to 10 Members, elected by the House. The following year, the new Democratic majority in the House completed the revolution by taking away the Speaker’s power to appoint Members to all the other committees of the House. Since then, the House has elected all Members of standing committees.

This revolt had far-reaching and long-lasting consequences. The standing committees became independent power centers, no longer directly accountable to the Speaker. While the Rules Committee continued to serve as the scheduling arm of the House leadership, it developed an independent streak when reaction set in against the New Deal in 1937. From that time until 1961, the Committee was dominated by a conservative coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans who would sometimes refuse to report rules on bills the majority leadership wanted on the floor, or would only report such rules under their terms and timing. A successful effort

by Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas and President John F. Kennedy in 1961 to enlarge the Committee from 12 to 15 Members, including two more liberal Democrats, did not resolve this problem. It was not until the mid-1970s, with a large influx of new Democrats, that the Rules Committee was fully restored as an arm of the majority leadership.

The reform revolt of the mid-seventies also produced further decentralization in the House with the emergence of more independent Members and the proliferation of semi-autonomous subcommittees. This decentralization soon led to pressures to give the majority leadership, particularly the Speaker, acting through the Rules Committee, more authority to pull things back together. In 1975, the Democratic Speaker was given authority under Caucus rules to appoint all Rules Committee Democrats, subject to Caucus ratification. In 1989, the Republican Conference gave the minority leader the same authority to appoint all Rules Committee Republicans. The slates of appointees recommended by both Leaders are still subject to approval by the whole House in the form of a House resolution. This practice continues today. In the 109th Congress, all of the Republican Members were appointed to the Rules Committee through the adoption of H. Res. 6. The Democratic Members of the Committee were appointed through the adoption of H. Res. 33, H. Res. 49, and H. Res. 161. Overall, the Rules Committee continues its role of facilitating the deliberation and amendment of major legislation in the House.

C. COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION DURING THE 109TH CONGRESS

At the beginning of the 94th Congress, the Committee membership was increased from fifteen Members (ten Democrats and five Republicans) to sixteen Members (eleven Democrats and five Republicans). This ratio remained until the 98th Congress, when the membership was reduced to thirteen Members (nine Democrats and four Republicans). The membership has remained at thirteen, through the 109th Congress. The ratio of majority party Members to minority party Members also has remained the same. However, in the 104th through the 109th Congresses, Republicans were in the majority and Democrats were in the minority.

Eight of the thirteen Members of the Rules Committee in the 109th Congress served on the Committee during the previous Congress. The returning Republican Representatives were David Dreier of California, Lincoln Diaz-Balart of Florida, Doc Hastings of Washington, Pete Sessions of Texas, and Adam Putnam of Florida. Mr. Putnam was appointed to serve on the Rules Committee during the 108th Congress after the retirement of Porter Goss of Florida, who had been appointed the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Four new Republican Representatives were appointed to serve on the Rules Committee to fill vacancies left by Republican Members who chose to serve on other committees. The new Republican Representatives were Shelly Moore Capito of West Virginia, Tom Cole of Oklahoma, Rob Bishop of Utah, and Phil Gingrey of Georgia. The returning Democratic Representatives were Louise McIntosh Slaughter of New York, James McGovern of Massachusetts, and Alcee Hastings of Florida. The one new Democratic Representative that was appointed to serve on the Rules Committee was Doris Matsui of California. Mrs. Matsui was ap-

pointed to serve on the Committee on March 16, 2005, after her election, to fill the vacancy left by Martin Frost of Texas, who was defeated for re-election to the 109th Congress.

The Committee held its organizational meeting on January 25, 2005. Chairman David Dreier of California opened the meeting and welcomed back all the returning Members.

Mr. Diaz-Balart offered a motion that the Rules Committee adopt the proposed Committee rules for the 109th Congress.

Chairman Dreier announced that the proposed Rules Committee rules would be considered as read and open for amendment at any point. He explained that the proposal calls for the adoption of the Committee's rules for the 108th Congress with two minor modifications. First, the Committee's regular meeting hour of 10:30 AM on Tuesday was changed to the more realistic time of 5:00 PM on Tuesday. Second, the title of the Subcommittee on Technology and the House was reverted back to the Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House, which was the Subcommittee's title prior to the 107th Congress. No changes were offered to the proposed Committee rules.

Mr. Diaz-Balart's motion to adopt the Committee rules was agreed to by a voice vote. Chairman Dreier then designated, pursuant to clause 2(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House, Lincoln Diaz-Balart as the Vice Chairman of the Rules Committee to act on the Chairman's behalf during a temporary absence of the Chairman.

Mr. Diaz-Balart offered a motion that pursuant to Rule 5(c) of the Rules of the Rules Committee, the Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House and the Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process would each be composed of five majority and two minority Members, identical to the ratio used in recent Congresses. Mr. Diaz-Balart's motion was adopted by voice vote.

Chairman Dreier subsequently appointed Mr. Hastings of Washington as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House, and Mr. Diaz-Balart to chair the Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process. At a later date Chairman Dreier appointed the majority and minority Members of the two subcommittees as follows:

Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House: Mr. Hastings of Washington (Chairman), Mr. Putnam (Vice Chairman), Mrs. Capito, Mr. Cole, Mr. Dreier, Mr. McGovern and Mrs. Matsui.

Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process: Mr. Diaz-Balart (Chairman), Mr. Sessions (Vice Chairman), Mr. Bishop, Mr. Gingrey, Mr. Dreier, Mr. Hastings of Florida, and Mrs. Slaughter.

At a subsequent meeting on February 1, 2005, the Rules Committee adopted by voice vote the Committee oversight plan for the 109th Congress. On February 15, 2005 the Committee adopted by voice vote the Committee's budget and authorized Chairman Dreier to introduce a funding resolution.

D. RULES COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNET

In the 109th Congress, the Committee on Rules website (www.rules.house.gov) underwent a modernization in site design, building upon the elements that have made it a popular tool for tracking legislation that passes through the Committee to be considered on the House floor. The Rules Committee website was also

updated during each critical moment of the Rules Committee process with the posting of newly introduced or reported bills that were on the Committee's schedule, substitute amendments, committee prints, recently filed conference reports, and finally special rules or resolutions reported by the Committee. Posted conference reports received the most user requests as Members, staff, and the general public have come to rely on the site for the most current legislative developments. As a result, during the 109th Congress, the Rules Committee website was used more frequently and by a wider variety of users than in previous Congresses. The average daily usage for the 109th Congress was 33,898 requests, a dramatic increase from 12,770 average daily requests in the 108th Congress with an end of the Congress total of 10,242,728 requests.

The website offers a plethora of information on the operations of Congress and on the daily activities of the Rules Committee. The website can be used to access the Rules of the House, the Rules of the Senate, Brown's Practice Manual, Deschler's Precedents, Congressional Research Services reports, detailed information on the budget process, and both House and Senate committee and floor procedures. The website also provides immediate access to the Committee schedule, all special rules reported (including the text of amendments made in order), Committee announcements, the Committee's rules and jurisdiction, all original jurisdiction hearings, news releases, and the activities of the Committee's two subcommittees. The website also provides access to the Committee's history, membership, publications, the opening day rules package of each Congress and the reports of the 1993 Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress of which has been updated with the latest reports and legislation affecting the House and Parliamentary process. The website facilitates the amendment process by providing the necessary forms and instructions for proper amendment filing as well as the ability to submit to the Committee amendments and testimony requests directly and securely online.

One can also access the class schedules, class agendas, and background information of the Rules Committee's Parliamentary Outreach Program. In addition, in 2005, the site has added features such as streamlined access to information, a Really Simple Syndication (RSS) news feed for instantaneous notification of Rules Committee actions, and more robust search functionality for legislative research.

In January of 2003, the Rules Committee website received recognition from the Congressional Management Foundation, winning a Silver Mouse Award. It is now in contention for the Golden Mouse Award for the 2006 iteration. The Congress Online Project of the Congressional Management Foundation, which conducted the survey and grading of Congressional websites, described the Rules Committee website as rich in content for both Congressional staff and the public. The site does an exceptional job of posting the Committee's decisions on rules as soon as they are made giving Congressional staff immediate access to the information they want. Additionally, the Committee has made the rules process, which can be difficult to understand, easily comprehensible through its How Congress Works section.

E. RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

109TH CONGRESS

RULE 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee and its subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are non-debatable privileged motions in the Committee. A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to the members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such day).

(b) Each subcommittee is a part of the Committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and to its rules so far as applicable.

(c) The provisions of clause 2 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House are incorporated by reference as the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable.

(d) The Committee's rules shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the Committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

RULE 2.—REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

(a) REGULAR MEETINGS.—(1) The Committee shall regularly meet at 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday of each week when the House is in session.

(2) A regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with if, in the judgment of the Chairman of the Committee (hereafter in these rules referred to as the "Chair"), there is no need for the meeting.

(3) Additional regular meetings and hearings of the Committee may be called by the Chair.

(b) NOTICE FOR REGULAR MEETINGS.—The Chair shall notify each member of the Committee of the agenda of each regular meeting of the Committee at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting and shall provide to each member of the Committee at least 24 hours before the time of each regular meeting—

(1) for each bill or resolution scheduled on the agenda for consideration of a rule, a copy of—

(A) the bill or resolution;

(B) any committee reports thereon; and

(C) any letter requesting a rule for the bill or resolution;

and

(2) for each other bill, resolution, report, or other matter on the agenda a copy of—

(A) the bill, resolution, report, or materials relating to the other matter in question; and

(B) any report on the bill, resolution, report, or any other matter made by any subcommittee of the Committee.

(c) EMERGENCY MEETINGS.—

(1) The Chair may call an emergency meeting of the Committee at any time on any measure or matter which the Chair

determines to be of an emergency nature; provided, however, that the Chair has made an effort to consult the ranking minority member, or, in such member's absence, the next ranking minority party member of the Committee.

(2) As soon as possible after calling an emergency meeting of the Committee, the Chair shall notify each member of the Committee of the time and location of the meeting.

(3) To the extent feasible, the notice provided under paragraph (2) shall include the agenda for the emergency meeting and copies of available materials which would otherwise have been provided under subsection (b) if the emergency meeting was a regular meeting.

(d) SPECIAL MEETINGS.—Special meetings shall be called and convened as provided in clause 2(c)(2) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

RULE 3.—MEETING AND HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) Meetings and hearings of the Committee shall be called to order and presided over by the Chair or, in the Chair's absence, by the member designated by the Chair as the Vice Chair of the Committee, or by the ranking majority member of the Committee present as Acting Chair.

(2) Meetings and hearings of the committee shall be open to the public unless closed in accordance with clause 2(g) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(3) Any meeting or hearing of the Committee that is open to the public shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with the provisions of clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House (which are incorporated by reference as part of these rules).

(4) When a recommendation is made as to the kind of rule which should be granted for consideration of a bill or resolution, a copy of the language recommended shall be furnished to each member of the Committee at the beginning of the Committee meeting at which the rule is to be considered or as soon thereafter as the proposed language becomes available.

(b) QUORUM.—

(1) For the purpose of hearing testimony on requests for rules, five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(2) For the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence on measures or matters of original jurisdiction before the Committee, three members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(3) A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the purposes of reporting any measure or matter, of authorizing a subpoena, of closing a meeting or hearing pursuant to clause 2(g) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House (except as provided in clause 2(g)(2)(A) and (B), or of taking any other action.

(c) VOTING.—

(1) No vote may be conducted on any measure or motion pending before the Committee unless a majority of the members of the Committee is actually present for such purpose.

(2) A record vote of the Committee shall be provided on any question before the Committee upon the request of any member.

(3) No vote by any member of the Committee on any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(4) A record of the vote of each Member of the Committee on each record vote on any matter before the Committee shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Committee, and with respect to any record vote on any motion to amend or report shall be included in the report of the Committee showing the total number of votes cast for and against and the names of those members voting for and against.

(d) HEARING PROCEDURES.—

(1) With regard to hearings on matters of original jurisdiction, to the greatest extent practicable:

(A) each witness who is to appear before the Committee shall file with the committee at least 24 hours in advance of the appearance a statement of proposed testimony in written and electronic form and shall limit the oral presentation to the Committee to a brief summary thereof; and

(B) each witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity shall include with the statement of proposed testimony provided in written and electronic form a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two preceding fiscal years.

(2) The five-minute rule shall be observed in the interrogation of each witness before the Committee until each member of the Committee has had an opportunity to question the witness.

(3) The provisions of clause 2(k) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House shall apply to any hearing conducted by the committee.

(e) SUBPOENAS AND OATHS.—

(1) Pursuant to clause 2(m) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or a subcommittee in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present.

(2) The Chair may authorize and issue subpoenas under such clause during any period in which the House has adjourned for a period of longer than three days.

(3) Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chair or by any member designated by the Committee, and may be served by any person designated by the Chair or such member.

(4) The Chair, or any member of the Committee designated by the Chair, may administer oaths to witnesses before the Committee.

RULE 4.—GENERAL OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES

(a) The Committee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of

those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within its jurisdiction.

(b) Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, the committee shall meet in open session, with a quorum present, to adopt its oversight plans for that Congress for submission to the Committee on House Administration and the Committee on Government Reform, in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(d) of House Rule X.

RULE 5.—SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES.—

(1) There shall be two subcommittees of the Committee as follows:

(A) Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process, which shall have general responsibility for measures or matters related to relations between the Congress and the Executive Branch.

(B) Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House, which shall have general responsibility for measures or matters related to process and procedures of the House, relations between the two Houses of Congress, relations between the Congress and the Judiciary, and internal operations of the House.

(2) In addition, each such subcommittee shall have specific responsibility for such other measures or matters as the Chair refers to it.

(3) Each subcommittee of the Committee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within its general responsibility.

(b) REFERRAL OF MEASURES AND MATTERS TO SUBCOMMITTEES.—

(1) In view of the unique procedural responsibilities of the Committee, no special order providing for the consideration of any bill or resolution shall be referred to a subcommittee of the Committee.

(2) The Chair shall refer to a subcommittee such measures or matters of original jurisdiction as the Chair deems appropriate given its jurisdiction and responsibilities.

(3) All other measures or matters of original jurisdiction shall be subject to consideration by the full Committee.

(4) In referring any measure or matter of original jurisdiction to a subcommittee, the Chair may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the Committee.

(5) The Committee by motion may discharge a subcommittee from consideration of any measure or matter referred to a subcommittee of the Committee.

(c) COMPOSITION OF SUBCOMMITTEES.—The size and ratio of each subcommittee shall be determined by the Committee and members shall be elected to each subcommittee, and to the positions of chairman and ranking minority member thereof, in accordance with the rules of the respective party caucuses. The Chair of the full committee shall designate a member of the majority party on each subcommittee as its vice chairman.

(d) SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS AND HEARINGS.—

(1) Each subcommittee of the Committee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the full Committee on any measure or matter referred to it.

(2) No subcommittee of the Committee may meet or hold a hearing at the same time as a meeting or hearing of the full Committee is being held.

(3) The chairman of each subcommittee shall schedule meetings and hearings of the subcommittee only after consultation with the Chair.

(e) QUORUM.—

(1) For the purpose of taking testimony, two members of the subcommittee shall constitute a quorum.

(2) For all other purposes, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of a subcommittee.

(f) EFFECT OF A VACANCY.—Any vacancy in the membership of a subcommittee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the subcommittee.

(g) RECORDS.—Each subcommittee of the Committee shall provide the full Committee with copies of such records of votes taken in the subcommittee and such other records with respect to the subcommittee necessary for the Committee to comply with all rules and regulations of the House.

RULE 6.—STAFF

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the professional and other staff of the Committee shall be appointed, by the Chair, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chair.

(2) All professional, and other staff provided to the minority party members of the Committee shall be appointed, by the ranking minority member of the Committee, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of such member.

(3) The appointment of all professional staff shall be subject to the approval of the Committee as provided by, and subject to the provisions of, clause 9 of Rule X of the Rules of the House.

(b) ASSOCIATE STAFF.—Associate staff for members of the Committee may be appointed only at the discretion of the Chair (in consultation with the ranking minority member regarding any minority party associate staff), after taking into account any staff ceilings and budgetary constraints in effect at the time, and any terms, limits, or conditions established by the Committee on House Administration under clause 9 of Rule X of the Rules of the House.

(c) SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF.—From funds made available for the appointment of staff, the Chair of the Committee shall, pursuant to clause 6(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House, ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee, and, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee, that the minority party of the Committee is treated fairly in the appointment of such staff.

(d) COMPENSATION OF STAFF.—The Chair shall fix the compensation of all professional and other staff of the Committee, after con-

sultation with the ranking minority member regarding any minority party staff.

(e) CERTIFICATION OF STAFF.—

(1) To the extent any staff member of the Committee or any of its subcommittees does not work under the direct supervision and direction of the Chair, the Member of the Committee who supervises and directs the staff member's work shall file with the Chief of Staff of the Committee (not later than the tenth day of each month) a certification regarding the staff member's work for that member for the preceding calendar month.

(2) The certification required by paragraph (1) shall be in such form as the Chair may prescribe, shall identify each staff member by name, and shall state that the work engaged in by the staff member and the duties assigned to the staff member for the member of the Committee with respect to the month in question met the requirements of clause 9 of Rule X of the Rules of the House.

(3) Any certification of staff of the Committee, or any of its subcommittees, made by the Chair in compliance with any provision of law or regulation shall be made—

(A) on the basis of the certifications filed under paragraph (1) to the extent the staff is not under the Chair's supervision and direction, and

(B) on his own responsibility to the extent the staff is under the Chair's direct supervision and direction.

RULE 7.—BUDGET TRAVEL, PAY OF WITNESSES

(a) BUDGET.—The Chair, in consultation with other members of the Committee, shall prepare for each Congress a budget providing amounts for staff, necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee and its subcommittees.

(b) TRAVEL.—

(1) The Chair may authorize travel for any member and any staff member of the Committee in connection with activities or subject matters under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is granted, there shall be submitted to the Chair in writing the following:

(A) The purpose of the travel.

(B) The dates during which the travel is to occur.

(C) The names of the States or countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each.

(D) The names of members and staff of the Committee for whom the authorization is sought.

(2) Members and staff of the Committee shall make a written report to the Chair on any travel they have conducted under this subsection, including a description of their itinerary, expenses, and activities, and of pertinent information gained as a result of such travel.

(3) Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, and regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Administration.

(c) PAY OF WITNESSES.—Witnesses may be paid from funds made available to the Committee in its expense resolution subject to the provisions of clause 5 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

RULE 8.—COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATION

(a) REPORTING.—Whenever the Committee authorizes the favorable reporting of a bill or resolution from the Committee—

(1) the Chair or acting Chair shall report it to the House or designate a member of the Committee to do so, and

(2) in the case of a bill or resolution in which the Committee has original jurisdiction, the Chair shall allow, to the extent that the anticipated floor schedule permits, any member of the Committee a reasonable amount of time to submit views for inclusion in the Committee report on the bill or resolution. Any such report shall contain all matters required by the rules of the House of Representatives (or by any provision of law enacted as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House) and such other information as the Chair deems appropriate.

(b) RECORDS.—

(1) There shall be a transcript made of each regular meeting and hearing of the Committee, and the transcript may be printed if the Chair decides it is appropriate or if a majority of the Members of the Committee requests such printing. Any such transcripts shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require that all such transcripts be subject to correction and publication.

(2) The Committee shall keep a record of all actions of the Committee and of its subcommittees. The record shall contain all information required by clause 2(e)(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall be available for public inspection at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee.

(3) All Committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the Congressional office records of the Chair, shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto as provided in clause 2(e)(2) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(4) The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House. The Chair shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

(c) COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS ON THE INTERNET.—To the maximum extent feasible, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form.

(d) CALENDARS.—

(1) The Committee shall maintain a Committee Calendar, which shall include all bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to or reported by the Committee and all bills, resolu-

tions, and other matters reported by any other committee on which a rule has been granted or formally requested, and such other matters as the Chair shall direct. The Calendar shall be published periodically, but in no case less often than once in each session of Congress.

(2) The staff of the Committee shall furnish each member of the Committee with a list of all bills or resolutions (A) reported from the Committee but not yet considered by the House, and (B) on which a rule has been formally requested but not yet granted. The list shall be updated each week when the House is in session.

(3) For purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2), a rule is considered as formally requested when the Chairman of a committee which has reported a bill or resolution (or a member of such committee authorized to act on the Chairman's behalf):

(A) has requested, in writing to the Chair, that a hearing be scheduled on a rule for the consideration of the bill or resolution, and

(B) has supplied the Committee with an adequate number of copies of the bill or resolution, as reported, together with the final printed committee report thereon.

(e) OTHER PROCEDURES.—The Chair may establish such other Committee procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out these rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the Committee and its subcommittees in a manner consistent with these rules.

RULE 9.—AMENDMENTS TO COMMITTEE RULES

The rules of the Committee may be modified, amended or repealed, in the same manner and method as prescribed for the adoption of committee rules in clause 2 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, but only if written notice of the proposed change has been provided to each such Member at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting at which the vote on the change occurs. Any such change in the rules of the Committee shall be published in the Congressional Record within 30 calendar days after their approval.

II. HOUSE RULES CHANGES ADOPTED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 109TH CONGRESS

A. INTRODUCTION

The resolution adopting the rules of a new Congress is usually called up by the former chairman of the Rules Committee or the Majority Leader, debated for one hour, and given an up-or-down vote after the minority attempts to bring up an alternative, which is traditionally defeated by a party line vote.

On January 4, 2005, Majority Leader Tom DeLay called up the opening day rules package (H. Res. 5). Mr. Brian Baird of Washington rose and made a point of order against consideration of the resolution asserting that it contained a provision that the House did not have the constitutional authority to propose. Mr. Baird claimed that it “. . . violates the United States Constitution which we were just sworn to uphold and defend. It does so by allowing a very limited number of Members, potentially only a handful, to

constitute the House of Representatives.” The provision of the resolution to which Mr. Baird referred to was the “Provisional Quorum” provision in the rules package which would allow the House to function in situations where large numbers of Members are incapacitated due to a catastrophic circumstance, such as a terrorist attack. The provisional quorum language included a number of safeguards to ensure that the House can continue to operate during times of turmoil and to ensure that democracy will be preserved. Chairman Dreier spoke against the point of order quoting Solicitor General Walter Dellinger, who had testified before the Rules Committee during the 108th Congress that, “It is simply inconceivable that a Constitution established to provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare would leave the Nation unable to act in precisely the moment of greatest peril. No constitutional amendment is required to enact the proposed rule change because the Constitution as drafted permits the Congress to ensure the preservation of government.” The Chair ruled that:

As recorded in section 628 of the House Rules and Manual, citing numerous precedents including volume 2 of Hinds’ Precedents at sections 1318–1320, the Chair does not determine the constitutionality of a proposition or judge the constitutional competency of the House to take a proposed action, nor does the Chair submit such a question to the House as a question of order. Rather, it is for the House to determine such a question by its disposition of the proposition, such as by voting on the question of its consideration, as recorded in volume 2 of Hinds’ Precedents of section 1255, or by voting on the question of its adoption, as recorded in volume 2 of Hinds’ Precedents at section 1320. The Chair would apply these precedents even before the adoption of the Rules of the House as a matter of general parliamentary law. As such, the House may decide the issues raised by the gentleman by way of the question of consideration of the resolution or the question of adopting the resolution. The point of order is not cognizable.

Mr. Baird then asked for the question of consideration of the resolution to be to the House. The House agreed to the question of consideration by a vote of 224 to 192. Mr. DeLay then yielded control of his time to Rules Committee Chairman David Dreier.

The rules package for the 109th Congress was the work product of many Members. During the initial stages of compiling the rules package in November of 2004, the Committee on Rules received 40 different proposals from both Democrats and Republicans. In addition to that, the committee staff had actively sought the input of the officers of the House, its committees and its caucuses to get their perspectives on the kinds of changes that would help to facilitate the work of the House. Two examples of changes coming from both the Majority and the Minority are a provision authored by Mrs. Jo Ann Davis of Virginia directing committees to review matters within their jurisdiction to ferret out duplicative government programs as part of their oversight planning at the beginning of each Congress, and a provision suggested by Mr. John Larson of Connecticut to conform the rules of the House to current law with regard to the 90-day preelection limit on franked mail.

Other modifications to the House rules included: allowing the consideration of suspensions on Wednesdays, which was successful experimented with during the 108th Congress; elimination of the corrections calendar; allowing Members to make reference to the Senate and its members, so long as those references are confined to the question under debate and that they avoid personality; and the continuation of certain budget enforcement mechanisms from the 108th Congress.

As noted above, in order to address concerns about maintaining the continuity of Congress and building on reforms made for such purpose in the 108th rules package, the 109th rules package included important provisions to allow the House to function in situations where large numbers of Members have been incapacitated. In the post-9/11 world it is very important that the House continue to expend a lot of time and energy dealing with the institutional challenges as well as the challenges that the Nation faces under such circumstances.

The package also made a series of changes to the House ethics rules including two provisions suggested by the chairman and the ranking member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, Mr. Hefley and Mr. Mollohan. First, the package clarified the rule on officially connected travel to allow a family member other than a spouse or child to travel with the Member at the sponsor's expense and, second, the package conformed the rules of the House to current law which allow the use of campaign funds to pay for certain official expenses, such as cell phones.

The package also included two other provisions addressing House ethics rules. The first gave Members the same rights to choose their counsel before the Ethics Committee that they would have if they were a respondent in a court case. The second change addressed an inequity in the Standards Committee process requiring an investigative subcommittee if the chairman and ranking member do not act within 45 days. This change restored the presumption of innocence in the House ethics process.

Arguably the most significant change in the 109th rules package was the creation of the new standing Committee on Homeland Security which represented a far-reaching and critically important part of the institution's overall strategic effort to protect the American people. The 9/11 Commission unanimously called for the creation of a standing committee of the House with jurisdiction over homeland security functions. In the years previous the Congress had asked the American people to accept change in countless ways. Congress had mandated change at the Federal, State and local levels and asked for change from our allies and forced change upon our enemies. Congress responded to the need for change first with the enactment of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and then with the formation of the Select Committee on Homeland Security. The change in House rule X, which governs the committees and their legislative jurisdictions, was a delicately crafted architecture. It created a primary committee while recognizing the other legitimate oversight roles of existing committees.

The new committee was given jurisdiction over: the overall homeland security policy; the organization and administration of the Department of Homeland Security; the functions of the Department of Homeland Security relating to border and port security, except

immigration policy and nonborder enforcement; customs, except customs revenue; the integration, analysis, and dissemination of homeland security information; domestic preparedness for, and collective response to, terrorism; research and development; and transportation security. Chairman Dreier placed additional legislative history in the Congressional Record pertaining to the new committee's jurisdiction.

The package of changes for the 109th Congress was adopted by the House by a vote of 220 to 195, after defeating the motion to commit by a vote of 196 to 219, after agreeing to the previous question by a vote of 222 to 196. The package consisted of numerous minor and technical changes from the rules of the previous Congress, as well as those more significant changes mentioned above, which are summarized below.

B. SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES CONTAINED IN H. RES. 5, ADOPTING HOUSE RULES FOR THE 109TH CONGRESS

- Committee on Homeland Security. Created a standing Committee on Homeland Security, and granted it legislative and oversight jurisdiction. First, the Committee's jurisdiction included overall homeland security policy so that it could focus on national policies affecting the Federal government. Second, the jurisdiction included authority over the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)'s internal administration. Third, the Committee was given jurisdiction over functions of the DHS relating to six specified areas. These included: (A) Border and port security (except immigration policy and non-border enforcement); (B) Customs (except customs revenue); (C) Integration, analysis and dissemination of homeland security information; (D) Domestic preparedness for and collective response to terrorism; (E) Research and development; and (F) Transportation security. Additionally, the Committee was given broad oversight authority over government-wide homeland security matters. Finally, changes were made to the jurisdictions of three committees. First, the Committee on the Judiciary's jurisdiction was modified by adding new subparagraphs for Criminal law enforcement and Immigration policy and non-border enforcement. Second, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure's jurisdiction was modified to exclude transportation security by adding exceptions in two subparagraphs. Third, the Committee on Ways and Means' jurisdiction was modified by adding the word "revenue" to the clause containing customs. [Rule X]

- General oversight responsibilities. Insuring against duplicative programs. Added to the required list of content included in each standing committee's adopted oversight plan as submitted to the Committees on Government Reform and House Administration a review of Federal programs with a view to insuring against duplication of such programs. [Rule X, clause 2(d)(1)]

- Membership of Budget Committee. Permitted one member of the Budget committee majority and one member of the minority to be "designated" by the respective elected leaderships. Previous rules required such members to be "from" elected leadership. [Rule X, clause 5(a)(2)]

- Rules Committee Organization. Authorized the chairman of the Committee on Rules to serve as chairman, notwithstanding the

prohibition on serving more than three consecutive terms. [Rule X, clause 5(c)(2)]

- Privileged motions in committee. Recess subject to the call of the chair. Allowed for a privileged motion in committee to recess subject to the call of the chair for a period less than 24 hours. Previously only a motion to recess from day to day is privileged. [Rule XI, clause 1(a)(1)(B)]

- Motion to go to conference. Allowed committees to adopt a rule directing the chairman of the committee to offer a privileged motion to go to conference at any time the chairman deems it appropriate during a Congress. Previously a motion to request or agree to a conference with the Senate was privileged if the committee authorized the chairman to make such a motion. [Rule XI, clause 2(a)]

- Motion to suspend the rules. Extended suspension authority beyond Monday or Tuesday to include Wednesday. [Rule XV, clause 1(a)]

- Repeal of Corrections Calendar. Removed Corrections Calendar from the Standing Rules of the House. [Rule XV, clause 6]

- Allowing references to the Senate. Allowed remarks in debate to include references to the Senate or its Members. Remarks are to be confined to the question under debate, avoiding personality. [Rule XVII, clause 1]

- Provisional quorum. Provided for continuity of legislative operations in the House in the event of catastrophic circumstances. The rule allows for the House to conduct business with a provisional quorum only after a motion to compel members attendance, as prescribed under clause 5(a) of rule XX, has been disposed of and the following occur in sequence without the House adjourning: (A) A call of the House or a series of calls of the House totaling 72 hours without producing a quorum; (B) the Speaker, with the Minority and Majority Leaders, receive from the Sergeant-at-Arms (or his designee) a catastrophic quorum failure report and shall consult with the Minority and Majority Leaders on the contents of such report and shall announce the contents of such report to the House; and (C) A further call of the House or series of calls are conducted for a total of 24 hours without producing a quorum. A catastrophic quorum failure report is defined as a report advising that the inability of the House to establish a quorum is attributable to catastrophic circumstances involving natural disaster, attack, contagion, or similar calamity rendering Members incapable of being present. The report shall be prepared on the basis of the most authoritative information available after consultation with the Attending Physician, the Clerk and pertinent public health and law enforcement officials. A catastrophic quorum failure report shall describe the number of vacancies in the House, the names of Members considered to be incapacitated, the names of Members not incapacitated, but otherwise incapable of being present, and the names of Members unaccounted for. The report shall be updated every legislative day and such updates shall be made available to the House. [Rule XX, clause 5(c)]

- Postponement of certain votes. Added the motion to reconsider, tabling motions to reconsider and amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole among those votes the Speaker may post-

pone to a designated place in the legislative schedule within two additional legislative days. [Rule XX, clause (a)(2)]

- Allowing the use of campaign funds to pay for certain official expenses. Allowed Members to use campaign funds to pay certain, limited types of official expenses (e.g., handheld communication devices). This change conformed House Rules to current law (Sec. 105, P.L. 108–83), and mirrors Rules that took effect in the Senate in 2002. [Rule XXIV and Rule XXIII, clause 6(c)]

- Use of frank for mass mailings before an election. Amended the rule to conform to section 3210 of title 39 United States Code, stating that a mass mailing is not frankable when it is postmarked less than 90 days before the date of a primary or general election which he is a candidate for public office. Previously the rules stated 60 days. [Rule XXIV, clause 8]

- Gift rule on officially connected travel. Expanded the category of individuals who may accompany a Member or staff person on such a trip at the sponsor's expense to include a relative of the Member or the staff person. Under a provision of the previous gift rule (clause 5(b)(4)(D) of the House Rule XXV), a Member or staff person may be accompanied on a privately funded, officially connected trip, at the sponsor's expense, only by either his or her "spouse or a child", and not by any other relative. [Rule XXV, clause 5(b)(4)(D)]

- Due process for Members. Afforded Members the opportunity to be heard in the event the Standards Committee alleges the Member has violated or may have violated the Code of Conduct. Members may opt for either an adjudicatory proceeding or they can submit a response to the Committee report/letter with their response being made public with Committee report/letter. Under the previous rule, the Chairman and Ranking Member, or the Committee, could take action against a Member without a complaint, notice, or the opportunity to be heard. [Rule XI, clause 3]

- Restoring presumption of innocence. Provided that no action will be taken on a complaint unless the Chairman and Ranking Minority member of the Standards Committee, or the Committee itself, find within 45 days that further investigation is merited by the facts of the complaint, maintaining the presumption of innocence. Previously, if the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member took no action on a properly filed complaint within 45 days, the matter automatically goes to an investigative committee. [Rule XI, clause 3]

- Right to counsel. Provided that Members may select a counsel of their choice even if that counsel represents other Members. [Rule XI, clause 3]

- Technical and codifying changes. Technical and grammatical changes were made throughout the rules of the House.

- Continuation of budget enforcement mechanisms from the 108th. Clarified that section 306 of the Budget Act (prohibiting consideration of legislation within the Budget Committee's jurisdiction, unless reported by the Budget Committee) only applies to bills and joint resolutions and not to simple or concurrent resolutions. It also made a section 303 point of order (requiring adoption of budget resolution before consideration of budget-related legislation) applicable to text made in order as an original bill by a special rule. Specified or minimum levels of compensation for Federal office were not to

be considered as providing new entitlement authority. [Separate Order]

- Continuation of budget “deeming” resolution from the 2nd Session of the 108th Congress. Established that the provisions of the Senate Concurrent Resolution 95 of the 108th Congress would have effect in the 109th Congress until such time as a budget resolution for the fiscal year 2005 is adopted. [Separate Order]

- Extra subcommittees for Armed Services, International Relations, and Transportation & Infrastructure. A waiver of Rule X, clause 5(d), was granted for Armed Services and Transportation & Infrastructure for 6 subcommittees, and International Relations for 7 subcommittees in the 109th Congress. [Separate Order]

- Numbering of bills. In the 109th Congress, the first 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) were reserved for assignment by the Speaker to such bills as he may designate when introduced. [Separate Order]

III. COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT PLAN

Pursuant to clause 2(d)(1) of rule X, the Committee met in public session on February 1, 2005 and adopted, by voice vote, an ambitious oversight plan for the 109th Congress. Pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI, the Committee is required to include within this activity report a separate section summarizing that plan and the actions taken throughout the Congress to implement that plan, as well as any additional oversight activities that were conducted.

In presenting its plan for this Congress, the Committee emphasized its interest in developing a comprehensive oversight plan that reflects the jurisdictional reach of the committee, including the implementation of trade promotion authority, technology and its impact on the institution, and the Congressional Budget Act. It pledged to continue to work proactively on its legislative and oversight responsibilities, using its two subcommittees extensively in this effort.

In its oversight plan for the 109th Congress, the Committee stressed its intention to conduct oversight efforts in a broad range of areas including an ongoing review of budget enforcement mechanisms to ensure fiscal discipline, the investigation of biennial budgeting as a viable budgeting proposal, a monitoring of the implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act, the use of dynamic scoring as a mechanism to ensure more accurate revenue and expenditure forecasting, the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, and the review of the Congressional Review Act of 1996.

The Committee reiterated the need to build on continued efforts to identify procedural vulnerabilities of Congress. Although the House adopted a rule to address the mass incapacitation of Members, the inquiry of the Committee on Rules on the Continuity of Congress is far from over. The Chairman of the Committee on Rules, Mr. Dreier, during the floor debate of H. Res. 5 (the rules package) on January 4, 2005, announced that: “The Committee on Rules intends to conduct further examination of the best way for the House to assure a continuity of government during a national emergency, and it is our hope that as we proceed with this work that further discussions will take place with the Members of that very distinguished panel, the Continuity Commission, which included our former colleague Senator Simpson, and Speakers Foley

and Gingrich and former minority leader Bob Michel, Leon Panetta, [and] Kweisi Mfume . . .”

In addition, the oversight plan asserted the need to thoroughly examine the potential benefits of new and evolving technologies to further enhance the continuity of Congress, while ensuring that a proper balance is struck between the requirement to improve security, the desire to enhance democracy and participation, and the need to maintain the deliberative traditions and representative nature of the institution. Lastly, the Rules Committee pledged to continue to review proposals to streamline the committee system and increase effective oversight.

IV. COMMITTEE JURISDICTION AND ACTIVITIES

A. INTRODUCTION

The jurisdictional mandate of the Committee on Rules is set forth in clause 1(m) of Rule X as follows:

(m) Committee on Rules—

(1) The rules and joint rules (other than those relating to the Code of Official Conduct) and order of business of the House.

(2) Recesses and final adjournments of Congress.

The special oversight function of the Committee is outlined in clause 3(I) of Rule X as follows:

(I) The Committee on Rules shall review and study on a continuing basis the Congressional budget process, and the committee shall report its findings and recommendations to the House from time to time.

The jurisdictional mandate of the Committee for the purposes of this Survey of Activities is broken down into two subcategories: original jurisdiction matters and “special rules” (or order of business resolutions). In practice, these subgroups are intertwined in a manner that greatly affects the way in which the House conducts its business. Original jurisdiction matters include all measures pertaining to the rules of the House, the budget process and joint rules. These measures are either referred directly to the Committee by the Speaker or originate in the Committee itself. They not only pertain to changes in House procedures, but also cover the Committee’s power to establish select committees, authorize certain investigations, provide enforcement procedures for the budget process, and to establish Congressional procedures for considering certain executive branch proposals.

The Committee held ten days of hearings and markups on five matters of original jurisdiction during the 109th Congress. These five measures were reported to the House for consideration, and were subsequently adopted by the House.

The other subgroup of the Committee’s jurisdictional mandate, referred to as order of business resolutions or “special rules,” is used by the Committee to direct the manner in which a bill or resolution will be considered by the House. “Special rules,” in the form of House resolutions, tailor the time allotted for debate and the process by which a bill can be amended. This is done to allow the House to consider the subject matter in a way which best suits the

bill's individual issues and/or controversies. These "rules" may also contain waivers of specific House rules or provisions in the Congressional Budget Act. It is sometimes necessary to waive the rules of the House in order to allow the House to consider all the facets of the particular issue or to facilitate the House resolving its differences with the Senate. Special rules also allow the House to consider measures according to the majority leadership's legislative scheduling priorities rather than the numerical order in which they were reported.

During the 109th Congress, the Committee held 124 days of hearings pursuant to the 146 written requests received from Committee chairs seeking rules. In addition, there were four formal requests ultimately disposed of by procedures other than the Rules Committee (such as unanimous consent or suspension), and two formal requests were pending at the end of the Congress. These formal requests do not reflect additional requests of an emergency nature made in person by the chairs of the various legislative committees. The Committee granted 193 rules: 138 rules provided for consideration of bills and resolutions, 25 dealt with conference reports, and 34 rules provided for consideration of measures but stopped short of the amending process (e.g., providing for debate only, creating suspension days for considering specific measures, or waiving the two-thirds requirement to bring up a rule for a certain measure on the same day the rule is reported from the Committee on Rules).

The Committee granted 22 open rules, 2 modified open rules, 65 structured rules, and 49 closed rules. The Committee granted no waivers of specific sections of the Budget Act. The Committee granted 146 rules waiving points of order to permit consideration of either the underlying measure or matter made in order as original text, motions, or against the amendments made in order.

In summary, the Committee on Rules reported 193 rules. Of these the House adopted 172, rejected none, and tabled 19. Two rules remained pending on the House Calendar when Congress adjourned in December of 2006. In addition, the Committee on Rules reported five original jurisdiction measures, which were ultimately adopted by the House and did not remain pending on the Union Calendar at the end of the 109th Congress.

In addition to the full Committee's activities, the Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process and the Subcommittee on Technology and the House conducted studies concerning other matters within the Committee's jurisdiction.

B. SPECIAL ORDERS OR RULES

1. RULE REQUESTS

The process of considering requests for special orders or "rules" usually begins when the Committee on Rules receives a letter from a legislative committee chairman requesting that it hold a hearing and recommend a rule for that particular measure. The letter is signed by the full committee chairman and most often makes a specific request for the type of rule desired by the legislative committee. In some cases, the emergency nature of the legislation does not allow adequate time for a formal request to be registered. In these cases, the requests are made in person by the chairman of

the committee with jurisdiction. Once a hearing has been scheduled, the Committee on Rules allows any House Member who has an interest in testifying to do so. Under normal circumstances and pursuant to Committee rules, printed copies of the legislation and accompanying committee report or conference report are provided to the Committee Members at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting on the rule request for the legislation.

The Committee gives written notice to its Members and notifies the pertinent committee of the scheduled hearing date at least 48 hours prior to the commencement of the hearing, unless an emergency situation exists. If Budget Act violations are present, the Budget Committee chairman often advises the Committee on Rules whether the Budget Committee objects to or supports the granting of specific waivers. The position of the Budget Committee on these matters is merely advisory in nature; the Committee on Rules has sole jurisdiction over waivers of the Budget Act, subject to House approval of the special rule containing such waivers.

2. HEARINGS

The Rules Committee chairman controls the order in which witnesses appear and also initiates the questioning. Typically, the chairman of the committee of jurisdiction or a designee requesting the rule makes a short statement. The chairman is followed by the ranking minority member. Sometimes the subcommittee chair and ranking minority member appear on behalf of their full committee counterparts on the rule request. It is often the case that Members wishing to testify in favor of or in opposition to a bill, amendment, or type of procedure may do so as part of a panel of witnesses.

In many cases, the components of the proposed special order form the basis for the dialogue between substantive committee leaders asking for the rule and the Rules Committee Members. More often than not, the questioning escalates into discussions about the merits of the bill itself. If the legislation is particularly wide-ranging or controversial, Representatives who do not sit on the relevant legislative committee seek to testify. (Except in the most unusual circumstances, only House Members are allowed to testify during a rule request hearing.) Questioning of each witness takes place under the five-minute rule until each Committee Member has had an opportunity to question each witness. Questioning is rather informal. The Chairman rarely enforces the five-minute rule, and Committee Members yield to one another to allow their colleagues to make a specific point or follow up on a line of questioning.

A quorum, at least seven Members of the thirteen, must be present before a recommendation on a rule can be ordered reported, postponed, or tabled (killed).

After the Committee votes to approve a rule, the chairman and ranking minority member each assign one of their Members to manage the rule on the floor. The majority manager's name appears on the rule and report, and that Member usually files the rule from the House floor, at which time the resolution and report are assigned a number.

Any Member may ask for a record or a division vote. In the past, most decisions of the Committee were made by voice vote, but in the last several Congresses there has been an increase in the num-

ber of record votes demanded. For the entire 100th Congress there were 18 roll call votes demanded; in the 101st Congress there were 26; in the 102nd there were 193; in the 103rd there were 533; in the 104th there were 327; in the 105th there were 104; in the 106th there were 119; in the 107th there were 176; in the 108th there were 326; and in the 109th there were 254.

Once a special rule has been reported, the Majority Leader—working closely with the Speaker, the Rules Committee chairman, and the substantive committee chairman—decides upon an appropriate date and time for the consideration of the rule on the floor. Rules can be considered on the same day they are reported, if the House agrees to consideration of the rule by a two-thirds vote. After a one-day layover, rules may be considered at any time without being subject to a question of consideration. The Committee may occasionally report a rule waiving this requirement with respect to another rule.

3. TYPES OF SPECIAL ORDERS OR RULES

a. Background

Table 1 in the Appendix categorizes all special rules granted by the Committee. These special rules are broken down into seventeen different categories dealing with all stages of the legislative process in the House.

During the 109th Congress, the Rules Committee granted special rules that provided for specified amendment and debate structures, which assisted floor managers in managing the schedule and consideration of legislation, that resolved differences among and responded to the legislative actions of committees, and that addressed House-Senate relations. The explanations of these types of special rules and their methods of categorization are outlined below.

b. Categories of rules granted with amendment structures

In categorizing special rules which specified an amendment structure, this report focuses only on those rules which provided for the initial consideration of bills, joint resolutions or budget resolutions and which provided for an amending process. Therefore, rules providing for general debate only, stopping short of consideration of the measure for amendment, or providing for consideration of a conference report (which are otherwise privileged and, under regular order, non-amendable) are not included in these categories. The amendment structure categories are as follows: (1) open rules, (2) modified open rules—requiring amendment pre-printing in the Congressional Record, (3) structured or modified closed rules, and (4) closed rules.

(1) *Open Rules*: Under an open rule, any Member may offer an amendment that complies with the standing rules of the House and the Budget Act. Also included in the category of open rules are those special rules that are often referred to as “open plus.” These rules allow the offering of any amendment normally in order under an open rule plus the consideration of any amendments for which waivers of points of order have been granted by the special rule.

(2) *Modified Open Rules (required amendment preprinting in the Congressional Record)*: This type of rule permits the offering of only

those amendments preprinted in the Congressional Record. In some cases the rule requires amendments to be printed by a specific date; in some cases the amendment must be printed before its consideration; and in other cases before the consideration of the bill for any amendment. In most cases these rules do not prohibit second degree amendments. Requiring that amendments be printed in advance of their consideration affords Members a better idea of the range of issues to be debated and voted on during consideration of the bill. This can particularly be true of bills or joint resolutions involving complex or confidential matters.

(3) *Structured or Modified Closed Rules*: Under a structured or modified closed rule, the Rules Committee limits the amendments that may be offered to only those amendments designated in the special rule or in the Rules Committee report to accompany the rule, or which precludes amendments to a particular portion of a bill, even though the rest of the bill may be completely open to amendment. A modified closed rule is one which allows the offering of only one or two amendments. A structured rule is one which allows three or more amendments. In the case of a structured or modified closed rule, the Chairman will announce through a one minute speech on the floor of the House and through a "Dear Colleague" letter the intention of the Committee to hold a hearing on a measure and to review all amendments. The Chairman requests that Members provide the Rules Committee with copies of their proposed amendments in advance of the Committee meeting date. In some instances, the amendments made in order represent all of the amendments submitted to the Committee.

(4) *Closed Rules*: This type of rule is one under which no amendments may be offered other than amendments recommended by the committee reporting the bill. However, the Rules Committee is prohibited under the rules of the House from reporting a special rule providing for consideration of a bill or joint resolution that denies the minority the right to offer amendatory instructions in a motion to recommit if offered by the minority leader or a designee.

c. Categories of rules granted with certain floor management tools

During the 109th Congress, special rules were often utilized to assist the Majority Leader in setting the Floor schedule of the House, as well as to equip committee chairman and ranking minority members with the special procedural tools necessary to efficiently manage the floor consideration of a bill. These categories include (1) expedited procedure rules, (2) suspension day rules, and (3) chairman's en bloc authority rules.

(1) *Expedited Procedure Rules*: This type of rule waives clause 6(a) of rule XIII (requiring a two-thirds vote to consider a special rule on the same day it is reported from the Rules Committee) against certain resolutions reported from the Rules Committee. These rules generally specify the resolutions to which the waiver applies, as well as a defined time period for its application.

(2) *Suspension Day Rules*: Under clause 1(a) of House Rule XV, it is in order on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and during the last six days of a session, for the Speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules and pass legislation. This category of rule authorizes the Speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules on days other than Mondays and Tuesdays. Generally, these rules pro-

vide that the object of any motion to suspend the rules be announced (sometimes with an hour or two notice) from the floor prior to its consideration and that the Speaker or his designee shall consult with the Minority Leader or his designee on the object of any suspension considered under the rule.

(3) *Chairman's En Bloc Authority Rules*: This category of rule authorizes the chairman of a committee (usually the majority floor manager of the bill under consideration) or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments made in order by the special rule which have not earlier been disposed of, as well as germane modifications to any such amendments. With the exception of rules on appropriations bills (which permit en bloc amendments that do not increase budget authority or outlays in the bill), a Member seeking to offer amendments en bloc must obtain unanimous consent if they amend portions of the bill not yet open to amendment, unless a special rule authorizes several amendments to be offered and considered as a group. There is usually a specified time for divided debate on the amendment and a prohibition on amendments to and demands for a division of the question on the en bloc amendment. Generally, the original sponsor of the amendment must agree to having the amendment considered en bloc, and these rules generally provide that the original proponent of an amendment included in such an en bloc amendment may insert a statement in the Congressional Record immediately before the disposition of the en bloc amendment. Such a rule enables the floor manager to maximize efficiency and consensus while minimizing duplicative floor time and consideration.

d. Categories of rules granted to resolve differences among and responding to the legislative actions of committees

As the nexus of the legislative process in the House, the Rules Committee is often the institutional mechanism used to reconcile differences in legislative recommendations among multiple committees. Two often used, and often misunderstood, special rule features utilized to achieve these goals are (1) self-executing rules and (2) original text rules.

(1) *Self Executing Rules*: This type of rule provides that, upon the adoption of the special rule, the text of a reported or introduced bill, as the case may be, is modified or amended in some specified manner. Therefore, the House's adoption of the rule itself has the effect of amending the underlying bill. Occasionally, a self-executing rule may also provide for the adoption of other unrelated measures or actions, such as adopting another simple resolution, bill, joint resolution or conference report. Self-executing rules may be utilized by the Rules Committee for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to: the correction of rule or Budget Act violations, the reconciling of multiple committee legislative recommendations, the elimination of procedural votes, the separation of policy issues or the complete redrafting of the legislation.

(2) *Original Text Rules*: When a committee reports a measure, it will often favorably report the measure with a recommendation that an amendment or amendments be adopted by the full House. These amendments reflect the collegial action of the committee on that measure. This type of rule generally provides that the committee recommended amendment be adopted by the House and be-

come the base text for the purpose of further amendment to the bill. This is often done to acknowledge the actions of the committee at the beginning of the consideration of a bill, and also to simplify the amendment process.

e. Categories of rules granted dealing with House-Senate relations

While resolving differences with the Senate often involves privileged motions in the House, the Rules Committee is often called upon to expedite such procedural situations or to address unique procedural circumstances. The categories of such special rules are (1) Senate hook-up rules, (2) motion to go to conference rules, (3) disposition of Senate amendments rules, (4) conference report rules, and (5) engrossment of multiple measures rules.

(1) *Senate Hook-up Rules*: The rules of the House provide for three methods of getting to conference with the Senate: (1) agreeing to a motion to go to conference by unanimous consent; (2) obtaining a special rule from the Rules Committee; or (3) receiving specific authorization from each committee which received an initial referral of and reported the bill (clause 1 of Rule XX). Most often chairmen obtain conference authority from their committee at the time a bill is ordered reported. Most special rules allowing for a Senate hook-up provide that after passage of a House bill, it shall be in order to take a specific Senate bill from the Speaker's table, consider it in the House, and to move to strike all after the enacting clause and insert the text of the House bill as passed by the House. These special rules further provide that if the motion is adopted and the Senate bill, as amended, is passed, then it shall be in order to move that the House insist on its amendment and request a conference with the Senate. These hook-up provisions can either be included in the original rule providing for consideration of the House bill or in a separate special rule only providing for the motion to go to conference.

(2) *Motion to go to Conference Rules*: These special rules are those separate rules which only provide for the motion to go to conference with the Senate.

(3) *Disposition of Senate Amendment Rules*: This type of rule generally provides for the consideration of a Senate amendment or amendments in the House and for a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with or without an amendment. These rules also usually specify a period of time for debate on the motion equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee of jurisdiction, as well as any necessary waivers against consideration of either the Senate amendment or against the motion to concur.

(4) *Conference Report Rules*: Under the standing rules of the House, conference reports are privileged matters. Unless the requirement is waived, House rules require that a conference report be available for at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) before it can be called up for consideration. After that time, because it is privileged, it can be called up at any time without a rule from the Rules Committee. However, if a conference report is in violation of a rule of the House or some extraordinary procedure for consideration of the report is desired, a special rule may be necessary for the conference report to be considered. Consequently, conference report rules generally provide

waivers of all points of order against consideration of the conference report and provide that the conference report be considered as read, which effectively waives the three day availability requirement.

It should be noted that points of order against a conference report lie against its consideration, not against individual provisions contained within the report. A conference report represents the collective agreement of the House and the Senate. Changing individual components of the agreement violates the sanctity of the agreement itself. Consequently, agreeing to a conference report is an all-or-nothing question. This is also the reason why, even as privileged matters, conference reports are not amendable on the floor of the House.

(5) *Engrossment of Multiple Measures Rules*: These types of special rules generally provide for separate consideration and final passage votes on multiple bills, generally relating to a similar issue. The rule then instructs the House enrolling clerk to enroll the individually-passed bills into one bill before transmitting them to the Senate for consideration.

4. FLOOR CONSIDERATION OF A SPECIAL RULE

When the time comes to call up a special rule, the majority Member who filed the rule (a privileged House resolution), or another majority Member of the Rules Committee designated by the chairman, is recognized by the Speaker. That Member stands at the majority committee table on the House Floor. Once recognized, the Member States:

Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution _____, and ask for its immediate consideration.

(Any Member of the Committee on Rules may be recognized to call up a rule that has been on the House Calendar for at least seven legislative days, and the Speaker is required to recognize the Rules Committee Member as a privileged item, so long as the Member has given one day's notice of an intent to seek recognition for that purpose.)

Once the Clerk has read the resolution, the Speaker recognizes the majority Rules Committee Member handling the rule for one hour. The majority floor manager then customarily yields thirty minutes to a minority counterpart for the purposes of debate only. The length of debate on the rule varies according to the complexity of the rule and the degree of controversy over the bill, but debate on most noncontroversial rules is over within fifteen or twenty minutes and the rule may be adopted by voice vote.

Since a rule is considered in the House under the hour rule, no amendments are in order unless the majority floor manager offers an amendment or yields to another Member for that purpose. At the conclusion of debate on the rule, the floor manager moves the previous question. If no objection is heard, the House proceeds to vote on the rule. If objection is heard, a vote occurs on the previous question. If the previous question is rejected, however, a Member who opposed the previous question (usually the Rules Committee minority floor manager) is recognized. That Member then controls one hour of debate time on the amendment. The Member control-

ling the time may offer an amendment to the rule and then move the previous question on the amendment and on the rule when debate has concluded. Once the rule is adopted (with or without amendments), the legislation it concerns is eligible for consideration under the terms of the rule.

5. RULES REJECTED, TABLED, OR PENDING

In the 109th Congress, the Committee on Rules reported 194 rules. The House adopted 173 of these rules and tabled 19 rules. During the 109th Congress, no rules were rejected by the House. There were 2 rules pending at the end of the 109th Congress.

a. Rules rejected by the House

There were no rules rejected by the House during the 109th Congress.

b. Rules tabled by the House

Pursuant to House Resolution 897, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4761) to provide for exploration, development, and productions activities for mineral resources on the outer Continental Shelf, the following rules were laid on the table on June 29, 2006, by voice vote:

- House Resolution 162, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1334) to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the removal to Federal court of certain State court cases involving the rights of incapacitated persons, and for other purpose.
- House Resolution 163, waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.
- House Resolution 181, waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.
- House Resolution 182, providing for consideration of the bill (S. 686) for the relief of the parents of Theresa Marie Schiavo.
- House Resolution 393, waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.
- House Resolution 395, providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules.
- House Resolution 400, waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.
- House Resolution 401, providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3514) to provide an extension of highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund pending enactment of a law reauthorizing the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.
- House Resolution 468, waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.
- House Resolution 620, waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.
- House Resolution 542, providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4241) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section

201(a) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006, pursuant to House Resolution 558, providing for the consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 72) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2006, and for other purposes, was laid on the table on November 17, 2005, by a vote of 407–21.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1046, waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee, the following rules were laid on the table on September 28, 2006 by a vote of 227–191:

- House Resolution 654, waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.

- House Resolution 767, waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.

- House Resolution 878, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 9) to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965, was laid on the table by a vote of 224–188 on June 27, 2006, pursuant to House Resolution 890, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5672) making appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes.

- House Resolution 924, providing for consideration of the bill (S. 2754) to derive human pluripotent stem cell lines using techniques that do not knowingly harm embryos, was laid on the table by a vote of 224–188 on July 27, 2006, pursuant to House Resolution 952, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4157) to amend the Social Security Act to encourage the dissemination, security confidentiality, and usefulness of health information technology.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1096, waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, and for other purposes, the following rules were laid on the table on December 7, 2006, by a vote of 212–190:

- House Resolution 810, waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.

- House Resolution 939, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1956) to regulate certain State taxation of interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

- House Resolution 951, waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.

- House Resolution 1047, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4772) to simplify and expedite access to the Federal courts for injured parties whose rights and privileges under the United States Constitution have been deprived by final actions of Federal agencies or other government officials or entities acting under color of State law, and for other purposes.

c. Rules Pending

- House Resolution 1092, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6346) to extend certain trade preference programs, to authorize the extension of non-discriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Vietnam, to modify temporarily certain rates of duty and make other technical amendments to the trade laws, and for other purposes.
- House Resolution 1093, waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.

6. WAIVERS OF HOUSE RULES

The following compilation identifies the Rules of the House which were waived in specific resolutions and the legislation which required the waiver. There is also an indication whether the rule was waived against the bill (B), original text (OT), an amendment (A), a motion (M), or a conference report (CR).

Rule XXI, clause 2—Prohibiting unauthorized appropriations, reappropriations or legislative provisions in a general appropriations bill

H. Res. 151	H.R. 1268	Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005.	B
H. Res. 278	H.R. 2360	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2006	B
H. Res. 315	H.R. 2863	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, FY 2006	B
H. Res. 287	H.R. 2361	Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006.	B
H. Res. 341	H.R. 3057	Foreign Operations Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005.	B
H. Res. 342	H.R. 3058	Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2006.	B
H. Res. 818	H.R. 5386	Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.	B
H. Res. 821	H.R. 5385	Military Construction, Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs Appropriation Act for Fiscal Year 2007.	B
H. Res. 830	H.R. 5384	Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2007.	B
H. Res. 832	H.R. 5427	Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2007	B
H. Res. 836	H.R. 5441	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007	B
H. Res. 849	H.R. 5521	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2007	B
H. Res. 851	H.R. 5522	Foreign Operations, Export Finance, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2007.	B
H. Res. 865	H.R. 5576	Transportation, Treasury, HUD, Judiciary, DC Appropriations Act, 2007	B
H. Res. 877	H.R. 5631	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2007	B
H. Res. 890	H.R. 5672	Science, State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations Act, 2007	B

7. WAIVERS OF THE BUDGET ACT (EXCEPT FOR THE UNFUNDED MANDATE POINT OF ORDER UNDER SECTION 425 AND 426 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974)

There were no specific waivers of the Budget Act in the 109th Congress.

8. WAIVING ALL POINTS OF ORDER

The following compilation identifies House Resolutions reported by the Committee on Rules which waived all points of order against consideration of a bill, text, resolution, motion, or conference report. There is also an indication whether the waiver applies to the bill (B), original text (OT), an amendment (A), a motion (M), or a conference report (CR).

H. Res. 42	H.R. 54	Congressional Gold Medal Enhancement Act of 2005	A
H. Res. 71	H.R. 418	REAL ID Act of 2005—General Debate	B
H. Res. 75	H.R. 418	REAL ID Act of 2005—Further Debate/Amendments	A
H. Res. 95	H.R. 310	Broadcast Decency Enforcement Act of 2005	A, B
H. Res. 96	S. 5	Class Action Fairness Act of 2005	A, B
H. Res. 125	H.R. 841	Continuity in Representation Act of 2005	OT, A
H. Res. 126	H.R. 27	Job Training Improvement Act of 2005	A
H. Res. 140	H.R. 3	Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (1st rule)	A, B
H. Res. 144	H.R. 3	Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (2nd rule)	A
H. Res. 151	H.R. 1268	Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005.	B
H. Res. 154	H. Con. Res. 95	Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006	A, B
H. Res. 162	H.R. 1334	Protection of Incapacitated Persons Act of 2005	B
H. Res. 182	S. 686	For the Relief of the Parents of Theresa Marie Schiavo	B
H. Res. 202	H.R. 8	Death Tax Repeal Permanency Act of 2005	A
H. Res. 211	S. 256	Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005	B
H. Res. 219	H.R. 6	Energy Policy Act of 2005	A, B
H. Res. 235	H. Res. 22	Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that American small businesses are entitled to a Small Business Bill of Rights.	B
H. Res. 236	H.R. 748	Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act	A, B
H. Res. 248	H. Con. Res. 95	Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 254	H.R. 366	Vocational and Technical Education for the Future Act	A, B
H. Res. 255	H.R. 1185	Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005	B
H. Res. 268	H.R. 1279	Gang Deterrence and Community Protection Act of 2005	A, B
H. Res. 269	H.R. 1544	Faster and Smarter Funding for First Responders Act of 2005	A, B
H. Res. 278	H.R. 2360	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2006	B
H. Res. 283	H.R. 1817	Department of Homeland Security Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006	A, B
H. Res. 287	H.R. 2361	Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropria- tions Act, 2006.	B
H. Res. 315	H.R. 2863	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, FY 2006	B
H. Res. 330	H.J. Res. 10	Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States author- izing the Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the Flag of the United States.	A, B
H. Res. 331	H.R. 2475	Intelligence Authorization Act, 2006	A, B

H. Res. 341	H.R. 3057	Foreign Operations Export Financing, and Related Agencies Programs Ap- propriations Act, 2006.	B
H. Res. 342	H.R. 3058	Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2006.	B
H. Res. 346	H.R. 2864	Water Resources Development Act of 2005	A, B, OT
H. Res. 351	H.R. 739	Occupational Safety and Health Small Business Day in Court Act of 2005	B
	H.R. 740	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission Efficiency Act of 2005 ..	
	H.R. 741	Occupational Safety and Health Independent Review of OSHA Citation Act of 2005.	
	H.R. 742	Occupational Safety and Health Small Employer Access to Justice Act of 2005.	
H. Res. 365	H.R. 2601	Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2006–07	A, B, OT
H. Res. 369	H.R. 3199	USA PATRIOT and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2005	A, B, OT
H. Res. 370	H.R. 3070	National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 ...	A, B, OT
H. Res. 379	H.R. 525	Small Business Health Fairness Act of 2005	A, B
H. Res. 380	H.R. 22	Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act	A, B, OT
H. Res. 385	H.R. 5	Help Efficient, Accessible, Low-Cost, Timely Healthcare (HEALTH) Act of 2005.	B
H. Res. 386	H.R. 3045	Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act.	B
H. Res. 387	H.R. 3283	United States Trade Rights Enforcement Act	B
H. Res. 392	H.R. 2361	Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropria- tions Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 396	H.R. 2985	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT	CR
H. Res. 401	H.R. 3514	To provide an extension of highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund pend- ing enactment of a law reauthorizing the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.	B
H. Res. 436	H.R. 3132	Children’s Safety Act of 2005	B
H. Res. 439	H.R. 437	A resolution to establish the Select Bipartisan Committee to investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina.	B
H. Res. 440	H.R. 889	Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2005	B, OT
H. Res. 451	H.R. 250	Manufacturing Technology Competitiveness Act of 2005	A, B, OT
H. Res. 455	H.R. 2123	School Readiness Act of 2005	A, B

H. Res. 462	H.R. 3402	Department of Justice Appropriations Act, FY 2006–09	A, B, OT
H. Res. 469	H.J. Res. 68	Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2006, and for other purposes.	B
H. Res. 470	H.R. 3824	Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery Act of 2005	A, B, OT
H. Res. 474	H.R. 2360	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of Fiscal Year 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 481	H.R. 3893	Gasoline for America’s Security Act of 2005	A, B
H. Res. 493	S. 397	Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act	B
H. Res. 494	H.R. 554	Personal Responsibility in Food Consumption Act of 2005	A, B
H. Res. 508	H.R. 420	Lawsuit Abuse Reduction Act of 2005	A, B
H. Res. 509	H.R. 1461	Federal Housing Finance Reform Act of 2005	A, B, OT
H. Res. 520	H.R. 2744	Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 527	H.R. 4128	Private Property Rights Protection Act of 2006	A, B
H. Res. 532	H.R. 3057	Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 538	H.R. 2862	Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 539	H.R. 2419	Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 540	H.R. 1751	Secure Access to Justice and Court Protection Act of 2005	A, B, OT
H. Res. 542	H.R. 4241	Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (1st rule)	B
H. Res. 553	H.R. 1065	United States Boxing Commission Act	A, B, OT
H. Res. 558	H. J. Res. 72	Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2006, and for other purposes.	B
H. Res. 559	H.R. 3010	Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 560	H.R. 4241	Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (2nd Rule)	B, M
H. Res. 564	H.R. 2528	Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 565	H.R. 3058	Departments of Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 583	H.R. 4340	United States-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	B
H. Res. 588	H.R. 4297	Tax Relief Extension Reconciliation Act of 2005	A, B

H. Res. 595	H.R. 3199	USA Patriot Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 596	H.R. 3010	Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 602	H.R. 2830	Pension Protection Act of 2005	B
H. Res. 610	H.R. 4437	Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005 (1st Rule).	A, B
H. Res. 619	H. Res. 612	Expressing the Commitment of the House of Representatives to Achieving Victory in Iraq.	B
H. Res. 621	H.R. 4437	Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005 (2nd Rule).	A
H. Res. 639	H.R. 2863	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, FY 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 640	S. 1932	Deficit Control Act of 2005—CONFERENCE REPORT	CR
H. Res. 702	H.R. 4167	National Uniformity for Food Act of 2005 (1st rule)	B
H. Res. 710	H.R. 4167	National Uniformity for Food Act of 2005 (2nd rule)	A
H. Res. 713	H.R. 2829	Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2005	A, B
H. Res. 725	H.R. 4939	Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006.	B
H. Res. 741	H.R. 609	College Access and Opportunity Act of 2005 (1st rule)	A, B, OT
H. Res. 742	H.R. 609	College Access and Opportunity Act of 2005 (2nd rule)	A
H. Res. 755	H.R. 513	527 Reform Act of 2005	B
H. Res. 766	H. Con. Res. 376	Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2007—General Debate Rule.	B
H. Res. 774	H.R. 5020	Intelligence Authorization Act for FY 2007	A, B, OT
H. Res. 783	H.R. 4975	Lobbying Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006	A, B, OT
H. Res. 789	H.R. 4954	Security and Accountability For Every (SAFE) Port	A, B, OT
H. Res. 805	H.R. 4297	The Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 806	H.R. 5122	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (1st Rule)	A, B, OT
H. Res. 811	H.R. 5122	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (2nd Rule)	A
H. Res. 817	H. Con. Res. 376	Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2007 (2nd rule)	A
H. Res. 818	H.R. 5386	Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.	B

H. Res. 821	H.R. 5385	Military Construction, Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2007.	B
H. Res. 832	H.R. 5427	Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2007	B
H. Res. 835	H.R. 5429	American-Made Energy and Good Jobs Act	B
H. Res. 836	H.R. 5441	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007	B
H. Res. 849	H.R. 5521	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2007	A, B
H. Res. 850	H.R. 5252	Communications Opportunity, Promotion, and Enhancement Act of 2006	A, B
H. Res. 851	H.R. 5522	Foreign Operations, Export Finance, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2007.	B
H. Res. 857	H.R. 4939	Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, The Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 865	H.R. 5576	Transportation, Treasury, HUD, Judiciary, DC Appropriations Act, 2007	B
H. Res. 868	H. Res. 861	Declaring that the United States will complete the mission in Iraq and prevail in the Global War on Terror, the struggle to protect freedom from the terrorist adversary.	B
H. Res. 877	H.R. 5631	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2007	B
H. Res. 878	H.R. 9	Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Reauthorization Act of 2006 (1st Rule).	A, B
H. Res. 885	H.R. 5638	Permanent Estate Tax Relief Act of 2006	B
H. Res. 886	H.R. 4890	Legislative Line Item Veto Act of 2006	B
H. Res. 890	H.R. 5672	Science, State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations Act, 2007	B
H. Res. 891	H.R. 4973	Flood Insurance Reform and Modernization Act of 2006	A, B
H. Res. 896	H. Res. 895	Supporting intelligence and law enforcement programs to track terrorists and terrorist finances conducted consistent with Federal law and with appropriate Congressional consultation and specifically condemning the disclosure and publication of classified information that impairs the international fight against terrorism and needlessly exposes Americans to the threat of further terror attacks by revealing a crucial method by which terrorists are traced through their finances.	B
H. Res. 897	H.R. 4761	Deep Ocean Energy Resources Act of 2006	A, B, OT
H. Res. 906	H.R. 2990	Credit Rating Agency Duopoly Relief Act of 2006	A, B
H. Res. 907	H.R. 4411	Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2006	A, B
H. Res. 910	H.R. 9	Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006 (2nd Rule).	A, B

H. Res. 918	H. J. Res. 88	Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to Marriage.	B
H. Res. 920	H.R. 2389	Pledge Protection Act of 2005	A, B
H. Res. 924	S. 2754	Alternative Pluripotent Stem Cell Therapies Enhancement Act	B
H. Res. 925	H.R. 5684	United States-Oman Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	B
H. Res. 939	H.R. 1956	Business Activity Tax Simplification Act of 2006	B
H. Res. 946	S. 250	Vocational and Technical Education for the Future Act—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 947	H.R. 5682	United States and India Nuclear Cooperation Promotion Act of 2006	A, B
H. Res. 952	H.R. 4157	Health Information Technology Promotion Act of 2005	A, B
H. Res. 966	H.R. 5970	Estate Tax and Extension of Tax Relief Act of 2006	B
	H.R. 4	Pension Protection Act of 2006	
H. Res. 981	H.R. 503	To amend the Horse Protection Act to prohibit the shipping, transporting, moving, delivering, receiving, possessing, purchasing, selling, or donation of horses and other equines to be slaughtered for human consumption, and for other purposes.	A, B
H. Res. 996	H. Res. 994	Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the fifth anniversary of the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001.	B
H. Res. 997	H.R. 2965	Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act	A, B
H. Res. 1002	H.R. 6061	Secure Fence Act of 2006	B
H. Res. 1015	H.R. 4844	Federal Election Integrity Act	B
H. Res. 1018	H.R. 6094	Community Protection Act of 2006	B
	H.R. 6095	Immigration Law Enforcement Act of 2006	
	H.R. 4830	Border Tunnel Prevention Act of 2006	
H. Res. 1037	H.R. 5631	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2007—CONFERENCE REPORT	CR
H. Res. 1038	H.R. 2679	Public Expressions of Religion Act of 2005	B
H. Res. 1039	S. 403	Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act	B
H. Res. 1042	H.R. 6166	Military Commissions Act of 2006	B
H. Res. 1047	H.R. 4772	Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2006	B
H. Res. 1052	H.R. 5825	Electronic Surveillance Modernization Act	B
H. Res. 1054	H.R. 5441	Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007—CONFERENCE REPORT	CR, B
	S. 3930		
	H.R. 4772	Military Commissions Act of 2006. Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2006.	
H. Res. 1062	H.R. 5122	National Defense Authorization Act, 2007—CONFERENCE REPORT	CR

H. Res. 1092	H.R. 6346	To extend certain trade preference programs, to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Vietnam, to modify temporarily certain rates of duty and make other technical amendments to the trade laws, and for other purposes.	B
H. Res. 1099	H.R. 6111	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the Tax Court may review claims for equitable innocent spouse relief and to suspend the running on the period of limitations while such claims are pending.	M
H. Res. 1100	H.R. 6406	To modify temporarily certain rates of duty and make other technical amendments to the trade laws, to extend certain trade preference programs, and for other purposes.	B
H. Res. 1101	H.R. 5682	Henry J. Hyde United States and India Nuclear Cooperation Promotion Act of 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.	CR
H. Res. 1105	H.J. Res. 102	Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2007, and for other purposes.	B

C. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION MATTER

1. COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION MEASURES

The following is a list of original jurisdiction measures which were considered by the Committee during the 109th Congress. The list identifies the measures by number and title. It also includes the action and date the action was taken by the Committee and by the House.

Bill	Title	Reported	Status
1. H. Res. 648	To eliminate floor privileges and access to Member exercise facilities for registered lobbyists who are Former Members or Officers of the House.	Bill reported 1/31/2006	Passed House 2/1/2006.
2. H.R. 4975	Lobbying Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006.	Bill reported 4/25/2006.	Passed House 5/3/2006.
3 H.R. 4890	Legislative Line-Item Veto Act of 2006.	Bill reported 6/19/2006	Passed House 6/22/2006.
4. H. Res. 1000	Providing for earmarking reform in the House of Representatives.	Bill reported 9/13/2006	Passed House 9/14/2006
5. H. Res. 437	To establish the Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina.	Bill reported 9/14/2006	Passed House 9/15/2006.

2. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION FULL COMMITTEE HEARINGS

a. Lobbying reform: Accountability through transparency

On March 2, 2006, the Committee began a series of hearings on how the House could change its rules to provide greater transparency and accountability regarding the institution's interaction with outside groups and lobbyists.

Testifying at the hearing were: (1) The Honorable Karen Haas, Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives; (2) The Honorable James Bacchus, Former Member of Congress, Chairman Global Trade Practice Group, Greenberg Traurig, LLP; (3) Dr. Thomas Mann, Ph.D., Senior Fellow Brookings Institution; (4) Mr. Paul Miller, President, American League of Lobbyists; (5) Dr. Norman Ornstein, Ph.D., Resident Scholar, American Enterprise Institute; (6) Dr. James Thurber, Ph.D., Distinguished Professor of Government and Director of the Center for Congressional and Presidential Studies, American University; and (7) Mr. Fred Wertheimer, President, Democracy 21.

At the hearing, Members considered a range of issues, including: (1) how lobbying has changed over time; (2) whether the prosecution and guilty plea of Jack Abramoff is instructive to the House as it considers lobbying reform; (3) how the Office of the Clerk handles lobbying disclosure and reporting; (4) how the lobbying process can be made more transparent to the American people; (5) what issues were uncovered in the recent mandatory electronic filing of lobbying disclosure forms; (6) how the House and Senate lobbyist reporting systems can be streamlined and improved; (7) what the best options are for increasing enforcement of restrictions on lobbying; (8) how the referral process to the Department of Justice has

worked in practice; and (9) whether there a need for lobbyists to increase standards within their profession, such as by expanding their existing code of conduct into a self-regulating organization (SRO).

b. Lobbying reform: Reforming the gift and travel rules

On March 9, 2006, the Committee held a second day of hearings to continue its comprehensive review of lobbying matters. The hearing focused on the current gift and travel rules for the House of Representatives as well as ideas for their reform.

Testifying at the hearing were: (1) The Honorable Mickey Edwards, Former Member of Congress, Director, Aspen Institute-Rodel Fellowships in Public Leadership and Lecturer of Public & International Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University; (2) Mr. Robert Bauer, Firmwide Chair, Political Law Practice, Perkins Coie, LLP; (3) Mr. William Daroff, Vice President for Public Policy and Director of the Washington Office, United Jewish Communities; (4) Mr. Michael G. Franc, Vice President, Government Relations, The Heritage Foundation; (5) Mr. Robert Hynes, Principal, Colling Murphy Swift Hynes and Former Minority Counsel, House Rules Committee.

At the hearing, Members considered a range of issues, including: (1) how lobbying has changed over time; (2) whether the current gift and travel rules protect the House, and its Members and employees, from situations which could give the appearance of impropriety; (3) whether the current gift and travel rules are understandable; (4) how the gift and travel rules could be made more clear; (5) how the current disclosure system for gifts could be improved; (6) whether it is in the public interest for Members and staff to travel on fact finding, educational, or charitable trips; (7) what parameters are necessary in order to protect from impropriety and the appearance of impropriety any privately funded travel; and (8) how the disclosure and approval systems for privately funded travel can be improved.

c. Lobbying reform: Accountability through transparency

On March 30, 2006, the Committee held a third day of hearings to listen to the perspectives of current Members of the House of Representatives on H.R. 4975, the Lobbying Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006.

Testifying at the hearing were the following current Members of Congress: (1) Mr. Shays; (2) Mr. Buyer; (3) Mrs. Wilson of New Mexico; (4) Mr. Kirk; (5) Mrs. Schmidt; (6) Mr. Obey; (7) Mr. Frank of Massachusetts; (8) Mr. Cardin; (9) Mr. Price of North Carolina; (10) Mr. Meehan; (11) Mr. Blumenauer; (12) Mr. Doggett; (13) Mr. Allen; (14) Mr. Baird; (15) Mr. Emanuel; and (16) Ms. Bean.

3. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION MEASURES REPORTED OR DISCHARGED

a. Lobbying Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (H.R. 4975)

Introduced by Mr. Dreier on March 16, 2006, this was the House Leadership's bill to provide greater accountability and transparency with respect to lobbying activities, to protect the institution of the legislative branch of government, and to maintain the First

Amendment rights of all Americans to petition their government. The bill was referred to the Committees on the Judiciary, Rules, House Administration, Ethics, & Government Reform. The Committee held three original jurisdiction hearings on lobbying reform and received numerous suggestions from Members of Congress. The Committee on the Judiciary also held a Subcommittee hearing on this legislation. All of the committees of jurisdiction held markups of the bill during the week of April 3, 2006, and all of the committees ordered the bill favorably reported.

H.R. 4975 improved the current disclosure regime under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to provide more complete disclosures regarding lobbying activity, and required that they be made electronically and rapidly made available in a searchable format on the Internet to ensure public access. The bill also vested audit authority over those disclosures in the House Inspector General; the first time anyone has been given a mandate to regularly review these disclosures for accuracy.

The bill also made several improvements to the institutional functions of the House, including addressing potential conflicts arising from employment negotiations of Members, making an explicit prohibition on the linkage of official actions to partisan employment decisions by outside entities, and addressing potential problems in the current rules governing acceptance of gifts and privately funded travel by Members, officers, and employees of the House. The bill also included provisions addressing the potential for a Member convicted of certain felonies to face the loss of Government contributions to his or her Congressional pension. The bill also established a new regime for ethics training for House employees and ensures that the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct maintains up to date information regarding the rules and standards which comprise the ethical principles for conduct in the House.

The bill additionally included a new rule requiring the disclosure of earmarks in a general appropriations bill, its report, or an accompanying conference report. Finally, the bill included provisions ensuring that so-called '527' organizations are subject to the same kinds of campaign finance regulations as other organizations.

The Committee on Rules held its original jurisdiction markup of the H.R. 4975 on April 5, 2006. The Committee ordered H.R. 4975 favorably reported to the House as amended by a voice vote. The Committee filed H. Rept. 109-439, part 3, including Minority Views, with the House on April 25, 2006.

At the markup, the following amendments were considered:

(1) Mrs. Capito #1

Summary: Amending the training provisions to provide for mandatory training for House employees and encouraging Members to receive ethics training.

Disposition: Agreed to by voice vote.

(1a) Mr. McGovern #1a

Summary: 2nd degree amendment to Capito amendment #1. Striking provision authorizing the CAO to withhold the salaries of employees who do not complete mandatory ethics training.

Disposition: Not agreed to by voice vote.

(2) Mrs. Slaughter #2

Summary: Requires an itemized list of any scope violations in the rule providing for consideration of a conference report (items that were not in either the House or Senate passed versions of the bill) and provides for a consideration point of order when this rule is violated and provides a motion to strike items that are beyond the scope of a conference.

Disposition: Not agreed to by a record vote of 4–9.

(3) Mr. Gingrey #3

Summary: Amended the definition of earmark to capture earmarks to Federal programs.

Disposition: Agreed to by voice vote.

(4) Mrs. Slaughter #4

Summary: Requires, whenever a recorded vote is held open for more than 30 minutes, that the Congressional Record include a log of the voting activity that occurs after that 30-minute time frame to show which Members voted after that time and which Members changed their votes during that period.

Disposition: Not agreed to by a record vote of 4–9.

(5) Mrs. Slaughter #5

Summary: Creates a new Majority/Minority leader point of order that can be raised against consideration of a conference report where the integrity of the conference is in question.

Disposition: Not agreed to by a record vote of 4–9.

(6) Mrs. Slaughter #6

Summary: Provides that staff on the Committee of Standards of Official Conduct can be dismissed only by an affirmative vote of the Standards Committee.

Disposition: Not agreed to by a record vote of 4–9.

(7) Mr. McGovern #7

Summary: Provides that whenever a 3-day layover is waived against a conference report, it is in order for a Member to raise a point of order to determine whether the House will consider the conference report.

Disposition: Not agreed to by a record vote of 4–9.

(8) Mr. McGovern #8

Summary: Regulates Member travel on private jets by requiring Members to pay full charter costs when using corporate jets for official travel and to disclose relevant information in the Congressional Record, including the owner or lessee of the aircraft and the other passengers on the flight.

Disposition: Not agreed to by a record vote of 4–9.

(9) Mr. McGovern #9

Summary: Clarifies that the “face value” of a ticket for the purposes of section 304 means the cost of that ticket if a member of the general public were purchasing it.

Disposition: Not agreed to by a record vote of 4–9.

(10) Mr. Hastings of Florida #10

Summary: Mandates public disclosure of which Members sponsor earmarks and disclosure of whether Members have a financial interest in the earmark. Earmarks include authorizations, appropriations, and tax provisions.

Disposition: Not agreed to by voice vote.

(11) Mr. Hastings of Florida #11

Summary: Establishes a pre-approval and disclosure system through the Standards Committee for privately-funded travel.

Disposition: Not agreed to by a record vote of 3–9.

(12) Mrs. Matsui #12

Summary: Requires a roll-call vote, in an open meeting, on the final version of a conference report.

Disposition: Not agreed to by a record vote of 4–7.

(13) Mrs. Matsui #13

Summary: Uses actual time (24-hours as opposed to one legislative day) to determine how soon a rule can be called up on the House Floor after it is reported from the Rules Committee.

Disposition: Not agreed to by a record vote of 4–8.

The House of Representatives considered H.R. 4975 pursuant to a special rule (H. Res. 783) that provided for base text consisting of a Rules Committee Print dated April 21, 2006, modified by an amendment to be considered as adopted upon passage of the rule. The rule also provided for consideration of nine amendments and an hour of general debate in the Committee of the Whole. The House adopted H.R. 4975 by a vote of 217–213 on May 3, 2006. The Senate also passed its version of lobbying reform, S. 2349, which was adopted by a vote of 90–8 on March 29, 2006.

Subsequently, H.R. 4975, as passed House, was inserted into S. 2349 and S. 2349 as amended was sent to the Senate. The Senate disagreed to the House amendments, requested a conference, and appointed conferees. [The House and Senate did not reach agreement prior to the sine die adjournment of the 109th Congress and the provisions were never enacted into law.]

A section-by-section analysis of H.R. 4975 is as follows:

Section 1. Short title; table of contents

This section provides the short title of the bill, the Lobbying Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006, and provides a table of contents.

Title I—Enhancing Lobbying Disclosure

Section 101. Quarterly filing of lobbying disclosure reports

Section 101 amended section 5 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 ('LDA') to provide for quarterly filing of reports under the Act, rather than the semiannual reporting requirement under existing law, and makes other conforming changes.

Section 102. Electronic filing of lobbying registrations and disclosure reports

Section 102 provided that registrations and reports mandated under the LDA must be filed electronically in addition to any other form that may be required by the Secretary of the Senate (Secretary) and the Clerk of the House (Clerk). The provision also permitted the Secretary and the Clerk to grant extensions for the time to file electronically if (1) the registrant files in every form required other than electronic, and (2) the Secretary or Clerk finds good cause to extend the due date upon a request by the registrant.

Section 103. Public database of lobbying disclosure information

This section mandated that the Secretary and the Clerk maintain a searchable, sortable, and downloadable electronic database freely available to the public over the Internet that includes the information contained in registrations and reports filed under the LDA and is searchable and sortable, at a minimum, by each of the major categories of information required in the registrations and reports. It also provided that registrations or reports received electronically by the Secretary or Clerk must be made available for public inspection over the Internet not later than 48 hours after they are received. Finally, it authorized such sums as may be necessary to carry out these provisions.

Section 104. Disclosure by registered lobbyists of past executive branch and congressional employment

Section 104 amended the LDA by extending the current requirement to disclose past Congressional and executive branch employment from the current 2 years to 7 years.

Section 105. Disclosure of lobbyist contributions and gifts

Section 105 required each registrant (and each political committee affiliated with or each employee listed as a lobbyist by that registrant) to report the recipient, date, and amount of each contribution made to a Federal candidate or officeholder, leadership PAC, political party committee, or other political committee, so long as that contribution must be reported to the Federal Election Commission.

The section also required the reporting of any gifts given to a covered legislative branch official which counts toward the cumulative annual limit for gifts under the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Section 106. Increased penalty for failure to comply with lobbying disclosure requirements

This section increased the civil penalties under the LDA from a maximum of \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Title II—Slowing the Revolving Door

Section 201. Notification of post-employment restrictions

This section amended the post-employment restrictions contained in section 207(e) of title 18, United States Code, to direct the Clerk, in consultation with the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, to inform a Member, officer, or employee who is subject to the post-employment restrictions on lobbying contacts contained in that section of the beginning and ending dates of the restriction. The Clerk must also inform each office of the House to which the restriction applies of the restriction as well.

Section 202. Disclosure by Members of the House of Representatives of employment negotiations

Section 202 amended the Code of Official Conduct contained in rule XXIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that once a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner begins

negotiating compensation for prospective employment (or has any other arrangement concerning prospective employment that creates a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest), he or she must file a statement with the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct disclosing the negotiations within 5 days after commencing the negotiation. The section also provided that the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner should refrain from voting on any legislative measure pending before the House or its committees if the negotiation may create a conflict of interest.

Section 203. Wrongly influencing, on a partisan basis, an entity's employment decisions or practices

Section 203 amended the Code of Conduct to explicitly restate the existing standards of conduct for Members, officers, and employees of the House that it is improper to condition the taking or withholding of an official act, or influence or offer or threaten to influence, the official act of another, in return for a private or public entity's employment decision or practice based on partisan political affiliation.

Title III—Suspension of Privately Funded Travel; Curbing Lobbyist Gifts

Section 301. Suspension of privately-funded travel

Section 301 provided that, notwithstanding the exceptions described in clause 5 of rule XXV of the Rules of the House, no Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer or employee of the House may accept a gift of travel from any private source.

Section 302. Recommendations from the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct on gifts and travel

Section 302 directed the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to report its recommendations on changes to rule XXV of the Rules of the House (regarding acceptance of gifts and travel) to the Committee on Rules on or before December 15, 2006. In reporting its recommendations, the Committee on Standards was directed to consider a number of issues, including whether the current rules protect Members, officers, and employees from the appearance of impropriety, the degree to which privately-funded travel meets the representational needs of Members, officers, and employees, the sources and methods of funding for privately-funded travel, the adequacy of the current system of approval and disclosure of privately-funded travel, the degree to which the current exceptions to the prohibition on the acceptance of gifts contained in rule XXV meet the representational and personal needs of the House, its Members, officers, and employees, the clarity of the limitation and its exceptions, and the suitability of the current dollar limitations contained in the rule. On May 10, 2006 the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct issued an advisory memorandum on the Interim Process for Voluntary Certification of Privately Funded Travel. In the memorandum, the Committee stated "Until the enactment of H.R. 4975 or a conference report requiring a similar certification, Members, officers, and employees may continue to accept privately sponsored travel that complies with the existing requirements of House Rule XXV, clause 5(b), as there currently is no re-

quirement for pre-travel certification.” However, in recognition that many Members and staff have already made plans to travel between now and such time when the House may act on travel recommendations proposed by the Committee, the Committee has determined voluntarily to review and certify privately funded travel offered to Members, officers, and employees in connection with official duties, if the private sponsor of any such trip seeks such certification.” The memorandum then set out the process by which private sponsors could obtain certification from the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct for specific trips. The certification process was done on a voluntary basis and the memorandum further stated “Finally, as explained above, the certification process we are offering is a voluntary one, but it is one that we believe will benefit Members, officers, and employees considering whether to accept an offer of travel from a private source. Acceptance of travel from a private travel sponsor who has not received certification will not in itself constitute a violation of House rules.”

Section 303. Prohibiting registered lobbyists on corporate flights

Section 303 amended the LDA to prohibit a registered lobbyist from traveling as a passenger or crew member aboard the flight of an aircraft not licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration to operate for compensation or hire and which is owned by the client of a lobbyist or lobbying firm when a Member, officer, or employee of the House is also a passenger or crew member on the same flight.

Section 304. Valuation of tickets to sporting and entertainment events

This section amended rule XXV of the Rules of the House to provide that, for purposes of valuation under that rule, a gift of a ticket to a sporting or entertainment event must be valued at the face value of the ticket, except that when the ticket does not have a face value, it must be valued at the highest cost of a ticket with a face value for the event.

Title IV—Oversight of Lobbying and Enforcement

Section 401. Audits of lobbying reports by House Inspector General

This section authorized the Office of the Inspector General of the House of Representatives to have access to all registrations and reports received by the Clerk of the House under the LDA. Further, the Inspector General was directed to conduct random audits of that information as necessary to ensure compliance with the Act. The section also granted the Inspector General the authority to refer violations of the LDA to the Department of Justice. The Committee noted that clause 6(a)(5) of rule II of the Rules of the House already granted the Inspector General the authority to refer “information involving possible violations by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House of any rule of the House or of any law applicable to the performance of official duties or the discharge of official responsibilities” to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. The Committee expected that the

Office of the Inspector General would exercise this authority if it found any potential violations during the audit process authorized by this section.

Section 402. House Inspector General review and annual reports

Subsection (a) required that the Inspector General of the House review on an ongoing basis the effectiveness of the activities carried out by the Clerk under section 6 of the LDA, and whether the Clerk had all of the necessary authority and resources for effective oversight and compliance of the Act. Subsection (b) required that the Inspector General submit an annual report on the review, including any recommendations for improvements.

Title V—Institutional Reforms

Section 501. Earmarking reform

This section provided a special order of the House providing that it would not be in order to consider (1) a general appropriation bill unless the bill included a list of earmarks in the bill or in the report to accompany the bill, including the name of any Member who submitted a request to the Committee on Appropriations for an earmark included in the list, or (2) the conference report accompanying a general appropriation bill unless the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying that conference report included a list of earmarks, including the name of any Member who submitted a request to the Committee on Appropriations for an earmark included in the list, which were not committed to conference by either House or were not in the report accompanying the House or Senate bills. If a rule waived the application of this order to a conference report, a point of order would lie against the rule.

Disposition of the point of order against the bill (or against the rule in the case of a conference report) would be as a question of consideration put by the Chair, and be debatable for 20 minutes, equally divided between a proponent and opponent.

The section defined an “earmark” as a provision in either legislative or report language providing or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority to a non-Federal entity, if that entity was specifically identified in the bill or report, or if the budget authority was allocated outside of the normal formula-driven or competitive bidding process and was targeted or directed to an identifiable person, State, or Congressional district. The definition also described the treatment of government sponsored enterprises, Federal facilities, Federal lands, Indian tribes, foreign governments, and intergovernmental international organizations.

Section 502. Mandatory ethics training for House employees

This section amended rule II of the Rules of the House to prohibit the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) from paying compensation to an employee of the House when the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct had determined that the employee was not in compliance with the regulations regarding mandatory ethics training issued pursuant to clause 3(r) of rule XI. The Committee anticipated that this provision will be rarely used, and that the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct would make every

effort to bring the employee in question into compliance with the regulations prior to making the determination described in this provision.

It also amended rule XI to direct the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to establish a mandatory program of regular ethics training for employees of the House. The regulations would provide that each employee of the House must complete ethics training offered by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct at least once during each Congress. Employees hired after the adoption of the regulations would complete the training within 30 days of being hired. Furthermore, the requirement was tolled for any employee who worked in a Member's district office until 30 days after that office is notified that the training is available over the Internet.

Upon the completion of training, each employee was required to file a written certification with the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct that the employee has completed the required ethics training and is familiar with the contents of any publications designated by the Standards Committee. Employees were defined as any individual whose compensation was disbursed by the CAO, but specifically did not include a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner.

While the Committee recognized that a mandatory requirement for the ethics training of Members have been construed as a qualification of service that could raise Constitutional questions, the Committee believed that ethics training for Members is vitally important so that they know and understand the rules and laws applicable to their service. To that end, the section also directed the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to establish a program of regular ethics training for Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner similar to the program established for employees of the House, and encourage Member participation in the program.

Section 503. Biennial publication of ethics manual

This section required that, not later than 120 days after the enactment of the legislation, and one time in each Congress thereafter, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct publish an up-to-date ethics manual for Members, officers, and employees of the House and make the manual available to those individuals. It further provided that the Standards Committee has a duty to keep all Members, officers, and employees of the House apprised of current rulings or advisory opinions when those rulings or opinions constitute changes to or interpretations of current policies.

Title VI—Reform of Section 527 Organizations

Section 601. Short title

This section provided that the short title of this title, the 527 Reform Act of 2006.

Section 602. Treatment of section 527 organizations

This section amends the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (FECA; 2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) to require 527 groups to register as political committees with the Federal Election Commission (FEC) and comply with Federal campaign finance laws, unless they raise

and spend money exclusively in connection with non-Federal candidate elections, State or local ballot initiatives, or the nomination or confirmation of individuals to non-elected offices, such as judicial positions. The bill provided a narrow exception for 527 groups whose annual receipts are less than \$25,000, or whose activities are related exclusively to State or local elections or ballot initiatives. However, this exception did not apply if a 527 group spends more than \$1,000 (aggregate) to transmit a public communication that promotes, supports, attacks, or opposes a Federal candidate in the year prior to a Federal election, or spends more than \$1,000 (aggregate) to conduct any voter drive activities in connection with an election in which a Federal candidate appears on the ballot. However, the bill made further exceptions for groups that make voter drive disbursements with respect to elections in only one State, make no references or contributions to Federal candidates, or have no Federal candidates, officeholders, or national political parties control or materially participate in the direction of the organization, solicit contributions, or direct disbursements.

This section also provided that 527 groups registered as political committees can only use Federal hard money contributions to finance ads that promote or attack Federal candidates, regardless of whether the ads expressly advocate the election or defeat of the candidate.

Section 603. Rules for allocation of expenses between Federal and non-Federal activities

This section generally sets forth rules for allocation and funding for certain expenses relating to Federal and non-Federal activities of political committees. When a Federal political committee makes expenditures for voter mobilization activities or public communications that affect both Federal and non-Federal elections, at least 50% of the costs of those activities would have to be paid for with Federal hard money contributions. Further, at least 50% of administrative and fundraising expenses must be paid with funds from a Federal account (not including fundraising solicitations or any other activity that constitutes a public communication).

With regard to the non-Federal funds that can be used to finance a portion of voter mobilization activities and public communications that affect both Federal and non-Federal elections, those funds must come from individuals only and must be in amounts of not more than \$25,000 per year per individual donor. National political parties and Federal candidates are prohibited from soliciting funds for these non-Federal accounts. [This is similar to the provision in the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 that placed a limit on the size of a non-Federal contribution that can be spent by State parties on activities affecting both Federal and non-Federal elections. \$25,000 is the same amount that an individual can contribute to a national political party. An individual can give only \$5,000 per year to a Federal political committee to influence Federal elections.] The section also required that 527s must report all receipts and disbursements from a qualified non-Federal account.

Finally, the provision directed the FEC to promulgate regulations within 180 days to implement these provisions and establishes the effective date as 180 days after the date of enactment of the legislation.

Section 604. Repeal of limit on amount of party expenditures on behalf of candidates in general elections

This section repealed the limit on expenditures coordinated between party committees and their candidates contained in section 315(d) of FECA.

Section 605. Construction

This provision specifically provided that nothing in the language of this title be construed as approving, ratifying, or endorsing a FEC regulation, establishing, modifying, or otherwise affecting the IRS's definition of a political organization, or affecting whether a 501(c) organization should be considered a political committee.

Section 606. Judicial review

This section established certain special rules for actions brought on constitutional grounds. Those actions (1) must be filed in United States District Court for the District of Columbia and be heard by a 3-judge panel; (2) a copy of the complaint must be delivered to the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate; and (3) a final decision in the actions is only reviewable by direct appeal to the Supreme Court. This section also provided that Members of Congress have the right to intervene either in support or opposition to the position of a party to the case regarding the constitutionality of the provision or amendment and any Member may bring an action for declaratory or injunctive relief to challenge the constitutionality of any provision of the title.

Section 607. Severability

This section provided that, should any part of this title, or amendment made by this title, be held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of the title and amendments made by the title will remain unaffected.

Title VII—Forfeiture of Retirement Benefits

Section 701. Loss of pensions accrued during service as a Member of Congress for abusing the public trust

This section amended section 8332 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that a Member of Congress, if convicted of bribery or acting as an agent of a foreign government (including the associated conspiracy charges), would lose those contributions made by the government to their Congressional pension. The provision also authorized the Office of Personnel Management to promulgate regulations to carry out the section, including regulations providing for the payment of the full amount of the pension to the spouse or children of the Member to the extent deemed necessary given the totality of the circumstances.

b. To eliminate floor privileges and access to Member exercise facilities for registered lobbyists who are former Members or officers of the House (H. Res. 648).

Introduced by Mr. Dreier on January 31, 2006, this special order of business eliminated, for the remainder of the 109th Congress, floor privileges and access to Member exercise facilities for registered lobbyists who were former Members or officers of the

House. H. Res. 648 was referred to the Committees on Rules and on House Administration. No hearings were held on the legislation. The Committee on Rules marked up H. Res. 648 on January 31, 2006, and ordered it favorably reported, without amendment, by voice vote. The Committee filed H. Rept. 109–369 with the House on January 31, 2006.

Prior to adoption of H. Res. 648, clause 2(a)(15) of rule IV of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 109th Congress authorized the admission of former Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners, former Parliamentarians of the House, elected officers, and minority officer nominees to the Hall of the House or the rooms leading thereto. That rule limited the privilege when such a person: (1) has a “direct personal or pecuniary interest in any legislative measure pending before the House or reported by a committee” or (2) are employed by an entity for the purpose of influencing the legislative work of the House. However, given the need to maintain the integrity of the House and its proceedings—and the need to prevent even the appearance of impropriety—the Committee believed that it was necessary to tighten the rules and regulations governing the access of former Members to the Floor and other exclusive facilities of the House.

On February 1, 2006, the House of Representative considered H. Res. 648 under suspension of the rules and adopted the legislation by a vote of 379–50, with one Member voting present.

A section-by section analysis of H. Res. 648 is as follows:

Section 1. Floor privileges of former members and officers

Clause 4(a) of rule IV of the Rules of the House of Representatives limits the privilege of access to the Hall of the House granted to former Members, Delegates, or Resident Commissioners, former Parliamentarians of the House, or former elected officers of the House or former minority employees nominated as elected officers of the House in clause 2(a) when that person has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in pending legislation or is in the employ of an entity attempting to influence the consideration of a legislative proposal. This section amended clause 4(a) to clarify that former Members, Delegates, or Resident Commissioners, former Parliamentarians of the House, or former elected officers of the House or former minority employees nominated as elected officers of the House do not have the privilege of the Hall of the House when that person is a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal. The amended rule also retained the current restrictions against access if a person has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in pending legislation or is in the employ of an entity attempting to influence the consideration of a legislative proposal.

In addition, clause 4(b) of rule IV authorizes the Speaker to promulgate regulations to exempt certain ceremonial or educational functions from the restrictions of the clause, such as a joint meeting to receive a message from a foreign Head of State, a tour when the House is not in session, or Former Member’s Day. The Committee anticipated that the Clerk of the House would assist the Sergeant-at-Arms in carrying out the provisions of this section.

Section 2. Prohibiting access to member exercise facilities for lobbyists who are former members or officers

Section 2 prohibited the House from providing access to any exercise facility which is made available exclusively to Members, former Members, officers, and former officers of the House of Representatives, and their spouses to any former Member, former officer, or spouse who is a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal. Further, it directed the Committee on House Administration to promulgate regulations to carry out this section.

c. The Legislative Line Item Veto Act (H.R. 4890)

H.R. 4890 was introduced by Mr. Paul Ryan of Wisconsin on March 7, 2006 and was referred to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Rules. On March 15, 2006, the Rules Subcommittee on Legislative and the Budget Process held a hearing on H.R. 4890 and received testimony from Mr. Paul Ryan of Wisconsin, and from Mr. Jerry Lewis, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Joel Kaplan, the then Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Mr. Donald B. Maron, the Acting Director of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) also appeared before the Subcommittee.

H.R. 4890, the Legislative Line Item Veto Act of 2006, builds on all previous efforts to strengthen and expedite the rescission process, refining the terms and practices and correcting the flaws. Unlike the Line Item Veto Act of 1996, this proposal has been adjudged by legal experts to be constitutional by adhering to the presentment clause of article I, section 7 of the Constitution. It keeps legislative and budgetary authority in Congress. Although it requires Congress to vote on the President's proposed rescissions, it assures that no law changes unless and until Congress votes to change it.

Specifically, H.R. 4890, amends the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) to provide a new expedited procedure for considering Presidential proposals to cancel specified discretionary budget authority, items of direct spending, or targeted tax benefits (defined as any provisions of a revenue bill that provide a Federal tax benefit to only one beneficiary) in newly enacted legislation and for Congressional consideration of such proposals. Under the bill, the President would transmit a special message to both Houses of Congress specifying the project or governmental functions involved, the reasons for the proposed cancellations, and—to the extent practicable—the estimated fiscal, economic, and budgetary effect of the action. The Congress could then approve or disapprove the President's proposals in legislation. (If approved, any such proposed cancellations would then become law.)

Under H.R. 4890, the President could submit up to five special messages for most acts and joint resolutions, and up to 10 special messages for reconciliation or omnibus appropriation acts. A message would have to be transmitted to the Congress within 45 calendar days of enactment of the legislation containing the items proposed for cancellation. Within five days of receiving a special message, the majority leaders of the House and Senate (or their designees) would be required to introduce a bill or joint resolution to approve the proposed cancellations; that approval bill would be con-

sidered under expedited procedures. H.R. 4890 also would amend the Congressional Budget Act to require that CBO prepare an estimate of savings in budget authority and outlays resulting from any cancellations proposed by the President. Additionally, the President could withhold discretionary budget authority proposed for cancellation and suspend items of direct spending and targeted tax benefits for 45 days from the date on which a special message is transmitted. For each such transmittal, the Government Accountability Office would be required to submit a report to the Congress indicating whether any delay in obligation of discretionary authority, suspension of a direct spending item, or suspension of a targeted tax benefit continued after the President's authority to suspend them expired.

The Committee on Rules met on June 15, 2006 in open session. A motion offered by Mr. Lincoln Diaz-Balart, to favorably report H.R. 4890, the Legislative Line Item Veto Act of 2006, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, consisting of the text of the bill as reported by the Committee on the Budget on June 14, 2006, was agreed to by a record vote of 8 to 4. On June 21, 2006 the Committee on Rules reported by voice vote, H. Res. 866, a closed rule, providing for the consideration of H.R. 4890. The rule provided one hour of debate in the House and waived all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provided that the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Budget, modified by a Mr. Ryan manager's amendment which added language clarifying that any trust fund or special fund amounts canceled shall be returned to the fund from which they were originally derived, not the General Fund, be considered as adopted. Finally, the rule waived all points of order against the bill, as amended and provided one motion to recommit with or without instructions. No amendments were offered during committee consideration. On June 22, 2006 the House passed H.R. 4890 by a vote of 247 to 172.

d. To establish the Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina (H. Res. 437)

Rules Committee Chairman David Dreier (R-CA) introduced House Resolution 437, to establish the Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina, on September 14, 2005. The measure was referred to the Committee on Rules and additionally the Committee on House Administration. On Wednesday, September 14, 2005, the Committee on Rules held a full committee markup of the resolution, and favorably reported the resolution without amendment by a record vote of 9 to 4. The Committee on House Administration subsequently discharged the measure from its committee. Immediately following the full committee markup, the Rules Committee considered the rule for H. Res. 437. During consideration of the rule, an amendment was offered to the resolution by Ranking Member Louise Slaughter which would have made in order H.R. 3764, sponsored by Representative Alcee Hastings (D-FL), as a substitute to H. Res. 437. After defeating the amendment by a record vote of 4 to 9, the motion to report a closed rule offered by Representative Lincoln Diaz-Balart was adopted by a record vote of 9 to 4. On Sep-

tember 15, 2005, the full House adopted H. Res. 439, the rule for H. Res. 437, by a record vote of 221 to 193, and subsequently adopted H. Res. 437 by a record vote of 224 to 188.

Hurricane Katrina formed in late August of 2005 and caused massive devastation along much of the north-central Gulf Coast of the United States. Katrina was the costliest and one of the deadliest hurricanes in the history of the United States, the sixth-strongest Atlantic hurricane ever recorded and the third-strongest land-falling U.S. hurricane on record. Through the establishment of the Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina, the House was given the tools necessary to move forward in a bipartisan, bicameral way to fully investigate the response to Hurricane Katrina at all levels of government and do so in a manner which will minimize any negative impact on the ongoing recovery efforts in the region.

H. Res. 437 created a select bipartisan committee in the House to investigate the preparation for and response to Hurricane Katrina. The resolution provided that the select committee shall be composed of 20 Members appointed by the Speaker, of whom 9 shall be appointed after consultation with the Minority Leader, and of whom one shall be designated by the Speaker as chairman. The resolution provided that the Speaker and the Minority Leader shall be ex officio members of the select committee but shall have no vote in the select committee and may not be counted for purposes of determining a quorum. The resolution also provided that the Speaker and the Minority Leader each may designate a leadership staff member to assist in their capacity as ex officio members, with the same access to select committee meetings, hearings, briefings, and materials as employees of the select committee and subject to the same security clearance and confidentiality requirements as staff of the select committee.

The resolution authorized and directed the select committee to conduct a full and complete investigation and study and to report its findings to the House no later than February 15, 2006. The resolution directed the committee to investigate the development, coordination, and execution by local, State, and Federal authorities of emergency response plans and other activities in preparation for Hurricane Katrina, and the local, State, and Federal government response to Hurricane Katrina.

The resolution provided that rule XI, regarding procedures of committees, shall apply to the select committee, including clause 2(j)(1) of rule XI, guaranteeing the minority additional witnesses, and clause 2(m)(3) of rule XI, providing for the authority to subpoena witnesses and documents. H. Res. 437 authorized the chairman of the select committee, in conducting the investigation and study described in section 3 of the resolution, to consult with the chairman of a Senate committee conducting a parallel investigation and study regarding meeting jointly to receive testimony, the scheduling of hearings or issuance of subpoenas, and joint staff interviews of key witnesses.

The resolution provided that the select committee may utilize the services of the staff of the House to the greatest extent practicable. The resolution provided that staff of the House or a joint committee may be detailed to the select committee to carry out this resolution and shall be deemed to be staff of the select committee, at the re-

quest of the chairman in consultation with the ranking minority member. The resolution provided that the chairman, upon consultation with the ranking minority member, may employ and fix the compensation of such staff as the chairman considers necessary to carry out the resolution. The resolution also authorized the payment of \$500,000 out of the applicable accounts of the House for the expenses of the select committee. The resolution provided that such payments shall be made on vouchers signed by the chairman and approved in the manner directed by the Committee on House Administration, and that amounts made available by the resolution shall be expended in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 437 provided that the select committee shall cease to exist 30 days after filing the report required under section 3 of the resolution, and that upon dissolution of the select committee, the records of the select committee shall become the records of any committee designated by the Speaker.

Finally, the resolution provided that the Select Bipartisan Committee was authorized to conduct an investigation to review the development, coordination, and execution by local, State, and Federal authorities of emergency response plans and other activities in preparation for Hurricane Katrina, as well as the local, State, and Federal government response to the hurricane. The Select Bipartisan Committee was charged with investigating how each entity worked together, and what can be done in the future to ensure the smooth functioning of these entities during another disaster. With these responsibilities, the Select Bipartisan Committee was directed to conduct a thorough investigation into the apparent failures that occurred in the wake of Hurricane Katrina and the events that precipitated those failures.

e. Providing for earmarking reform in the House of Representatives (H. Res. 1000)

Mr. Dreier introduced H. Res. 1000, a resolution providing for earmarking reform in the House of Representatives, for himself and 55 other cosponsors, on September 13, 2006. This resolution closely matched language contained in section 501 of H.R. 4975 as passed by the House.

The Committee on Rules met in open session and ordered H. Res. 1000 favorably reported to the House by a voice vote on September 13, 2006. The Committee also reported a rule providing for its consideration (H. Res. 1003), which provided for the adoption of H. Res. 1000, as reported by the Committee on Rules, upon the adoption of H. Res. 1003. The rule was considered on the House Floor on September 14, 2006, and was adopted by a record vote of 245 yeas and 171 nays.

H. Res. 1000 provided a special order of the House prohibiting consideration of a bill, unless the report to accompany the bill includes a list of earmarks in the bill or its report, including the name of any Member who submitted a request to the committee for an earmark included in the list, or the conference report accompanying a bill, unless the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying that conference report includes a list of earmarks, including the name of any Member who submitted a request to the committee for an earmark included in the list, which were not com-

mitted to conference by either House or were not in the report accompanying the House or Senate bills. If a rule waived the application of this order with respect to a conference report, a point of order laid against the rule.

Consideration of a tax measure (or a conference report to accompany such a bill) was prohibited where the Joint Committee on Taxation identified a tax earmark, or failed to provide a required analysis regarding tax earmarks, unless the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying that conference report included a list of earmarks, including the name of any Member who submitted a request to the committee for an earmark included in the list, which were not committed to conference by either House or were not in the report accompanying the House or Senate bills.

Disposition of the point of order against the bill (or against the rule in the case of a conference report) was as the question of consideration put by the Chair, debatable for 30 minutes, equally divided between the Member raising the point of order and an opponent. However, if the point of order was made on the basis that the committee report or joint statement of managers failed to contain the applicable analysis of the Joint Committee on Taxation or accompanying list, the point of order was not debatable. With regard to a conference report to accompany a bill containing a tax measure which contains an analysis from the Joint Committee on Taxation, the maker of the point of order was required to specify the precise language of the rule or order and any pertinent analysis by the Joint Committee on Taxation contained in the joint statement of managers.

Finally, the resolution defined certain terms, including “earmark”, and “tax earmark”.

V. ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEES

A. ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE AND BUDGET PROCESS

1. JURISDICTION AND PURPOSE

The Committee on Rules first established the Subcommittee on Legislative Process in 1979 at the outset of the 96th Congress. The Subcommittee has been reestablished at the outset of each succeeding Congress since that time. In early 1995, the Committee changed the name of the Subcommittee to better reflect its jurisdiction, and since that time the Subcommittee has been known as the Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process.

In the 109th Congress, the Subcommittee maintained its previous complement of seven Members, 5 majority and 2 minority. Chaired by Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart of Florida, the Subcommittee members included Pete Sessions of Texas (Vice Chairman), Rob Bishop of Utah, Phil Gingrey of Georgia, David Dreier of California, Alcee Hastings of Florida (Ranking Member), and Louise Slaughter of New York.

Committee Rule 5(a)(1)(A) assigns to the Subcommittee the general responsibility for measures or matters related to relations between the Congress and the Executive Branch. The legislation falling within the panel’s jurisdiction includes resolutions and bills, with the primary statute within the Subcommittee’s jurisdiction

being the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344 as amended). The Subcommittee also continues to exercise jurisdiction over budget process-related provisions found in Part C of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177 as amended by Public Laws 100–119, 101–508 and 103–44) and the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–44)). Legislation is referred to the Subcommittee at the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee on Rules. In this Congress, five resolutions, 23 bills and one joint resolution were referred to the Subcommittee for its consideration and review.

2. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES IN THE 109TH CONGRESS

The 109th Congress saw heightened attention paid to the fiscal solvency of the United States. Appropriation and authorization reform dominated proposed action on budget policy. With the additional attention to spending, members increased the focus on the budget process, introducing 29 bills or resolutions referred to the Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process, proposing changes to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

During the second session of the 109th, Congress focused on one specific proposal, the Legislative Line-Item Veto. This legislation was the focus of a hearing by the Subcommittee on March 15, 2006 and a mark-up session was held by the full Rules Committee on June 19, 2006.

a. A comparative study of international multi-year budgeting

On July 27, 2005, the Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process held a hearing to study the possible effects of multi-year or biennial budgeting. This process has been a topic of possible reform since 1977 in the United States while 21 states currently employ some form of multi-year budgeting. The Subcommittee used expert witnesses familiar with the multi-year budgeting processes in the United Kingdom and Germany to compare those processes with those in the United States.

The Subcommittee received testimony on the first panel from Dr. Adam S. Posen, Senior Fellow at the Institute for International Economics on the German budget system and Mr. Barry Anderson from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development on the British budget system. Both witnesses testified concerning the specific duration of budget processes in the United Kingdom and Germany which utilize medium and long-term planning to determine annual spending priorities.

Testimony was then taken from Mr. Robert M. McNab, a Professor of Economics at the Naval Post Graduate School and Ms. Maya C. MacGuineas, the President of the Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget. At that time, the effectiveness of a 2–5 year budget projection was discussed by the witnesses and members of the Subcommittee. The hearing was an effective tool to learn the advantages and disadvantages of the multi-year budget approach to Federal spending and planning.

b. H.R. 4890—The Legislative Line-Item Veto Act of 2006

On March 7, 2006, Representative Paul Ryan (R-WI) introduced H.R. 4890, the Legislative Line-Item Veto Act of 2006. The bill was based on a proposal by the Administration to create an expedited process for considering rescission packages submitted by the Executive Branch. The Subcommittee last held hearings on this topic under Chairman Porter Goss on July 30, 1999. Due to the action in the House during the 109th Congress, it was viewed as important to revisit the issue from the analytical perspective of the new proposal.

The Subcommittee received testimony from several expert witnesses including, Representative Paul Ryan (sponsor of the legislation), Mr. Joel D. Kaplan (Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget), Appropriations Committee Chairman Jerry Lewis (R-CA), and Mr. Donald B. Marron (Acting Director of the Congressional Budget Office).

Testimony during the hearing focused on two important topics: the effect of the legislation on checks and balances between the Legislative and Executive Branches, and possible changes to the legislation to allow for more flexibility while considering rescission packages by the Congress. Conclusions from the hearing, including proposed changes, were incorporated into the legislation before it was considered by the full House on June 22, 2006. The legislation was reported by the Rules Committee under a closed rule and was passed by the House on a vote of 247–172. The Senate declined to consider the bill during the 109th Congress.

The Rules Committee's efforts reflected the bipartisan interest among Members of Congress to examine the current budget process. The Subcommittee anticipates that the 110th Congress will provide additional opportunities to investigate these various types of budget process reforms.

3. LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE AND BUDGET PROCESS

House resolutions

H. Res. 524: Representative Brown of Ohio, October 28, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to impose limitations respecting certain legislation that affects the economy, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 690: Representative Conaway of Texas, February 16, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to curtail the growth of Government programs.

H. Res. 903: Representative Chocoma of Indiana, June 29, 2006. A resolution repealing rule XXVII of the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to the statutory limit on the public debt.

H. Res. 975: Representative King of Iowa, July 28, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that rescission bills always be considered under open rules every year, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 1060: Representative Conaway of Texas, September 29, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require the reduction of section 302(b) suballocations to reflect floor amendments to general appropriation bills.

House bills

H.R. 116: Representative Holt of New Jersey, January 4, 2005. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to preserve all budget surpluses until legislation is enacted significantly extending the solvency of the Social Security and Medicare trust funds.

H.R. 266: Representative Brown-Waite of Florida, January 6, 2005. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to protect Social Security beneficiaries against any reduction in benefits.

H.R. 523: Representative Barrett of South Carolina, February 2, 2005. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to extend the discretionary spending limits through fiscal year 2010, to extend paygo for direct spending, and for other purposes.

H.R. 750: Representative Shaw of Florida, March 3, 2005. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to preserve and strengthen the Social Security program through the creation of personal Social Security guarantee accounts ensuring full benefits for all workers and their families, restoring long-term Social Security solvency, to make certain benefit improvements, and for other purposes.

H.R. 845: Representative Barrett of South Carolina, February 16, 2005. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to simplify annual concurrent resolutions on the budget and to budget for emergencies.

H.R. 903: Representative Cooper of Tennessee, February 17, 2005. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to extend the discretionary spending caps and the pay-as-you-go requirement, and for other purposes.

H.R. 982: Representative Udall of Colorado, February 17, 2005. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for the expedited consideration of certain proposed rescissions of budget authority.

H.R. 1776: Representative Ryan of Wisconsin, April 21, 2005. A bill to reform Social Security by establishing a Personal Social Security Savings Program and to provide new limitations on the Federal Budget.

H.R. 2290: Representative Hensarling of Texas, May 11, 2005. A bill to reform Federal budget procedures, to impose spending safeguards, to combat waste, fraud, and abuse, to account for accurate Government agency costs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2472: Representative Wexler of Florida, May 18, 2005. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a tax on the amount of wages in excess of the contribution and benefit base, to extend the pay-as-you-go requirement of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2664: Representative Dreier of California, May 26, 2005. A bill to provide a biennial budget for the United States Government.

H.R. 2842: Representative Flake of Arizona, June 9, 2005. A bill to require the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation to use dynamic economic modeling in addition to static economic modeling in the preparation of budgetary estimates of proposed changes in Federal revenue law.

H.R. 3913: Representative Kuhl of New York, September 27, 2005. A bill to provide for investment and protection of the Social Security surplus.

H.R. 3966: Representative Udall of Colorado, September 29, 2005. A bill to facilitate Presidential leadership and Congressional accountability regarding reduction of other spending to offset costs of responding to recent natural disasters.

H.R. 4526: Representative Barrett of South Carolina, December 14, 2005. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to extend the discretionary spending limits through fiscal year 2011, to extend paygo for direct spending, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4600: Representative Lee of California, December 16, 2005. A bill to require poverty impact statements for certain legislation.

H.R. 4699: Representative Udall of Colorado, February 1, 2006. A bill to facilitate Presidential leadership and Congressional accountability regarding reduction of spending.

H.R. 4889: Representative Gingrey of Georgia, March 7, 2006. A bill to grant the power to the President to reduce budget authority.

H.R. 5667: Representative Spratt of South Carolina, June 21, 2006. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for the expedited consideration of certain proposed rescissions of discretionary budget authority, promote fiscal responsibility, reinstate Pay-As-You-Go rules, require responsible use of reconciliation procedures, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5788: Representative Cooper of Tennessee, July 13, 2006. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to increase awareness of accrual and long-term budgeting, and to express the sense of Congress that the Presidents' annual budget submissions should consider accrual and long-term budgeting.

H.R. 5859: Representative McHenry of North Carolina, July 20, 2006. A bill to establish a commission to develop legislation designed to reform entitlement benefit programs and ensure a sound fiscal future for the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6024: Representative Whitfield of Kentucky, July 28, 2006. A bill to provide a biennial budget for the United States Government.

H.R. 6069: Representative Waxman of California, September 13, 2006. A bill to reform acquisition practices of the Federal Government.

House joint resolutions

H.J. Res. 89: Representative Frank of Massachusetts, June 16, 2006. A joint resolution requiring the President to notify Congress if the President makes a determination to ignore a duly enacted provision of law, establishing expedited procedures for the consideration of legislation in the House of Representatives in response to such a determination, and for other purposes.

B. ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE

1. JURISDICTION AND PURPOSE

The Subcommittee was first established at the beginning of the 96th Congress as the Subcommittee on Rules of the House. At the

beginning of the 104th Congress, its name was changed to the Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House to more accurately reflect the Subcommittee's mission and jurisdiction. In the 107th Congress, the Subcommittee's name was modified to the Subcommittee on Technology and the House, and at the beginning of the 109th Congress, when Mr. Hastings became Chairman, the name reverted to the Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House. The Subcommittee's jurisdiction remained unchanged and it maintained its previous level of seven Members, 5 majority and 2 minority. In the 109th Congress, the subcommittee membership is as follows: Doc Hastings of Washington (Chairman), Adam Putnam of Florida (Vice Chairman), Shelley Moore Capito of West Virginia, David Dreier of California, James McGovern of Massachusetts (Ranking Member), and Doris O. Matsui of California.

The Subcommittee has general responsibility for measures or matters related to relations between the two Houses of Congress, relations between Congress and the Judiciary, and internal operations of the House. The Subcommittee is primarily responsible for the continuing examination of the committee structure and jurisdictional issues of all House committees. It remains committed to a continuing study of the organization and operations of the House. In this Congress, 61 bills and resolutions were referred to the Subcommittee for its consideration and review.

2. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES IN THE 109TH CONGRESS

a. To examine Rule X, the Organization of Committees, including its current legislative impact, arrangement, and effectiveness, and suggestions for changes

House Rule X broadly delineates the jurisdiction of each standing Committee of the United States House of Representatives. The majority of Rule X was drawn from 19th and 20th Century precedents and codified into law by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Although the rule underwent modest revisions in 1974 and 1980, as well as more extensive changes in 1995, the rule itself remains the creation of a time when most public policies were not as complicated as they are currently. Questions about the omission of certain subject matters and issue overlap among different committees continue to exist. The formal provisions of Rule X are supplemented by a number of precedents and informal agreements among committees governing the referral of legislation.

For the Committee on Rules, Rule X assigns the task of supervising the rules, joint rules and the order of business of the House of Representatives. It is the responsibility of the Committee on Rules to focus its oversight on the configuration of the jurisdiction and mission of each committee to ensure that the House reflects contemporary times.

In the early months of the 109th Congress, majority staff of the subcommittee and full committee undertook a preliminary review to ensure that the Rule X arrangement continues to permit House committees to review and study the application, administration, and execution of all laws within their legislative jurisdiction most effectively. Particular emphasis was placed on the practical function of Rule X in a modern House, including an analysis of both

the effectiveness of the current Rule X arrangement and various alternatives to the existing provisions of Rule X.

b. To consider proposed changes to the Rules of the House for the 110th Congress

Traditionally, toward the end of each Congress the Committee on Rules solicits ideas from Members on proposed changes to the Rules of the House for consideration at the start of the subsequent Congress. In view of the pending transfer of majority control in the House for the 110th Congress, the subcommittee neither solicited nor considered suggestions from Members this year.

3. LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE

H. Res. 25: Representative Maloney of New York, January 4, 2005. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish a standing Committee on Homeland Security and a standing Committee on Intelligence and to allow the Committee on Appropriations to have 14 subcommittees (of which one is a subcommittee on Intelligence), and for other purposes.

H. Res. 116: Representative Leach of Iowa, February 16, 2005. A resolution creating a select committee to investigate the awarding and carrying out of contracts to conduct activities in Afghanistan and Iraq and to fight the war on terrorism.

H. Res. 121: Representative Cooper of Tennessee, February 17, 2005. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to strengthen the budget process.

H. Res. 123: Representative King of New York, February 17, 2005. A resolution establishing a Select Committee on POW and MIA Affairs.

H. Res. 284: Representative Baird of Washington, May 17, 2005. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to repeal the provisional quorum provision.

H. Res. 391: Representative Hastings of Washington, July 27, 2005. A resolution that there is hereby established a Task Force on Ocean Policy.

H. Res. 432: Representative Leach of Iowa, September 8, 2005. A resolution creating a select committee to investigate the awarding and carrying out of contracts to rebuild communities devastated by Hurricane Katrina.

H. Res. 435: Representative Tancredo of Colorado, September 8, 2005. A resolution providing for the establishment of a select committee to investigate and oversee the awarding and execution of contracts for relief and reconstruction activities in areas affected by hurricane Katrina.

H. Res. 449: Representative Tierney of Massachusetts, September 15, 2005. A resolution to create a select committee to monitor and investigate the awarding and carrying out of contracts related to the relief and reconstruction efforts in response to Hurricane Katrina.

H. Res. 589: Representative McCotter of Michigan, December 7, 2005. A resolution creating a select committee to oversee and, where necessary, investigate and maximize the necessarily significant appropriations expended to win the War on Terror, especially within the operational theaters of Afghanistan and Iraq.

H. Res. 616: Representative Lynch of Massachusetts, December 15, 2005. A resolution directing the Committee on Government Reform to hold hearings on intelligence relating to the rationale for the commencement of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

H. Res. 635: Representative Conyers of Michigan, December 18, 2005. A resolution creating a select committee to investigate the Administration's intent to go to war before Congressional authorization, manipulation of pre-war intelligence, encouraging and countenancing torture, retaliating against critics, and to make recommendations regarding grounds for possible impeachment.

H. Res. 646: Representative Jones of North Carolina, January 31, 2006. A resolution denying the entitlement to the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House to any former Member of the House who is a registered lobbyist.

H. Res. 663: Representative Snyder of Arkansas, January 31, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit former Members and former officers of the House who are registered lobbyists from admission to the Hall of the House, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 688: Representative Baird of Washington, February 16, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that legislation and conference reports be available on the Internet for 72 hours before consideration by the House, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 701: Representative Chabot of Ohio, March 1, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit the consideration of conference reports on omnibus appropriation bills.

H. Res. 709: Representative Paul of Texas, March 2, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to ensure that Members have a reasonable amount of time to read legislation that will be voted upon.

H. Res. 747: Representative Buyer of Indiana, March 30, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that all members of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and all members of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations have security clearances.

H. Res. 841: Representative Tanner of Tennessee, May 24, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require committees to hold hearings upon the issuance of certain reports from an Inspector General or the Comptroller General the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committees.

House bills

H.R. 41: Representative Barrett of South Carolina, January 4, 2005. A bill to establish a commission on tax reform.

H.R. 75: Representative Davis of Virginia, January 4, 2005. A bill to require the Comptroller General to prepare statements for bills and resolutions reported by committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate on whether any new entities, programs, or functions authorized by the bills or resolutions are redundant with existing Federal entities, programs, or functions and could be more efficiently performed by an existing Federal entity, program, or

function, and to require such statements to accompany reports on legislation.

H.R. 440: Representative Kolbe of Arizona, February 17, 2005. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for individual security accounts funded by employee and employer Social Security payroll deductions, to extend the solvency of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 576: Representative Ney of Ohio, March 2, 2005. A bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to establish the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review.

H.R. 806: Representative Bilirakis of Florida, February 15, 2005. A bill to modify the provision of law which provides a permanent appropriation for the compensation of Members of Congress, and for other purposes.

H.R. 918: Representative Flake of Arizona, March 14, 2005. A bill to contain the costs of the Medicare prescription drug program under part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 931: Representative Hayworth of Arizona, February 17, 2005. A bill to require Congress and the President to fulfill their constitutional duty to take personal responsibility for Federal laws.

H.R. 1050: Representative Lee of California, March 24, 2005. A bill to establish a living wage, jobs for all policy for all peoples in the United States and its territories, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1170: Representative Levin of Michigan, March 8, 2005. A bill to authorize the extension of unconditional and permanent non-discriminatory treatment (permanent normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Ukraine, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1399: Representative Kaptur of Ohio, March 22, 2005. A bill to expand the number of individuals and families with health insurance coverage, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1629: Representative Davis of Virginia, April 14, 2005. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to provide the District of Columbia with autonomy over its budgets, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2339: Representative Cubin of Wyoming, May 12, 2005. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for Congressional oversight and approval of totalization agreements.

H.R. 2470: Representative Tiahrt of Kansas, May 18, 2005. A bill to establish a commission to conduct a comprehensive review of Federal agencies and programs and to recommend the elimination or realignment of duplicative, wasteful, or outdated functions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3073: Representative Lewis of Kentucky, June 27, 2005. A bill to allow Congress to reverse the judgments of the United States Supreme Court.

H.R. 3148: Representative Brown-Waite of Florida, June 30, 2006. A bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to establish the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee.

H.R. 3276: Representative Porter of Nevada, July 14, 2005. A bill to provide for the establishment of Results Commissions to improve the results of executive branch agencies on behalf of the American people.

H.R. 3277: Representative Brady of Texas, July 14, 2005. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Sunset Commission to review and maximize the performance of all Federal agencies and programs.

H.R. 4210: Representative McKinney of Georgia, November 2, 2005. A bill to provide for the expeditious disclosure of records relevant to the life and death of Tupac Amaru Shakur.

H.R. 4254: Representative Cooper of Tennessee, November 8, 2005. A bill to establish a commission on corporate entitlement reform.

H.R. 4259: Representative Thompson of California, November 8, 2005. A bill to establish the Veterans' Right to Know Commission.

H.R. 4542: Representative Oberstar of Minnesota, December 14, 2005. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to report to Congress concerning proposed changes to long-standing policies that prohibit foreign interests from exercising actual control over the economic, competitive, safety, and security decisions of United States airlines, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4631: Representative Jindal of Louisiana, December 17, 2005. A bill to establish the Gulf Deregulation Commission.

H.R. 4694: Representative Obey of Wisconsin, February 1, 2006. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for expenditure limitations and public financing for House of Representatives general elections, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4733: Representative Rangel of New York, February 8, 2006. A bill to establish the Office of the Congressional Trade Enforcer, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4812: Representative Brown of Ohio, February 28, 2006. A bill to provide greater accountability in reviewing the national security considerations of free trade agreements.

H.R. 4926: Delegate Norton of the District of Columbia, March 9, 2006. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to eliminate Congressional review of newly-passed District laws.

H.R. 4968: Representative McKinney of Georgia, March 15, 2006. A bill to provide for the expeditious disclosure of records relevant to the life and death of Tupac Amaru Shakur.

H.R. 4974: Representative Hyde of Illinois, March 16, 2006. A bill to authorize the President to waive the application of certain requirements under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 with respect to India.

H.R. 5017: Representative Shays of Connecticut, March 28, 2006. A bill to ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.

H.R. 5430: Representative Berman of California, May 19, 2006. A bill to establish sound criteria for civilian nuclear cooperation with certain countries.

H.R. 5529: Representative English of Pennsylvania, June 6, 2006. A bill to amend United States trade laws to address more effectively import crises, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5552: Representative Wolf of Virginia, June 7, 2006. A bill to establish a commission to develop legislation designed to reform tax policy and entitlement benefit programs and ensure a sound fiscal future for the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5635: Representative Brown of Ohio, June 16, 2006. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to prohibit the import, export, and sale of goods made with sweatshop labor, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5766: Representative Tiahrt of Kansas, July 12, 2006. A bill to provide for the establishment of Federal Review Commissions to review and make recommendations on improving the operations, effectiveness, and efficiency of Federal programs and agencies, and to require a schedule for such reviews of all Federal agencies and programs.

H.R. 5847: Representative Hyde of Illinois, July 20, 2006. A bill to amend the Arms Export Control Act to strengthen the requirements for Congressional review of arms sales and exports under such Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5864: Representative Baldwin of Wisconsin, July 24, 2006. A bill to provide for innovation in health care through State initiatives that expand coverage and access.

H.R. 5954: Representative Flake of Arizona, July 28, 2006. A bill to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to specify conditions under which the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives shall be required to exercise its authority to make classified information in its possession available to certain standing committees of the House, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5965: Representative Hoyer of Maryland, July 28, 2006. A bill to strengthen national security and promote energy independence by reducing the Nation's reliance on foreign oil, improving vehicle technology and efficiency, increasing the distribution of alternative fuels, bolstering rail infrastructure, and expanding access to public transit.

H.R. 6008: Representative McCollum of Minnesota, July 28, 2006. A bill to reduce and prevent the sale and use of fraudulent degrees in order to protect the integrity of valid higher education degrees that are used for Federal purposes.

H.R. 6076: Representative Rangel of New York, September 14, 2006. A bill to extend the generalized system of preferences program under the Trade Act of 1974, to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to extend certain trade preferences under the African Growth and Opportunity Act, and for other purposes.

House concurrent resolutions

H. Con. Res. 402: Representative Gerlach of Pennsylvania, May 17, 2006. A concurrent resolution requiring certain committees of Congress to review and evaluate the activities and progress of the Government of Iraq in securing and stabilizing Iraq.

House joint resolutions

H.J. Res. 87: Representative Frank of Massachusetts, May 25, 2006. A joint resolution requiring the President to notify Congress if the President makes a determination at the time of signing a bill into law to ignore a duly enacted provision of such newly enacted law, establishing expedited procedures for the consideration of legislation in the House of Representatives in response to such a determination, and for other purposes.

VI. STATISTICAL PROFILE OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES, 109TH CONGRESS

A. STATISTICS ON SPECIAL ORDERS OR “RULES”

1. Number of formal requests for Rules Committee hearings: 146
 - (a) Number of rules requested for original consideration of measures, rules for further consideration, rules for disposition of Senate amendments: 123
 - (b) Number of rules requested on conference reports: 19
 - (c) Number of rules requested on procedural matters: 0
 - (d) Number of formal rules requests otherwise disposed of by procedures other than the Rules Committee: 4
2. Number of formal requests pending at adjournment: 0
3. Number of hearing days—
 - (a) 1st Session: 69
 - (1) Regular meetings: 41
 - (2) Emergency meetings: 29
 - (3) Regular/Emergency meetings: 5
 - (b) 2nd Session: 55
 - (1) Regular meetings: 31
 - (2) Emergency meetings: 20
 - (3) Regular/Emergency meetings: 7
4. Number of bills, resolutions, and conference reports on which hearings were held for the purpose of considering special order or “rules”—
 - (a) Number of rules granted: 193
 - (1) Bills and resolutions: 137
 - (2) Conference Reports: 25
 - (3) Providing for general debate only, waiving 2/3 requirement or creating suspension days: 34
 - (b) Types of amendment structures for consideration of bills and resolutions—
 - (1) Open: 22
 - (2) Modified Open—Required Preprinting in the Congressional Record: 2
 - (3) Structured or Modified Closed: 65
 - (4) Closed: 49
 - (c) Categories of Rules Granted with Certain Floor Management Tools—
 - (1) Expedited Procedures Rules: 21
 - (2) Suspension Day Rules: 10
 - (3) Chairman’s en bloc authority: 1
 - (d) Categories of Rules Granted to Resolve Differences Among and Responding to the Legislative Actions of Committees—
 - (1) Self-Executing Rules: 37
 - (2) Original Text Rules: 27
 - (e) Categories of Rules Granted Dealing with House-Senate Relations—
 - (1) Senate Hook-up Rules: 5
 - (2) Disposition of Senate Amendments: 1
 - (3) Conference Report Rules: 25
 - (4) Engrossment of Multiple Measures Rules: 1
 - (5) Motions to go to conference: 2
 - (f) Disposition of the 193 rules granted:

- (1) Adopted by the House: 172
- (2) Rejected by the House: 0
- (3) Laid on the Table: 19
- (4) Pending on the House Calendar at Adjournment: 2
- 5. Rules of the House waivers granted (waivers may be underlying measures, matters made in order as original text, motions, or amendments)
 - (a) Types of waivers (number of resolutions waiving each rule):
 - (1) Waiver of all Rules of the House: 146
 - (2) Waiving all points of order against provisions in the bill, except as specified in the rule: 2
 - (3) Rule XIII, clause 6(a): 21
 - (4) Rule XXI, clause 2: 16
 - (5) Rule XXI, clause 2(e): 1
 - (6) Rule XXI, clause 5(b): 1

B. STATISTICS ON ORIGINAL JURISDICTION MEASURES

- 1. Full Committee
 - (a) Number of bills and resolutions referred: 148
 - (b) Number of measures referred to the subcommittees: 90
 - (1) Exclusive Referrals to the Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House: 61
 - (2) Exclusive Referrals to the Subcommittee on the Legislative and Budget Process: 29
 - (3) Joint Referrals: 0
 - (c) Number of original jurisdiction measures heard by the full committee: 5
 - (d) Number of hearings and markups held by the full committee: 3
 - (e) Number of measures reported by the full committee: 5
 - (1) Disposition of measures reported
 - (a) Measures adopted by the House: 5
 - (b) Measures reported and pending floor action at adjournment: 0
 - (c) Measures rejected by the House: 0
 - (d) Measures tabled by the House: 0
- 2. Subcommittee on the Legislative and Budget Process
 - (a) Measures referred: 29
 - (b) Days of hearings and markups: 2
 - (c) Measures reported: 1
- 3. Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House
 - (a) Measures referred: 61
 - (b) Days of hearings and markups: 0
 - (c) Measures reported: 0

VII. APPENDICES

A. TABLE 1.—TYPES OF RULES GRANTED

Open:		
H. Res. 151	H.R. 1268	Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005.
H. Res. 255	H.R. 1185	Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005.
H. Res. 278	H.R. 2360	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2006.
H. Res. 287	H.R. 2361	Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006.
H. Res. 291	H.R. 2419	Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act 2006.
H. Res. 298	H.R. 2528	Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2006.
H. Res. 303	H.R. 2744	Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006.
H. Res. 314	H.R. 2862	Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006.
H. Res. 315	H.R. 2863	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, FY 2006.
H. Res. 337	H.R. 3010	Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006.
H. Res. 341	H.R. 3057	Foreign Operations Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006.
H. Res. 342	H.R. 3058	Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2006.
H. Res. 725	H.R. 4939	Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006.
H. Res. 818	H.R. 5386	Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 821	H.R. 5385	Military Construction, Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2007.
H. Res. 830	H.R. 5384	Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2007.
H. Res. 832	H.R. 5427	Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2007.
H. Res. 836	H.R. 5441	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007.
H. Res. 851	H.R. 5522	Foreign Operations, Export Finance, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2007.
H. Res. 865	H.R. 5576	Transportation, Treasury, HUD, Judiciary, DC Appropriations Act, 2007.
H. Res. 877	H.R. 5631	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2007.
H. Res. 890	H.R. 5672	Science, State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations Act, 2007.
Modified open:		
H. Res. 436	H.R. 3132	Children's Safety Act of 2005.
H. Res. 440	H.R. 889	Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2005.
Structured or Modified		
Closed:		
H. Res. 42	H.R. 54	Congressional Gold Medal Enhancement Act of 2005.
H. Res. 75	H.R. 418	REAL ID Act of 2005—Further Debate/Amendments.
H. Res. 95	H.R. 310	Broadcast Decency Enforcement Act of 2005.
H. Res. 96	S. 5	Class Action Fairness Act of 2005.
H. Res. 125	H.R. 841	Continuity in Representation Act of 2005.
H. Res. 126	H.R. 27	Job Training Improvement Act of 2005.
H. Res. 140	H.R. 3	Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (1st rule).
H. Res. 144	H.R. 3	Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (2nd rule).
H. Res. 154	H. Con. Res. 95	Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006
H. Res. 202	H.R. 8	Death Tax Repeal Permanency Act of 2005.
H. Res. 219	H.R. 6	Energy Policy Act of 2005.
H. Res. 236	H.R. 748	Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act.
H. Res. 254	H.R. 366	Vocational and Technical Education for the Future Act.
H. Res. 268	H.R. 1279	Gang Deterrence and Community Protection Act of 2005.
H. Res. 269	H.R. 1544	Faster and Smarter Funding for First Responders Act of 2005.
H. Res. 283	H.R. 1817	Department of Homeland Security Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006.
H. Res. 293	H.R. 1815	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006.
H. Res. 319	H.R. 2745	Henry J. Hyde United Nations Reform Act of 2005.

A. TABLE 1.—TYPES OF RULES GRANTED—Continued

H. Res. 330	H. J. Res. 10	Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the Flag of the United States.
H. Res. 331	H.R. 2475	Intelligence Authorization Act, 2006.
H. Res. 334	H.R. 2985	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2006
H. Res. 346	H.R. 2864	Water Resources Development Act of 2005.
H. Res. 365	H.R. 2601	Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2006–07.
H. Res. 369	H.R. 3199	USA PATRIOT Act and Terrorism Prevention Reauthorization Act of 2005.
H. Res. 370	H.R. 3070	National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005.
H. Res. 379	H.R. 525	Small Business Health Fairness Act of 2005.
H. Res. 380	H.R. 22	Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act.
H. Res. 451	H.R. 250	Manufacturing Technology Competitiveness Act of 2005.
H. Res. 455	H.R. 2123	School Readiness Act of 2005.
H. Res. 462	H.R. 3402	Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act, FY 2006–09.
H. Res. 470	H.R. 3824	Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery Act of 2005.
H. Res. 481	H.R. 3893	Gasoline for America's Security Act of 2005.
H. Res. 494	H.R. 554	Personal Responsibility in Food Consumption Act of 2005.
H. Res. 508	H.R. 420	Lawsuit Abuse Reduction Act of 2005.
H. Res. 509	H.R. 1461	Federal Housing Finance Reform Act of 2005.
H. Res. 527	H.R. 4128	Private Property Rights Protection Act of 2005.
H. Res. 540	H.R. 1751	Secure Access to Justice and Court Protection Act of 2005.
H. Res. 553	H.R. 1065	United States Boxing Commission Act.
H. Res. 588	H.R. 4297	Tax Relief Extension Reconciliation Act of 2005.
H. Res. 610	H.R. 4437	Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005 (1st Rule).
H. Res. 621	H.R. 4437	Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005 (2nd Rule).
H. Res. 710	H.R. 4167	National Uniformity in Food Act of 2005 (2nd Rule).
H. Res. 713	H.R. 2829	Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2005.
H. Res. 741	H.R. 609	College Access and Opportunity Act of 2005.
H. Res. 742	H.R. 609	College Access and Opportunity Act of 2005.
H. Res. 774	H.R. 5020	Intelligence Authorization Act for FY 2007.
H. Res. 783	H.R. 4975	Lobbying Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006.
H. Res. 789	H.R. 4954	Security and Accountability For Every (SAFE) Port.
H. Res. 806	H.R. 5122	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (1st Rule).
H. Res. 811	H.R. 5122	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (2nd Rule).
H. Res. 816	H.R. 4200	Forest Emergency Recovery and Research Act.
H. Res. 817	H. Con. Res. 376	Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2007.
H. Res. 849	H.R. 5521	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2007
H. Res. 850	H.R. 5252	Communications Opportunity, Promotion, and Enhancement Act of 2006.
H. Res. 878	H.R. 9	Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006—1st Rule.
H. Res. 891	H.R. 4973	Flood Insurance Reform and Modernization Act of 2006.
H. Res. 897	H.R. 4761	Deep Ocean Energy Resources Act of 2006.
H. Res. 906	H.R. 2990	Credit Rating Agency Duopoly Relief Act of 2006.
H. Res. 907	H.R. 4411	Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2006.
H. Res. 910	H.R. 9	Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006—2nd Rule.
H. Res. 920	H.R. 2389	Pledge Protection Act of 2005.
H. Res. 947	H.R. 5682	United States and India Nuclear Cooperation Promotion Act of 2006.
H. Res. 952	H.R. 4157	Health Information Technology Promotion Act of 2005.
H. Res. 981	H.R. 503	Horse Slaughter Protection Bill.
H. Res. 997	H.R. 2965	Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act.
Closed: H. Res. 59	H. Con Res. 36	Expressing the continued support of Congress for equal access of military recruiters to institutions of higher education.

A. TABLE 1.—TYPES OF RULES GRANTED—Continued

H. Res. 162	H.R. 1334	Protection of Incapacitated Persons Act of 2005.
H. Res. 182	S. 686	For the Relief of the Parents of Theresa Marie Schiavo.
H. Res. 211	S. 256	Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005.
H. Res. 235	H. Res. 22	Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that American small businesses are entitled to a Small Business Bill of Rights.
H. Res. 241	H. Res. 240	Amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to reinstate certain provisions of the rules relating to procedures of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to the form in which those provisions existed at the close of the 108th Congress.
H. Res. 304	H.J. Res. 27	Withdrawing the approval of the United States from the Agreement Establishing the World Organization.
H. Res. 351	H.R. 739	Occupational Safety and Health Small Business Day in Court Act of 2005.
	H.R. 740	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission Efficiency Act of 2005.
	H.R. 741	Occupational Safety and Health Independent Review of OSHA Citation Act of 2005.
	H.R. 742	Occupational Safety and Health Small Employer Access to Justice Act of 2005.
H. Res. 385	H.R. 5	Help Efficient, Accessible, Low-Cost, Timely Healthcare (HEALTH) Act of 2005.
H. Res. 386	H.R. 3045	Dominican Republic-Central American-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act.
H. Res. 387	H.R. 3283	United States Trade Rights Enforcement Act.
H. Res. 401	H.R. 3514	To Provide an extension of highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund pending enactment of a law reauthorizing the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.
H. Res. 439	H. Res. 437	A resolution to establish the Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina.
H. Res. 469	H.J. Res. 68	Making Continuing Appropriations for the fiscal year 2006, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 493	S. 397	Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act.
H. Res. 542	H.R. 4241	Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.
H. Res. 558	H.J. Res. 72	Making Continuing Appropriations for the fiscal year 2006, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 560	H.R. 4241	Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.
H. Res. 572	H. Res. 571	Expressing the Sense of the House of Representatives that the Deployment of United States forces in Iraq be terminated immediately.
	H. Con. Res. 308	Directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make technical correction in the enrollment of H.R. 3058.
H. Res. 583	H.R. 4340	United States-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act.
H. Res. 602	H.R. 2830	Pension Protection Act of 2005.
H. Res. 619	H. Res. 612	Expressing the Commitment of the House of Representatives to Achieving Victory in Iraq.
H. Res. 755	H.R. 513	527 Reform Act of 2005.
H. Res. 835	H.R. 5429	American-Made Energy and Good Jobs Act.
H. Res. 842	H.R. 5254	Refinery Permit Process Scheduling Act.
H. Res. 868	H. Res. 861	Declaring that the United States will complete the mission in Iraq and prevail in the Global War on Terror, the struggle to protect freedom from the terrorist adversary.
H. Res. 885	H.R. 5638	Permanent Estate Tax Relief Act of 2006.
H. Res. 886	H.R. 4890	Legislative Line Item Veto Act of 2006.

A. TABLE 1.—TYPES OF RULES GRANTED—Continued

H. Res. 896	H. Res. 895	Supporting intelligence and law enforcement programs to track terrorists and terrorist finances conducted consistent with Federal law and with appropriate Congressional consultation and specifically condemning the disclosure and publication of classified information that impairs the international fight against terrorism and needlessly exposes Americans to the threat of further terror attacks by revealing a crucial method by which terrorists are traced through their finances.
H. Res. 918	H.J. Res. 88	Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to marriage.
H. Res. 924	S. 2754	Alternative Pluripotent Stem Cell Therapies Enhancement Act.
H. Res. 925	H.R. 5684	United States-Oman Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act.
H. Res. 939	H.R. 1956	Business Activity Tax Simplification Act of 2006.
H. Res. 966	H.R. 5970	Estate Tax and Extension of Tax Relief Act of 2006.
	H.R. 4	Pension Protection Act of 2006.
H. Res. 996	H. Res. 994	Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the fifth anniversary of the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001.
H. Res. 1000	H. Res. 1003	Providing for earmarking reform in the House of Representatives.
H. Res. 1002	H.R. 6061	Secure Fence Act of 2006.
H. Res. 1015	H.R. 4844	Federal Election Integrity Act.
H. Res. 1018	H.R. 6094	Community Protection Act of 2006.
	H.R. 6095	Immigration Law Enforcement Act of 2006.
	H.R. 4830	Border Tunnel Prevention Act of 2006.
H. Res. 1038	H.R. 2679	Public Expressions of Religion Act of 2005.
H. Res. 1039	S. 403	Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act.
H. Res. 1042	H.R. 6166	Military Commissions Act of 2006.
H. Res. 1047	H.R. 4772	Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2006.
H. Res. 1052	H.R. 5825	Electronic Surveillance Modernization Act.
H. Res. 1054	H.R. 5441	Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007—CONFERENCE REPORT.
	S. 3930	Military Commissions Act of 2006.
	H.R. 4772	Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2006.
H. Res. 1092	H.R. 6346	To extend certain trade preference programs, to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Vietnam, to modify temporarily certain rates of duty and make other technical amendments to the trade laws, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 1099	H.R. 6111	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the Tax Court may review claims for equitable innocent spouse relief and to suspend the running on the period of limitations while such claims are pending.
H. Res. 1100	H.R. 6406	To modify temporarily certain rates of duty and make other technical amendments to the trade laws, to extend certain trade preference programs, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 1105	H. J. Res. 102	Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2007, and for other purposes.
SPECIAL PROCEDURES		
Waiving Rule XIII, clause 6(a), requiring a two-thirds vote to consider a rule on the same day it is reported from the Committee on Rules:		
H. Res. 163 .....	.....	Special rule reported on the legislative day of March 17, 2005, providing for consideration of a bill relating to the rights of an incapacitated person or persons.
H. Res. 181 .....	.....	Special rule reported on or before the legislative day of April 5, 2005, providing for consideration of a bill relating to the rights of an incapacitated person or persons.

A. TABLE 1.—TYPES OF RULES GRANTED—Continued

H. Res. 242	Special rule reported on the legislative day of April 28, 2005: (1) providing for consideration or disposition of a conference report to accompany the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 95) establishing the Congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2006, revising appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2005, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2007 through 2010; or (2) establishing a separate order relating to budget enforcement.
H. Res. 393	Special rule reported on the legislative day of July 28, 2005, providing for consideration or disposition of a conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3) to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 400	Special rule reported on the legislative day of July 29, 2005, providing for consideration or disposition of any measure related to funding for transportation programs.
H. Res. 468	Special rule reported on the legislative day of September 29, 2005, providing for consideration or disposition of a conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2360) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for the other purposes.
H. Res. 563	Special rule reported on the legislative day of November 18, 2005, providing for consideration or disposition of any of the following measures: (1) A bill or joint resolution making general appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, any amendment thereto, or any conference report thereon. (2) A conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3199) to extend and modify authorities needed to combat terrorism, and for other purposes. (3) A bill or joint resolution relating to flood insurance. (4) A bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 201 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.
H. Res. 620	Special rule reported on the legislative day of Friday, December 16, 2005, or Saturday, December 17, 2005.
H. Res. 632	Special rule reported on the legislative day of Sunday, December 18, 2005.
H. Res. 654	Special rule reported on the legislative day of February 1, 2006, providing for consideration or disposition of a bill to extend and modify authorities needed to combat terrorism, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 767	Special rule reported on the legislative day of April 6, 2006, providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 376) establishing the Congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2007 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2008 through 2011.
H. Res. 810	Special rule reported on the legislative day of May 11, 2006, providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 376) establishing the Congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2007 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2008 through 2011.
H. Res. 815	Special rule reported on the legislative day of May 17, 2006: (1) providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 376) establishing the Congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2007 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2008 through 2011; or (2) addressing budget enforcement or priorities.

A. TABLE 1.—TYPES OF RULES GRANTED—Continued

H. Res. 862	Special rule reported on the legislative day of June 13, 2006, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5576) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, Treasury, and Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, District of Columbia, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 951	Special rule reported on the legislative day of July 27, 2006, providing for consideration or disposition of any of the following measures: (1) a conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2830) to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform the pension funding rules, and for other purposes; (2) a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the unified credit against the estate tax to an exclusion equivalent of \$5,000,000, to repeal the sunset provision for the estate and generation-skipping taxes, and to extend expiring provisions, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 958	Special rule reported on the legislative day of July 28, 2006, providing for consideration or disposition of any of the following measures: (1) a conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2830) to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform the pension funding rules, and for other purposes; (2) a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the unified credit against the estate tax to an exclusion equivalent of \$5,000,000, to repeal the sunset provision for the estate and generation-skipping taxes, and to extend expiring provisions, and for other purposes; and (3) a bill to provide economic security for all Americans, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 1046	Special rule reported on the legislative day of September 27, 2006, providing for consideration or disposition of any of the following measures: (1) A bill to authorize trial by military commission for violations of the law of war, and for other purposes. (2) A bill to update the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978. (3) A conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 5441) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 1053	Special rule reported on the legislative day of September 29, 2006, providing for consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.
H. Res. 1093	Special rule reported on the legislative day of December 5, 2006, providing for consideration or disposition of any resolution reported on the legislative day of December 6, 2006, providing for consideration of a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend expiring provisions, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 1096	Special rule reported on the legislative day of December 6, 2006, providing for consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.
H. Res. 1102	Special rule reported on the legislative day of December 7, 2006, providing for consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.
Makes in order suspensions on special days:	
H. Res. 345	Suspensions in order on Thursday, June 30, 2005.
H. Res. 395	Suspensions in order on Thursday, July 28, 2005.
H. Res. 426	Suspensions in order on Thursday, September 8, 2005.
H. Res. 440	H.R. 889 Suspensions in order on Thursday, September 15, 2005.
H. Res. 469	H.J. Res. 68 Suspensions in order on Thursday, October 6, 2005.
H. Res. 623	Suspensions in order on Saturday, December 17, 2005.
H. Res. 631	Suspensions in order on Sunday, December 18, 2005.
H. Res. 1045	Suspensions in order on Friday, September 29, 2006.
H. Res. 1096	Suspensions in order on Thursday, December 7, 2006.

A. TABLE 1.—TYPES OF RULES GRANTED—Continued

H. Res. 1102 .....	.....	Suspensions in order on Friday, December 8, 2006.
Senate hook-up:		
H. Res. 154	H. Con. Res. 95	Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006.
H. Res. 560	H.R. 4241	Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.
H. Res. 653 .....	.....	Relating to the consideration of the bill S. 1932—Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.
H. Res. 783	H.R. 4975	Lobbying Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006.
H. Res. 817	H. Con. Res. 376	Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2007—2nd Rule.
Disposition of Senate amendments:		
H. Res. 1099	H.R. 6111	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the Tax Court may review claims for equitable innocent spouse relief and to suspend the running on the period of limitations while such claims are pending.
Motions to go to conference:		
H. Res. 783	H.R. 4975	Lobbying Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006.
H. Res. 952	H.R. 4157	Health Information Technology Promotion Act of 2005.
Chairman's en bloc authority:		
H. Res. 811	H.R. 5122	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007—2nd Rule.
Self-executing amendments:		
H. Res. 75	H.R. 418	Real ID Act of 2005—Further Debate/Amendments.
H. Res. 140	H.R. 3	Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (part 1).
H. Res. 283	H.R. 1817	Department of Homeland Security Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006.
H. Res. 331	H.R. 2475	Intelligence Authorization Act, 2006.
H. Res. 351	H.R. 740	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission Efficiency Act of 2005.
	H.R. 741	Occupational Safety and Health Independent Review of OSHA Citation Act of 2005.
H. Res. 365	H.R. 2601	Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2006–07.
H. Res. 369	H.R. 3199	USA PATRIOT and Terrorism Prevention Reauthorization Act of 2005.
H. Res. 387	H.R. 3283	United States Trade Rights Enforcement Act.
H. Res. 470	H.R. 3824	Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery Act of 2005.
H. Res. 481	H.R. 3893	Gasoline for America's Security Act of 2005.
H. Res. 553	H.R. 1065	United States Boxing Commission Act.
H. Res. 560	H.R. 4241	Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.
H. Res. 572	H. Res. 571	Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Deployment of United States forces in Iraq be terminated immediately.
	H. Con. Res. 308	Directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make technical corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 3058.
H. Res. 588	H.R. 4297	Tax Relief Extension Reconciliation Act of 2005.
H. Res. 602	H.R. 2830	Pension Protection Act of 2005.
H. Res. 610	H.R. 4437	Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005 (1st Rule).
H. Res. 640	S. 1932	Deficit Control Act of 2005—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 741	H.R. 609	College Access and Opportunity Act of 2005.
H. Res. 755	H.R. 513	527 Reform Act of 2005.
H. Res. 783	H.R. 4975	Lobbying Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006.
H. Res. 816	H.R. 4200	Forest Emergency Recovery and Research Act.
H. Res. 817	H. Con. Res. 376	Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2007.
H. Res. 885	H.R. 5638	Permanent Estate Tax Relief Act of 2006.
H. Res. 886	H.R. 4890	Legislative Line Item Veto Act of 2006.
H. Res. 907	H.R. 4411	Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2006.
H. Res. 939	H.R. 1956	Business Activity Tax Simplification Act of 2006.
H. Res. 947	H.R. 5682	United States and India Nuclear Cooperation Promotion Act of 2006.
H. Res. 952	H.R. 4157	Health Information Technology Promotion Act of 2005.
H. Res. 1002	H.R. 6061	Secure Fence Act of 2006.
H. Res. 1003	H. Res. 1000	Providing for Earmark Reform in the House of Representatives.
H. Res. 1015	H.R. 4844	Federal Election Integrity Act.
H. Res. 1038	H.R. 2679	Public Expressions of Religion Act of 2005.

A. TABLE 1.—TYPES OF RULES GRANTED—Continued

H. Res. 1039	S. 403	Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act.
H. Res. 1042	H.R. 6166	Military Commissions Act of 2006.
H. Res. 1047	H.R. 4772	Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2006.
H. Res. 1052	H.R. 5825	Electronic Surveillance Modernization Act.
H. Res. 1054	H.R. 5441	Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007—CONFERENCE REPORT
	S. 3930	Military Commissions Act of 2006.
	H.R. 4772	Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2006.
Makes in order original text:		
H. Res. 27	H.R. 27	Job Training Improvement Act of 2005.
H. Res. 236	H.R. 748	Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act.
H. Res. 254	H.R. 366	Vocational and Technical Education for the Future Act.
H. Res. 255	H.R. 1185	Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005.
H. Res. 268	H.R. 1279	Gang Deterrence and Community Protection Act of 2005.
H. Res. 269	H.R. 1544	Faster and Smarter Funding for First Responders Act of 2005.
H. Res. 346	H.R. 2864	Water Resources Development Act of 2005.
H. Res. 370	H.R. 3070	National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005.
H. Res. 380	H.R. 22	Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act.
H. Res. 436	H.R. 3132	Children's Safety Act of 2005.
H. Res. 440	H.R. 889	Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2005.
H. Res. 451	H.R. 250	Manufacturing Technology Competitiveness Act of 2005.
H. Res. 455	H.R. 2123	School Readiness Act of 2005.
H. Res. 462	H.R. 3402	Department of Justice Appropriations Act, FY 2006–09.
H. Res. 508	H.R. 420	Lawsuit Abuse Reduction Act of 2005.
H. Res. 509	H.R. 1461	Federal Housing Finance Reform Act of 2005.
H. Res. 527	H.R. 4128	Private Property Rights Protections Act of 2005.
H. Res. 540	H.R. 1751	Secure Access to Justice and Court Protection Act of 2005.
H. Res. 713	H.R. 2829	Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2005.
H. Res. 774	H.R. 5020	Intelligence Authorization Act for FY 2007.
H. Res. 789	H.R. 4954	Security and Accountability For Every (SAFE) Port.
H. Res. 806	H.R. 5122	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (1st Rule).
H. Res. 878	H.R. 9	Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006—1st Rule.
H. Res. 897	H.R. 4761	Deep Ocean Energy Resources Act of 2006.
H. Res. 906	H.R. 2990	Credit Rating Agency Duopoly Relief Act of 2006.
H. Res. 910	H.R. 9	Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006—2nd Rule.
H. Res. 997	H.R. 2965	Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act.
Conference reports:		
H. Res. 248	H. Con. Res. 95	Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 258	H.R. 1268	Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief Act, 2005—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 392	H.R. 2361	Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 394	H.R. 6	Energy Policy Act of 2005—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 396	H.R. 2985	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 399	H.R. 3	Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 474	H.R. 2360	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of Fiscal Year 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 520	H.R. 2744	Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 532	H.R. 3057	Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 538	H.R. 2862	Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 539	H.R. 2419	Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006,—CONFERENCE REPORT.

A. TABLE 1.—TYPES OF RULES GRANTED—Continued

H. Res. 559	H.R. 3010	Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations, FY 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 564	H.R. 2528	Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 565	H.R. 3058	Departments of Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 595	H.R. 3199	USA Patriot Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 596	H.R. 3010	Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 639	H.R. 2863	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, FY 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 640	S. 1932	Deficit Control Act of 2005—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 805	H.R. 4297	The Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 857	H.R. 4939	Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, The Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 946	S. 250	Vocational and Technical Education for the Future Act—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 1037	H.R. 5631	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2007—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 1054	H.R. 5441	Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 1062	H.R. 5122	National Defense Authorization Act, 2007—CONFERENCE REPORT.
H. Res. 1101	H.R. 5682	Henry J. Hyde United States and India Nuclear Cooperation Promotion Act of 2006
Providing for the consideration of multiple measures:		
H. Res. 351	H.R. 739	Occupational Safety and Health Small Business Day in Court Act of 2005.
	H.R. 740	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission Efficiency Act of 2005.
	H.R. 741	Occupational Safety and Health Independent Review of OSHA Citation Act of 2005.
	H.R. 742	Occupational Safety and Health Small Employer Access to Justice Act of 2005.
H. Res. 572	H. Res. 571	Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the deployment of United States forces in Iraq be terminated immediately.
	H. Con. Res. 308	Directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a technical correction in the enrollment of H.R. 3058.
H. Res. 966	H.R. 5970	Estate Tax and Extension of Tax Relief Act of 2006. Pension Protection Act of 2006.
	H.R. 4	To provide economic security for all Americans, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 1018	H.R. 6094	Community Protection Act of 2006.
	H.R. 6095	Immigration Law Enforcement Act of 2006.
	H.R. 4830	Border Tunnel Prevention Act of 2006.
H. Res. 1054	H.R. 5441	Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007—CONFERENCE REPORT.
	S. 3930	Military Commissions Act of 2006.
	H.R. 4772	Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2006.
Providing for the engrossment of multiple measures:		
H. Res. 351	H.R. 739	Occupational Safety and Health Small Business Day in Court Act of 2005.
	H.R. 740	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission Efficiency Act of 2005.
	H.R. 741	Occupational Safety and Health Independent Review of OSHA Citation Act of 2005.

A. TABLE 1.—TYPES OF RULES GRANTED—Continued

	H.R. 742	Occupational Safety and Health Small Employer Access to Justice Act of 2005.
Waiving points of order against the bill, except for provisions specified in the rule:		
H. Res. 151	H.R. 1268	Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005.
H. Res. 154	H. Con. Res. 95	Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, Fiscal Year 2006.
Miscellaneous:		
H. Res. 241 .....	.....	Providing for the adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 240) amending the rules of the House of Representatives to re-instate certain provisions of the rules relating to procedures of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to the form in which those provisions existed at the close of the 108th Congress.
H. Res. 783	H.R. 4975	Lobbying Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006.
H. Res. 818	H.R. 5386	Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 1100	H.R. 6406	To modify temporarily certain rates of duty and make other technical amendments to the trade laws, to extend certain trade preference programs, and for other purposes.

B. TABLE 2.—RESOLUTIONS REPORTED

Rule	Bill	Floor Action	Date	Managers
H. Res. 42, H. Rept. 109–1	H.R. 54	Congressional Gold Medal Enhancement Act of 2005. Reported from Rules	1/25/2005	Sessions/Hastings (FL)
		Rule Adopted voice vote	1/26/2005	
H. Res. 59, H. Rept. 109–2	H. Con. Res. 36	Expressing the continued support of Congress for equal access of military recruiters to institutions of higher education. Reported from Rules	2/1/2005	Cole/McGovern
		Rule Adopted voice vote	2/2/2005	
H. Res. 71, H. Rept. 109–3	H.R. 418	REAL ID Act of 2005—General Debate. Reported from Rules	2/8/2005	Sessions/Hastings (FL)
		Rule Adopted record vote 228–191	2/9/2005	
H. Res. 75, H. Rept. 109–4	H.R. 418	REAL ID Act of 2005—Further Debate/Amendments. Reported from Rules	2/9/2005	Sessions/Hastings (FL)
		Rule Adopted record vote 228–198	2/10/2005	
H. Res. 95, H. Rept. 109–6	H.R. 310	Broadcast Decency Enforcement Act of 2005. Reported from Rules	2/15/2005	Capito/Slaughter
		Rule Adopted record vote 230–19	2/16/2005	
H. Res. 96, H. Rept. 109–7	S. 5	Class Action Fairness Act of 2005. Reported from Rules	2/15/2005	Gingrey/McGovern
		Rule Adopted voice vote	2/16/2005	
H. Res. 125, H. Rept. 109–10	H.R. 841	Continuity in Representation Act of 2005. Reported from Rules	3/1/2005	Cole/Hastings(FL)
		Rule Adopted voice vote	3/3/2005	
H. Res. 126, H. Rept. 109–11	H.R. 27	Job Training Improvement Act of 2005. Reported from Rules	3/1/2005	Bishop/McGovern
		Rule Adopted record vote 227–191	3/2/2005	
H. Res. 140, H. Rept. 109–14	H.R. 3	Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (1st rule). Reported from Rules	3/8/2005	Capito/Slaughter
		Rule Adopted voice vote	3/9/2005	
H. Res. 144, H. Rept. 109–15	H.R. 3	Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (2nd rule). Reported from Rules	3/9/2005	Capito/Slaughter
		Rule Adopted voice vote	3/10/2005	
H. Res. 151, H. Rept. 109–18	H.R. 1268	Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005. Reported from Rules	3/14/2005	Cole/Slaughter
		Rule adopted voice vote	3/15/2005	
H. Res. 154, H. Rept. 109–19	H. Con. Res. 95	Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006..		

B. TABLE 2.—RESOLUTIONS REPORTED—Continued

Rule	Bill	Floor Action	Date	Managers
		Reported from Rules	3/15/2005	Putnam/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 230–202	3/16/2005	
		Rule Adopted record vote 228–196	3/16/2005	
H. Res. 162, H. Rept. 109–20	H.R. 1334	Protection of Incapacitated Persons Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	3/16/2005	Gingrey/Slaughter
		Laid on the table	6/29/2006	
H. Res. 163, H. Rept. 109–21	H. Res. 163	Waiving a Requirement of Clause 6(a) of Rule XIII with Respect to the Same Day Consideration of Certain Resolutions Reported by the Committee on Rules.		
		Reported from Rules	3/16/2005	Gingrey/Slaughter
		Laid on the table	6/29/2006	
H. Res. 181, H. Rept. 109–27	H. Res. 181	Waiving a Requirement of Clause 6(a) of Rule XIII with Respect to the Same Day Consideration of Certain Resolutions Reported by the Committee on Rules.		
		Reported from Rules	3/20/2005	Gingrey/Slaughter
		Laid on the table	6/29/2006	
H. Res. 182, H. Rept. 109–28	S. 686	For the Relief of the Parents of Theresa Marie Schiavo.		
		Reported from Rules	3/20/2005	Gingrey/Hastings (FL)
		Laid on the table	6/29/2006	
H. Res. 202, H. Rept. 109–35	H.R. 8	Death Tax Repeal Permanency Act of 2005.	4/12/2005	Hastings(WA)/McGovern
		Reported from Rules	4/13/2005	
		Previous question agreed to 237–195	4/13/2005	
		Rule adopted voice vote	4/13/2005	
H. Res. 211, H. Rept. 109–43	S. 256	Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	4/13/2005	Gingrey/Hastings (FL)
		Previous question agreed to 227–199	4/14/2005	
		Rule Adopted record vote 227–196	4/14/2005	
H. Res. 219, H. Rept. 109–49	H.R. 6	Energy Policy Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	4/19/2005	Sessions/McGovern
		Rule Adopted voice vote	4/20/2005	
H. Res. 235, H. Rept. 109–55	H. Res. 22	Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that American small businesses are entitled to a Small Business Bill of Rights.		
		Reported from Rules	4/26/2005	Capito/Matsui
		Previous question agreed to 228–201	4/27/2005	
		Rule adopted voice vote 4/26/2005	4/27/2005	
H. Res. 236, H. Rept. 109–56	H.R. 748	Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act.		
		Reported from Rules	4/26/2005	Gingrey/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 234–192	4/27/2005	

H. Res. 241, H. Rept. 109–59	Rule adopted voice vote	4/27/2005	
	Providing for the adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 240) amending the rules of the House of Representatives to reinstate certain provisions of the rules relating to procedures of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to the form in which those provisions existed at the close of the 108th Congress.		
	Reported from Rules	4/27/2005	Drier/Slaughter
H. Res. 242, H. Rept. 109–60	Rule adopted record vote 406–20	4/27/2005	
	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.		
	Reported from Rules 4/27/2005		Putnam/Slaughter
H. Res. 248, H. Rept. 109–63	H. Con. Res. 95	4/28/2005	
	Rule adopted record vote 230–199		
	Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006–Conference Report.		
	Reported from Rules	4/28/2005	Putnam/Slaughter
	Previous question agreed to 228–196	4/28/2005	
H. Res. 254, H. Rept. 109–69	H.R. 366	4/28/2005	
	Vocational and Technical Education for the Future Act.		
	Reported from Rules	5/3/2005	Bishop/McGovern
H. Res. 255, H. Rept. 109–70	H.R. 1185	5/4/2005	
	Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005.		
	Reported from Rules	5/3/2005	Sessions/Matsui
H. Res. 258, H. Rept. 109–73	H.R. 1268	5/4/2005	
	Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005.		
	Reported from Rules	5/4/2005	Cole/Slaughter
	Previous question agreed to 224–196	5/5/2005	
	Rule adopted voice vote	5/5/2005	
H. Res. 268, H. Rept. 109–76	H.R. 1279		
	Gang Deterrence and Community Protection Act of 2005.		
	Reported from Rules	5/10/2005	Gingrey/McGovern
	Previous question agreed to 227–198	5/11/2005	
H. Res. 269, H. Rept. 109–77	H.R. 1544	5/11/2005	
	Faster and Smarter Funding for First Responders Act of 2005.		
	Reported from Rules	5/10/2005	Sessions/Matsui
H. Res. 278, H. Rept. 109–83	H.R. 2360	5/12/2005	
	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2006.		
	Reported from Rules	5/16/2005	Sessions/McGovern
	Previous question agreed to 223–185	5/17/2005	
H. Res. 283, H. Rept. 109–84	H.R. 1817	5/17/2005	
	Department of Homeland Security Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006.		
	Reported from Rules	5/17/2005	Sessions/Slaughter
	Previous question agreed to 226–199	5/18/2005	

B. TABLE 2.—RESOLUTIONS REPORTED—Continued

Rule	Bill	Floor Action	Date	Managers
H. Res. 287, H. Rept. 109–87	H.R. 2361	Rule adopted record vote 284–124	5/18/2005	
		Department of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	5/18/2005	Bishop/Hastings (FL)
		Previous question agreed to 215–194	5/19/2005	
		Rule adopted voice vote	5/19/2005	
H. Res. 291, H. Rept. 109–94	H.R. 2419	Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill, 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	5/23/2005	Diaz-Balart/Matsui
		Previous question agree to 219–190	5/24/2005	
		Rule adopted voice vote	5/24/2005	
H. Res. 293, H. Rept. 109–96	H.R. 1815	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	5/24/2005	Cole/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 225–200	5/25/2005	
		Rule adopted record vote 225–198	5/25/2005	
H. Res. 298, H. Rept. 109–97	H.R. 2528	Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	5/25/2005	Gingrey/McGovern
		Previous question agreed to 223–194	5/26/2005	
		Rule adopted voice vote	5/26/2005	
H. Res. 303, H. Rept. 109–105	H.R. 2744	Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Act, 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	6/7/2005	Putnam/McGovern
		Rule adopted voice vote	6/8/2005	
H. Res. 304, H. Rept. 109–106	H.J. Res. 27	Withdrawing the approval of the United States from the Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization.		
		Reported from Rules	6/7/2005	Hastings(WA)/Matsui
		Rule Adopted voice vote	6/8/2005	
H. Res. 314, H. Rept. 109–122	H.R. 2862	Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations, FY 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	6/13/2005	Gingrey/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 222–190	6/14/2005	
		Rule adopted voice vote	6/14/2005	
H. Res. 315, H. Rept. 109–127	H.R. 2863	Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	6/14/2005	Cole/McGovern
		Previous question agreed to 223–200	6/16/2005	
		Rule adopted voice vote	6/16/2005	
H. Res. 319, H. Rept. 109–132	H.R. 2745	Henry J. Hyde United Nations Reform Act of 2005.		

		Reported from Rules	6/15/2005	Bishop/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted voice vote	6/16/2005	
H. Res. 330, H. Rept. 109–140	H.J. Res. 10	Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the Flag of the United States.		
		Reported from Rules	6/20/2005	Gingrey/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted voice vote	6/21/2005	
H. Res. 331, H. Rept. 109–141	H.R. 2475	Intelligence Authorization Act, 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	7/20/2005	Putnam/Hastings(FL)
		Previous question agreed to 224–201	7/21/2005	
		Rule adopted voice vote	7/21/2005	
H. Res. 334, H. Rept. 109–144	H.R. 2985	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, FY 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	6/21/2005	Diaz-Balart/Matsui
		Previous question agreed to 219–196	6/22/2005	
		Rule adopted record vote 220–192	6/22/2005	
H. Res. 337, H. Rept. 109–148	H.R. 3010	Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations, FY 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	6/22/2005	Capito/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 225–194	6/23/2005	
		Rule adopted voice vote	6/23/2005	
H. Res. 341, H. Rept. 109–155	H.R. 3057	Foreign Operations Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	7/27/2005	Diaz-Balart/Hastings(FL)
		Previous question agreed to 217–189	7/28/2005	
		Rule adopted voice vote	7/28/2005	
H. Res. 342, H. Rept. 109–156	H.R. 3058	Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	6/27/2005	Diaz-Balart/McGovern
		Previous question agreed to 263–152	6/28/2005	
		Rule adopted record vote 219–193	6/28/2005	
H. Res. 345, H. Rept. 109–159		Providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules.		
		Reported from Rules	6/29/2005	Putnam/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 216–191	6/30/2005	
		Rule adopted voice vote	6/30/2005	
H. Res. 346, H. Rept. 109–160	H.R. 2864	Water Resources Development Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	6/29/2005	Capito/Matsui
		Rule adopted voice vote	7/13/2005	
H. Res. 351, H. Rept. 109–163	H.R. 739	Occupational Safety and Health Small Business Day in Court Act of 2005.		
	H.R. 740	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission Efficiency Act of 2005.		
	H.R. 741	Occupational Safety and Health Independent Review of OSHA Citation Act of 2005.		
	H.R. 742	Occupational Safety and Health Small Employer Access to Justice Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	7/11/2005	Bishop(UT)/Hastings (FL)

B. TABLE 2.—RESOLUTIONS REPORTED—Continued

Rule	Bill	Floor Action	Date	Managers
		Previous question agreed to 223–191	7/12/2005	
		Rule adopted record vote 224–189	7/12/2005	
H. Res. 365, H. Rept. 109–175	H.R. 2601	Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2006–2007.		
		Reported from Rules	7/18/2005	Bishop/Hastings (FL)
		Rule adopted record vote 228–190	7/19/2005	
H. Res. 369, H. Rept. 109–369	H.R. 3199	USA PATRIOT and Terrorism Prevention Reauthorization Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	7/20/2005	Gingrey/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 224–197	7/21/2005	
		Rule adopted record vote 224–196, 3 Present	7/21/2005	
H. Res. 370, H. Rept. 109–179	H.R. 3070	National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	7/20/2005	Gingrey/McGovern
		Rule adopted voice vote	7/22/2005	
H. Res. 379, H. Rept. 109–183	H.R. 525	Small Business Health Fairness Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	7/25/2005	Bishop(UT)/Matsui
		Rule Adopted voice vote	7/26/2005	
H. Res. 380, H. Rept. 109–184	H.R. 22	Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act.		
		Reported from Rules	7/25/2005	Sessions/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted voice vote	7/26/2005	
H. Res. 385, H. Rept. 109–185	H.R. 5	Help Efficient, Accessible, Low-Cost, Timely Healthcare (HEALTH) Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	7/26/2005	Gingrey/Hastings(FL)
		Previous question agreed to 226–200, 1 Present	7/27/2005	
		Rule adopted record vote 226–200, 1 Present	7/27/2005	
H. Res. 386, H. Rept. 109–186	H.R. 3045	Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act.		
		Reported from Rules	7/26/2005	Dreier/McGovern
		Rule adopted record vote 227–201	7/27/2005	
H. Res. 387, H. Rept. 109–187	H.R. 3283	United States Trade Rights Enforcement Act.		
		Reported from Rules	7/26/2005	Putnam/McGovern
		Previous question agreed to 226–202	7/27/2005	
		Rule adopted record vote 228–200	7/27/2005	
H. Res. 392, H. Rept. 109–198	H.R. 2361	Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006— CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	2/27/2005	Bishop/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted record vote 402–4, 23 Present	7/28/2005	
H. Res. 393, H. Rept. 109–199 .....	.....	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.		

		Reported from Rules	7/27/2005	Capito/Slaughter
		Laid on the table	6/29/2006	
H. Res. 394, H. Rept. 109–200	H.R. 6	Energy Policy Act of 2005—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	7/27/2005	Hastings(WA)/McGovern
		Rule adopted voice vote	7/28/2005	
H. Res. 395, H. Rept. 109–201		Providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules.		
		Reported from Rules	7/27/2005	Putnam/Slaughter
		Laid on the table	6/29/2006	
H. Res. 396, H. Rept. 109–202	H.R. 2985	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	7/27/2005	Diaz-Balart/Matsui
		Rule adopted record vote 375–27, 24 Present	7/28/2005	
H. Res. 399, H. Rept. 109–212	H.R. 3	Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	7/28/2005	Capito/Slaughter
		Rule adopted unanimous consent	7/29/2005	
H. Res. 400, H. Rept. 109–213		Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.		
		Reported from Rules	7/28/2005	Capito/Slaughter
		Laid on the table	6/29/2006	
H. Res. 401, H. Rept. 109–214	H.R. 3514	To Provide an extension of highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund pending enactment of a law reauthorizing the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.		
		Reported from Rules	7/28/2005	Capito/Slaughter
		Laid on the table	6/29/2006	
H. Res. 426, H. Rept. 109–217	H. Res. 426	Providing for Consideration of Motions to Suspend the Rules.		
		Reported from Rules	9/7/2005	Diaz-Balart/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 221–193	9/8/2005	
		Rule adopted recorded vote 235–179	9/8/2005	
H. Res. 436, H. Rept. 109–219	H.R. 3132	Children's Safety Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	9/13/2005	Gingrey/Matsui
		Rule adopted voice vote	9/14/2005	
H. Res. 439, H. Rept. 109–221	H. Res. 437	A resolution to establish the Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina.		
		Reported from Rules	9/14/2005	Dreier/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 222–193	9/15/2005	
		Rule adopted record vote 221–193	9/15/2005	
H. Res. 440, H. Rept. 109–222	H.R. 889	Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	9/14/2005	Capito/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted voice vote	9/15/2005	
H. Res. 451, H. Rept. 109–227	H.R. 250	Manufacturing Technology Competitiveness Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	9/20/2005	Gingrey/McGovern

B. TABLE 2.—RESOLUTIONS REPORTED—Continued

Rule	Bill	Floor Action	Date	Managers
H. Res. 455, H. Rept. 109–229	H.R. 2123	Rule adopted record vote 222–198	9/21/2005	
		School Readiness Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	9/20/2005	Bishop/Hastings(FL)
H. Res. 462, H. Rept. 109–236	H.R. 3402	Rule adopted record vote 221–189	9/22/2005	
		Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	9/27/2005	Gingrey/Hastings(FL)
H. Res. 468, H. Rept. 109–238	H. Res. 468	Rule adopted record vote 330–89	9/28/2005	
		Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.		
		Reported from Rules	11/28/2005	Sessions/Hastings(FL)
H. Res. 469, H. Rept. 109–239	H. J. Res. 68	Laid on the table	6/29/2006	
		Making Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2006, and for other purposes.		
		Reported from Rules	9/28/2005	Putnam/Matsui
H. Res. 470, H. Rept. 109–240	H.R. 3824	Rule adopted voice vote	9/29/2005	
		Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	9/28/2005	Hastings(WA)/McGovern
H. Res. 474, H. Rept. 109–242	H.R. 2360	Rule adopted record vote 252–171	9/29/2005	
		Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	9/29/2005	Sessions/McGovern
		Rule adopted voice vote	10/6/2005	
H. Res. 481, H. Rept. 109–245	H.R. 3893	Gasoline for America's Security Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	10/6/2005	Diaz-Balart/Slaughter
		Rule adopted record vote 216–201	10/7/2005	
H. Res. 493, H. Rept. 109–248	S. 397	Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act.		
		Reported from Rules	10/17/2005	Gingrey/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted voice vote	10/18/2005	
H. Res. 494, H. Rept. 109–249	H.R. 554	Personal Responsibility in Food Consumption Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	10/17/2005	Gingrey/Matsui
		Rule adopted record vote 310–114	10/18/2005	
H. Res. 508, H. Rept. 109–253	H.R. 420	Lawsuit Abuse Reduction Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	10/25/2005	Gingrey/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted voice vote	10/27/2005	
H. Res. 509, H. Rept. 109–254	H.R. 1461	Federal Housing Finance Reform Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	10/25/2005	Sessions/McGovern
		Rule adopted record vote 220–196	10/26/2005	

H. Res. 520, H. Rept. 109–257	H.R. 2744	Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	10/27/2005	Putnam/McGovern
		Rule adopted voice vote	10/28/2005	
H. Res. 527, H. Rept. 109–266	H.R. 4128	Private Property Rights Protection Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	11/2/2005	Gingrey/McGovern
		Rule adopted record vote 401–11	11/3/2005	
H. Res. 532, H. Rept. 109–270	H.R. 3057	Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	11/3/2005	Diaz-Balart/Slaughter
		Rule adopted voice vote	11/4/2005	
H. Res. 538, H. Rept. 109–277	H.R. 2862	Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	11/8/2005	Gingrey/Slaughter
		Rule adopted record vote 410–0	11/9/2005	
H. Res. 539, H. Rept. 109–278	H.R. 2419	Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	11/8/2005	Hastings(WA)/Matsui
		Rule adopted record vote 412–2	11/9/2005	
H. Res. 540, H. Rept. 109–279	H.R. 1751	Secure Access to Justice and Court Protection Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	11/8/2005	Gingrey/Matsui
		Rule adopted record vote 412–0	11/9/2005	
H. Res. 542, H. Rept. 109–281	H.R. 4241	Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	11/9/2005	Putnam/Slaughter
		Laid on the table	11/17/2005	
H. Res. 553, H. Rept. 109–295	H.R. 1065	United States Boxing Commission Act.		
		Reported from Rules	11/15/2005	Diaz-Balart/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted record vote 366–56	11/16/2005	
H. Res. 558, H. Rept. 109–301	H.J. Res. 72	Making Continuing Appropriations for the fiscal year 2006, and for other purposes.		
		Reported from Rules	11/16/2005	Putnam/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted record vote 407–21	11/17/2005	
H. Res. 559, H. Rept. 109–302	H.R. 3010	Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	11/16/2005	Capito/Matsui
		Rule adopted record vote 244–185	11/17/2005	
H. Res. 560, H. Rept. 109–303	H.R. 4241	Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	11/16/2005	Putnam/Slaughter
		Amendment agreed to voice vote	11/17/2005	
		Rule adopted voice vote	11/17/2005	
H. Res. 563, H. Rept. 109–306	H. Res. 563	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.		

B. TABLE 2.—RESOLUTIONS REPORTED—Continued

Rule	Bill	Floor Action	Date	Managers
		Reported from Rules	11/17/2005	Gingrey/McGovern
		Amendment agreed to voice vote	11/18/2005	
H. Res. 564, H. Rept. 109–308	H.R. 2528	Rule adopted record vote 211–204	11/18/2005	
		Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	11/17/2005	Gingrey/McGovern
H. Res. 565, H. Rept. 109–309	H.R. 3058	Rule adopted voice vote	11/18/2005	
		Departments of Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	11/17/2005	Diaz-Balart/Matsui
H. Res. 572, H. Rept. 109–312	H. Res. 571	Rule adopted voice vote	11/18/2005	
		Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the deployment of United States forces in Iraq be terminated immediately.		
	H. Con. Res. 308	Directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a technical correction in the enrollment of H.R. 3058.		
		Reported from Rules	11/18/2005	Gingrey/Slaughter
H. Res. 583, H. Rept. 109–328	H.R. 4340	Rule adopted record vote 210–202	11/18/2005	
		United States-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act.		
		Reported from Rules	12/6/2005	Hastings(WA)/Hastings(FL)
H. Res. 588, H. Rept. 109–330	H.R. 4297	Rule adopted voice vote	12/7/2005	
		Tax Relief Extension Reconciliation Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	12/7/2005	Putnam/Slaughter
H. Res. 595, H. Rept. 109–343	H.R. 3199	Rule adopted voice vote	12/8/2005	
		USA Patriot Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	12/13/2005	Gingrey/McGovern
H. Res. 596, H. Rept. 109–344	H.R. 3010	Rule adopted voice vote	12/14/2005	
		Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	12/13/2005	Capito/Matsui
H. Res. 602, H. Rept. 109–346	H.R. 2830	Rule adopted voice vote	12/14/2005	
		Pension Protection Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	12/14/2005	Hastings(WA)/McGovern
H. Res. 610, H. Rept. 109–347	H.R. 4437	Rule adopted record vote 226–199	12/15/2005	
		Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005 (1st Rule).		
		Reported from Rules	12/14/2005	Gingrey/Hastings(FL)

H. Res. 619, H. Rept. 109–348	H. Res. 612	Rule adopted record vote 220–206	12/15/2005	
		Expressing the Commitment of the House of Representatives to Achieving Victory in Iraq.		
		Reported from Rules	12/15/2005	Dreier/McGovern
		Previous question agreed to 221–200	12/16/2005	
		Rule adopted record vote 217–202	12/16/2005	
H. Res. 620, H. Rept. 109–349		Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.		
		Reported from Rules	12/15/2005	Putnam/Matsui
		Laid on the table	6/29/2006	
H. Res. 621, H. Rept. 109–350	H.R. 4437	Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005 (2nd Rule).		
		Reported from Rules	12/15/2005	Gingrey/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted record vote 216–203	12/16/2005	
H. Res. 623, H. Rept. 109–355		Providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules.		
		Reported from Rules	12/16/2005	Sessions/Hastings(FL)
		Amendment agreed to voice vote	12/17/2005	
		Rule adopted record vote 213–190	12/17/2005	
H. Res. 631, H. Rept. 109–357		Providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules.		
		Reported from Rules	12/17/2005	Sessions/McGovern
		Amendment agreed to voice vote	12/18/2005	
		Rule adopted voice vote	12/18/2005	
H. Res. 632, H. Rept. 109–358		Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.		
		Reported from Rules	12/17/2005	Putnam/Matsui
		Rule adopted voice vote	12/18/2005	
H. Res. 639, H. Rept. 109–361	H.R. 2863	Department of Defense Appropriations, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT..		
		Reported from Rules	12/18/2005	Cole/Slaughter
		Rule adopted record vote 214–201	12/19/2005	
H. Res. 640, H. Rept. 109–363	S. 1932	Deficit Control Act of 2005—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	12/18/2005	Putnam/Slaughter
		Rule adopted voice vote	12/19/2005	
H. Res. 653, H. Rept. 109–366		Relating to the consideration of the bill S. 1932—Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	1/31/2006	Putnam/Slaughter
		Motion to consider agreed to 226–201	2/1/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 216–214	2/1/2006	
H. Res. 654, H. Rept. 109–367		Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.		
		Reported from Rules	1/31/2006	Capito/McGovern
		Laid on the table	9/28/2006	
H. Res. 702, H. Rept. 109–381	H.R. 4167	National Uniformity for Food Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	3/1/2006	Gingrey/Matsui

B. TABLE 2.—RESOLUTIONS REPORTED—Continued

Rule	Bill	Floor Action	Date	Managers
H. Res. 710, H. Rept. 109–386	H.R. 4167	Previous question agreed to 216–198	3/2/2006	Gingrey/Slaughter
		Rule adopted voice vote	3/2/2006	
		National Uniformity in Food Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	3/7/2006	
H. Res. 713, H. Rept. 109–387	H.R. 2829	Previous question agreed to 223–198	3/8/2006	Sessions/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted voice vote	3/8/2006	
		Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	3/8/2006	
H. Res. 725, H. Rept. 109–391	H.R. 4939	Previous question agreed to 223–195	3/9/2006	Cole/Slaughter
		Rule adopted voice vote	3/9/2006	
		Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	3/14/2006	
H. Res. 741, H. Rept. 109–399	H.R. 609	Previous question agreed to 224–192	3/14/2006	Bishop/Matsui
		Rule adopted record vote 218–200	3/15/2006	
		College Access and Opportunity Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	03/28/2006	
H. Res. 742, H. Rept. 109–401	H.R. 609	Rule adopted record vote 225–198	03/29/2006	Bishop/Matsui
		College Access and Opportunity Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	03/29/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 224–188	03/30/2006	
H. Res. 755, H. Rept. 109–404	H.R. 513	527 Reform Act of 2005.		Dreier/Hastings(FL)
		Reported from Rules	4/4/2006	
		Amendment agreed to	4/5/2006	
		Previous question agreed to 226–198	4/5/2006	
H. Res. 766, H. Rept. 109–405	H. Con. Res. 376	Rule adopted record vote 223–199	4/5/2006	Putnam/McGovern
		Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2007 (1st rule).		
		Reported from Rules	4/5/2006	
		Previous question agreed to 226–199	4/6/2006	
H. Res. 767, H. Rept. 109–406		Rule adopted record vote 225–196	4/6/2006	Putnam/McGovern
		Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.		
		Reported from Rules	4/5/2006	
		Laid on the table	9/28/2006	
H. Res. 774, H. Rept. 109–438	H.R. 5020	Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007.		Putnam/McGovern
		Reported from Rules	4/25/2006	

		Previous question agreed to 228–194	4/26/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 227–198	4/26/2006	
H. Res. 783, H. Rept. 109–441	H.R. 4975	Lobbying Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	4/26/2006	Dreier/Slaughter
		Rule adopted record vote 216–207	4/27/2006	
H. Res. 789, H. Rept. 109–450	H.R. 4954	Security and Accountability For Every (SAFE) Port Act..		
		Reported from Rules	5/2/2006	Sessions/Hastings(FL)
		Previous question agreed to 226–200	5/3/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 230–196	5/3/2006	
H. Res. 805, H. Rept. 109–458	H.R. 4297	The Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	5/9/2006	Hastings(WA)/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted record vote 228–194	5/10/2006	
H. Res. 806, H. Rept. 109–459	H.R. 5122	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007.		
		Reported from Rules	05/09/2006	Cole/Matsui
		Rule adopted record vote 351–70	05/10/2006	
H. Res. 810, H. Rept. 109–460		Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Rules Committee.		
		Reported from Rules	5/10/2006	Putnam/McGovern
		Laid on the table	12/7/2006	
H. Res. 811, H. Rept. 109–461	H.R. 5122	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007—2nd Rule.		
		Reported from Rules	5/10/2006	Cole/Slaughter
		Previous question agree to 223–192	5/11/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 226–195	5/11/2006	
H. Res. 815, H. Rept. 109–466		Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Rules Committee.		
		Reported from Rules	5/16/2006	Putnam/McGovern
		Rule adopted record vote 227–195	5/17/2006	
H. Res. 816, H. Rept. 109–467	H.R. 4200	Forest Emergency Recovery and Research Act.		
		Reported from Rules	5/16/2006	Bishop/Matsui
		Rule adopted voice vote	5/17/2006	
H. Res. 817, H. Rept. 109–468	H. Con. Res. 376	Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2007—2nd Rule.		
		Reported from Rules	5/17/2006	Putnam/McGovern
		Previous question agreed to 224–193	5/17/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 226–193	5/17/2006	
H. Res. 818, H. Rept. 109–469	H.R. 5386	Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2007.		
		Reported from Rules	5/17/2006	Bishop/Hastings(FL)
		Previous question agreed to 218–191	5/18/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 218–192	5/18/2006	
H. Res. 821, H. Rept. 109–472	H.R. 5385	Military Construction, Military Quality of Life and Veteran's Affairs Appropriation Act, 2007.		
		Reported from Rules	5/18/2006	Gingrey/Matsui

B. TABLE 2.—RESOLUTIONS REPORTED—Continued

Rule	Bill	Floor Action	Date	Managers
H. Res. 830, H. Rept. 109–477	H.R. 5384	Previous question agreed to 211–186	5/19/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 216–187	5/19/2006	
		Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2007.		
H. Res. 832, H. Rept. 109–479	H.R. 5427	Reported from Rules	5/22/2006	Hastings(WA)/McGovern
		Previous question agreed to 213–194	5/23/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 214–192, 1 Present	5/23/2006	
		Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2007.		
H. Res. 835, H. Rept. 109–480	H.R. 5429	Reported from Rules	5/23/2006	Hastings(WA)/
		Previous question agreed to 224–190	5/24/2006	Matsui
		Rule adopted record vote 254–165	5/24/2006	
		American-Made Energy and Good Jobs Act.		
H. Res. 836, H. Rept. 109–481	H.R. 5441	Reported from Rules	5/24/2006	Bishop/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted record vote 234–184	5/25/2006	
		Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007.		
H. Res. 842, H. Rept. 109–482	H.R. 5254	Reported from Rules	5/24/2006	Sessions/Slaughter
		Rule adopted voice vote	5/25/2006	
		Refinery Permit Process Scheduling Act.		
H. Res. 849, H. Rept. 109–487	H.R. 5521	Reported from Rules	5/25/2006	Diaz-Balart/Matsui
		Previous question agreed to 220–192	6/7/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 221–192	6/7/2006	
		Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2007.		
H. Res. 850, H. Rept. 109–491	H.R. 5252	Reported from Rules	6/6/2006	Bishop/McGovern
		Rule adopted voice vote	6/8/2006	
		Communications Opportunity, Promotion, and Enhancement Act of 2006.		
H. Res. 851, H. Rept. 109–492	H.R. 5522	Reported from Rules	6/7/2006	Diaz-Balart/Slaughter
		Rule adopted record vote 262–151	6/8/2006	
		Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2007.		
H. Res. 857, H. Rept. 109–496	H.R. 4939	Reported from Rules	6/7/2006	Diaz-Balart/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted voice vote	6/8/2006	
		Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, The Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
		Reported from Rules	6/9/2006	Cole/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 204–165	6/12/2006	
		Rule adopted voice vote	6/12/2006	

H. Res. 862, H. Rept. 109–498 .....	.....	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Rules Committee.		
		Reported from Rules	6/12/2006	Diaz-Balart/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted record vote 221–194	6/13/2006	
H. Res. 865, H. Rept. 109–501	H.R. 5576	Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia and Independent agencies Appropriations Act, 2007.		
		Reported from Rules	6/13/2006	Diaz-Balart/Hastings(FL)
		Previous question agreed to 249–167	6/13/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 221–194	6/13/2006	
H. Res. 868, H. Rept. 109–502	H. Res. 861	Declaring that the United States will complete the mission in Iraq and prevail in the Global War on Terror, the struggle to protect freedom from the terrorist adversary.		
		Reported from Rules	6/14/2006	Cole/McGovern
		Rule adopted record vote 222–194	6/15/2006	
H. Res. 877, H. Rept. 109–507	H.R. 5631	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2007.		
		Reported from Rules	6/19/2006	Cole/Matsui
		Rule adopted record vote 400–18	6/20/2006	
H. Res. 878, H. Rept. 109–516	H.R. 9	Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006 (1st Rule).		
		Reported from Rules	6/20/2006	Diaz-Balart/Hastings(FL)
		Rule laid upon the table	6/27/2006	
H. Res. 885, H. Rept. 109–517	H.R. 5638	Permanent Estate Tax Relief Act of 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	6/21/2006	Hastings(WA)/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 226–194	6/22/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 228–194	6/22/2006	
H. Res. 886, H. Rept. 109–518	H.R. 4890	Legislative Line Item Veto Act of 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	6/21/2006	Putnam/Hastings(FL)
		Previous question agreed to 227–196	6/22/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 228–196	6/22/2006	
H. Res. 890, H. Rept. 109–529	H.R. 5672	Science, State, Justice, Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2007.		
		Reported from Rules	6/26/2006	Gingrey/Slaughter
		Rule adopted record vote 224–188	6/27/2006	
H. Res. 891, H. Rept. 109–530	H.R. 4973	Flood Insurance Reform and Modernization Act of 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	6/26/2006	Sessions/Matsui
		Rule adopted voice vote	6/27/2006	
H. Res. 896, H. Rept. 109–539	H. Res. 895	Supporting intelligence and law enforcement programs to track terrorists and terrorist finances conducted consistent with Federal law and with appropriate Congressional consultation and specifically condemning the disclosure and publication of classified information that impairs the international fight against terrorism and needlessly exposes Americans to the threat of further terror attacks by revealing a crucial method by which terrorists are traced through their finances.		

B. TABLE 2.—RESOLUTIONS REPORTED—Continued

Rule	Bill	Floor Action	Date	Managers
H. Res. 897, H. Rept. 109–540	H.R. 4761	Reported from Rules	6/28/2006	Sessions/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 222–193	6/29/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 220–195	6/29/2006	
H. Res. 897, H. Rept. 109–540	H.R. 4761	Deep Ocean Energy Resources Act of 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	6/28/2006	Capito/Hastings(FL)
		Previous question agreed to 224–193	6/29/2006	
H. Res. 906, H. Rept. 109–550	H.R. 2990	Rule adopted voice vote	6/29/2006	
		Credit Rating Agency Duopoly Relief Act of 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	7/10/2006	Capito/Matsui
H. Res. 906, H. Rept. 109–550	H.R. 2990	Previous question agreed to 223–197	7/12/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 308–113	7/12/2006	
H. Res. 907, H. Rept. 109–551	H.R. 4411	Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	7/10/2006	Gingrey/McGovern
		Previous question agreed to 214–189	7/11/2006	
H. Res. 910, H. Rept. 109–554	H.R. 9	Rule adopted voice vote	7/11/2006	
		Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006 (2nd Rule).		
		Reported from Rules	7/12/2006	Diaz-Balart/Hastings(FL)
H. Res. 918, H. Rept. 109–573	H. J. Res. 88	Rule adopted voice vote	7/13/2006	
		Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to marriage.		
		Reported from Rules	7/17/2006	Gingrey/McGovern
H. Res. 920, H. Rept. 109–577	H.R. 2389	Rule adopted voice vote	7/18/2006	
		Pledge Protection Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	7/18/2006	Gingrey/Hastings(FL)
H. Res. 924, H. Rept. 109–578	S. 2754	Previous question agreed to 224–200	7/19/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 257–168	7/19/2006	
		Alternative Pluripotent Stem Cell Therapies Enhancement Act.		
H. Res. 925, H. Rept. 109–579	H.R. 5684	Reported from Rules	7/18/2006	Gingrey/Slaughter
		Laid on the table	7/27/2006	
		United States-Oman Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act.		
H. Res. 925, H. Rept. 109–579	H.R. 5684	Reported from Rules	7/19/2006	Hastings(WA)/Matsui
		Previous question agreed to 227–196	7/20/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 237–187	7/20/2006	
H. Res. 939, H. Rept. 109–595	H.R. 1956	Business Activity Tax Simplification Act of 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	7/24/2006	Gingrey/McGovern
		Laid on the table	12/7/2006	

H. Res. 946, H. Rept. 109–598	S. 250	Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Improvement Act of 2006. Reported from Rules	7/25/2006	Bishop/McGovern
		Rule adopted voice vote	7/27/2006	
H. Res. 947, H. Rept. 109–599	H.R. 5682	Henry J. Hyde United States and India Nuclear Cooperation Promotion Act of 2006. Reported from Rules	7/25/2006	Bishop/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted record vote 311–112	7/26/2006	
H. Res. 951, H. Rept. 109–602 .....	.....	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Rules Committee. Reported from Rules	7/26/2006	Bishop/Slaughter
		Laid on the table	12/7/2006	
H. Res. 952, H. Rept. 109–603	H.R. 4157	Health Information Technology Promotion Act of 2006. Reported from Rules	7/26/2006	Diaz-Balart/Matsui
		Previous question agreed to 223–193	7/27/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 224–188	7/27/2006	
H. Res. 958, H. Rept. 109–606 .....	.....	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Rules Committee. Reported from Rules	7/27/2006	Hastings(WA)/Slaughter
		Rule adopted record vote 217–192	7/28/2006	
H. Res. 966, H. Rept. 109–613	H.R. 5970 H.R. 4	Estate Tax and Extension of Tax Relief Act of 2006. Pension Protection Act of 2006.. Reported from Rules	7/28/2006	Hastings(WA)/McGovern
		Rule adopted record vote 217–194	7/28/2006	
H. Res. 981, H. Rept. 109–642	H.R. 503	To Amend the Horse Protection Act to prohibit the shipping, transporting, moving, delivering, receiving, possessing, purchasing, selling, or donation of horses and other equines to be slaughtered for human consumption, and for other purposes. Reported from Rules	9/06/2006	Diaz-Balart/Matsui
		Rule adopted record vote 351–40	9/07/2006	
H. Res. 996, H. Rept. 109–646	H. Res. 994	Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the fifth anniversary of the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001. Reported from Rules	9/12/2006	Sessions/McGovern
		Previous question agreed to 223–191	9/13/2006	
		Rule adopted voice vote	9/13/2006	
H. Res. 997, H. Rept. 109–647	H.R. 2965	Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act of 2006. Reported from Rules	9/12/2006	Gingrey/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted voice vote	9/13/2006	
H. Res. 1002, H. Rept. 109–653	H.R. 6061	Secure Fence Act of 2006. Reported from Rules	9/13/2006	Sessions/Hastings(FL)
		Previous question agreed to 224–190	9/14/2006	
		Rule adopted voice vote	9/14/2006	
H. Res. 1003, H. Rept. 109–654	H. Res. 1000	Providing for Earmark Reform in the House of Representatives.		

B. TABLE 2.—RESOLUTIONS REPORTED—Continued

Rule	Bill	Floor Action	Date	Managers
H. Res. 1015, H. Rept. 109–670	H.R. 4844	Reported from Rules	9/13/2006	Dreier/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 218–194	9/14/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 245–171	9/14/2006	
		Federal Election Integrity Act of 2006.		
H. Res. 1018, H. Rept. 109–671	H.R. 6094	Reported from Rules	9/19/2006	Capito/Hastings(FL)
		Previous question agreed to 222–194	9/20/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 223–196	9/20/2006	
		Community Protection Act of 2006.		
H. Res. 1037, H. Rept. 109–677	H.R. 6095	Immigration Law Enforcement Act of 2006..		
		H.R. 4830		
		Border Tunnel Prevention Act of 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	9/20/2006	Gingrey/McGovern
H. Res. 1038, H. Rept. 109–678	H.R. 5631	Previous question agreed to 225–195	9/21/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 227–195	9/21/2006	
		Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2007—CONFERENCE REPORT		
		Reported from Rules	9/25/2006	Cole/Matsui
H. Res. 1039, H. Rept. 109–679	H.R. 2679	Rule adopted voice vote	9/26/2006	
		Veteran's Memorials, Boy Scouts, Public Seals, and other Public Expressions of Religion Act of 2005.		
		Reported from Rules	9/25/2006	Gingrey/McGovern
		Rule adopted record vote 229–177	9/26/2006	
H. Res. 1042, H. Rept. 109–688	H.R. 6166	Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act.		
		Reported from Rules	9/25/2006	Gingrey/McGovern
		Rule adopted record vote 249–157	9/26/2006	
		Military Commissions Act of 2006.		
H. Res. 1045, H. Rept. 109–690 .....	.....	Reported from Rules	9/26/2006	Cole/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 225–191	9/27/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 222–194	9/27/2006	
		Providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules.		
H. Res. 1046, H. Rept. 109–691 .....	.....	Reported from Rules	9/27/2006	Hastings(WA)/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 223–196	9/28/2006	
		Rule adopted voice vote	9/28/2006	
		Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee.		
.....	.....	Reported from Rules	9/27/2006	Putnam/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 223–197	9/28/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 227–191	9/28/2006	

H. Res. 1047, H. Rept. 109–692	H.R. 4772	Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2006. Reported from Rules	9/27/2006	Bishop/McGovern
		Laid on the table	12/27/2006	
H. Res. 1052, H. Rept. 109–696	H.R. 5825	Electronic Surveillance Modernization Act. Reported from Rules	9/28/2006	Putnam/Hastings(FL)
		Previous question agreed to 225–197	9/28/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 220–199	9/28/2006	
H. Res. 1053, H. Rept. 109–700		Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee. Reported from Rules	9/28/2006	Cole/McGovern
		Previous question agreed to 215–197	9/29/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 227–193	9/29/2006	
H. Res. 1054, H. Rept. 109–701	H.R. 5441	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007—CONFERENCE REPORT.		
	S. 3930	Military Commissions Act of 2006.		
	H.R. 4772	Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2006. Reported from Rules	9/28/2006	Sessions/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 221–186	9/29/2006	
		Rule adopted record vote 218–188	9/29/2006	
H. Res. 1062, H. Rept. 109–703	H.R. 5122	National Defense Authorization Act, 2007—CONFERENCE REPORT. Reported from Rules	9/29/2006	Cole/Matsui
		Rule adopted voice vote	9/29/2006	
H. Res. 1092, H. Rept. 109–718	H.R. 6346	To extend certain trade preference programs, to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Vietnam, to modify temporarily certain rates of duty and make other technical amendments to the trade laws, and for other purposes. Reported from Rules	12/5/2006	Dreier/Hastings(FL)
H. Res. 1093, H. Rept. 109–719		Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules. Committee on Rules. Reported from Rules	12/5/2006	Hastings(WA)/McGovern
H. Res. 1096, H. Rept. 109–720		Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee, providing for the consideration of motions to suspend the rules, and for other purposes. Reported from Rules	12/6/2006	Capito/McGovern
		Rule adopted record vote 212–190	12/7/2006	
H. Res. 1099, H. Rept. 109–722		To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the Tax Court may review claims for equitable innocent spouse relief and to suspend the running on the period of limitations while such claims are pending. Reported from Rules	12/7/2006	Gingrey/McGovern
		Rule adopted record vote 247–164	12/8/2006	

B. TABLE 2.—RESOLUTIONS REPORTED—Continued

Rule	Bill	Floor Action	Date	Managers
H. Res. 1100, H. Rept. 109–723	H.R. 6406	To modify temporarily certain rates of duty and make other technical amendments to the trade laws, to extend certain trade preference programs, and for other purposes.		
		Reported from Rules	12/7/2006	Dreier/Hastings
		Rule adopted record vote 207–193	12/8/2006	
H. Res. 1101, H. Rept. 109–724	H.R. 5682	Henry J. Hyde United States and India Nuclear Cooperation Promotion Act of 2006.		
		Reported from Rules	12/7/2006	Bishop/Hastings(FL)
		Rule adopted record vote 355–55	12/8/2006	
H. Res. 1102, H. Rept. 109–725 .....	.....	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to the same day consideration of certain resolutions reported by the Rules Committee, providing for the consideration of motions to suspend the rules, and for other purposes.		
		Reported from Rules	12/7/2006	Capito/Matsui
		Rule adopted voice vote	12/8/2006	
H. Res. 1105, H. Rept. 109–727	H.J. Res. 102	Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2007, and for other purposes.		
		Reported from Rules	12/8/2006	Putnam/Slaughter
		Rule adopted voice vote	12/8/2006	

C. TABLE 3.—RESOLUTIONS DISCHARGED

No resolutions were discharged from the Committee in the 109th Congress.

D. TABLE 4.—RESOLUTIONS LAID ON THE TABLE

H. Res. 162	H.R. 1334	Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1334) to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the removal to Federal court of certain State court cases involving the rights of incapacitated persons, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 163 .....	.....	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.
H. Res. 181 .....	.....	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.
H. Res. 182	S. 686	Providing for consideration of the bill (S. 686) for the relief of the parents of Theresa Marie Schiavo.
H. Res. 393	H.R. 3	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.
H. Res. 395 .....	.....	Providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules.
H. Res. 400 .....	.....	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.
H. Res. 401	H.R. 3514	Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3514) to provide an extension of highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund pending enactment of a law reauthorizing the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.
H. Res. 468 .....	.....	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.
H. Res. 542	H.R. 4241	Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4241) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 201(a) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.
H. Res. 620 .....	.....	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.
H. Res. 654 .....	.....	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.
H. Res. 767	H. Con. Res. 376	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.
H. Res. 810 .....	.....	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.
H. Res. 878	H.R. 9	Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 9) to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
H. Res. 924	S. 2754	Providing for consideration of the bill (S. 2754) to derive human pluripotent stem cell lines using techniques that do not knowingly harm embryos.
H. Res. 939	H.R. 1956	Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1956) to regulate certain State taxation of interstate commerce, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 951 .....	.....	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.
H. Res. 1047	H.R. 4772	Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4772) to simplify and expedite access to the Federal courts for injured parties whose rights and privileges under the United States Constitution have been deprived by final actions of Federal agencies or other government officials or entities acting under color of State law, and for other purposes.

E. TABLE 5.—RESOLUTIONS AMENDED

H. Res. 125	H.R. 841	Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 841) to require States to hold special elections to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives not later than 45 days after the vacancy is announced by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in extraordinary circumstances, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 151	H.R. 1268	Providing for consideration of H.R. 1268, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005.
H. Res. 278	H.R. 2360	Providing for consideration of H.R. 2360, Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2006.
H. Res. 365	H.R. 2601	Providing for consideration of H.R. 2601, Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007.
H. Res. 560	H.R. 4241	Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4241) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 201(a) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.
H. Res. 563 .....	.....	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.
H. Res. 619	H. Res. 612	Providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 612) expressing the commitment of the House of Representatives to achieving victory in Iraq.
H. Res. 623	H.R. 4521	Providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules.
	H.R. 2520	
	H.R. 4568	
	H.R. 3402	
	H.R. 4579	
	H.R. 4525	
	S. 1281	
	S. 467	
H. Res. 631	H.R. 1185	Providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules.
	H. Res. 545	
	H. Con. Res. 284	
	H.R. 4501	
	S. 1988	
	H.R. 2329	
H. Res. 755	H.R. 513	Providing for consideration of H.R. 513, 527 Reform Act of 2005.

F. TABLE 6.—LIST OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION REFERRALS

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

H. Res. 25: Representative Maloney of New York, January 4, 2005. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish a standing committee on Homeland Security and a standing Committee on Intelligence and to allow the Committee on Appropriations to have 14 subcommittees (of which one is a subcommittee on Intelligence), and for other purposes.

H. Res. 116: Representative Leach of Iowa, February 16, 2005. A resolution creating a select committee to investigate the awarding and carrying out of contracts to conduct activities in Afghanistan and Iraq and to fight the war on terrorism.

H. Res. 121: Representative Cooper of Tennessee, February 17, 2005. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to strengthen the budget process.

H. Res. 123: Representative King of New York, February 17, 2005. A resolution establishing a Select Committee on POW and MIA Affairs.

H. Res. 131: Representative Mollohan of West Virginia, March 1, 2005. A resolution amending rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives with regard to the procedures of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

H. Res. 234: Representative Mollohan of West Virginia, April 26, 2006. A resolution providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 131) amending rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives with regard to the procedures of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

H. Res. 267: Representative Hooley of Oregon, May 5, 2005. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 376) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to negotiate fair prices for Medicare prescription drugs on behalf of Medicare beneficiaries.

H. Res. 270: Representative Marshall of Georgia, May 10, 2005. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 303) to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit certain additional retired members of the Armed Forces who have a service-connected disability to receive both disability compensation for the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability and either retired pay by reason of their years of military service or Combat-Related Special Compensation and to eliminate the phase-in period under current law with respect to such concurrent receipt.

H. Res. 271: Representative Edwards of Texas, May 11, 2005. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 808) to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the offset from surviving spouse annuities under the military Survivor Benefit Plan for amounts paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs as dependency and indemnity compensation.

H. Res. 284: Representative Baird of Washington, May 17, 2005. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to repeal the provisional quorum provision.

H. Res. 391: Representative Hastings of Washington, July 27, 2005. A resolution that there is hereby established a Task Force on Ocean Policy.

H. Res. 432: Representative Leach of Iowa, September 8, 2005. A resolution creating a select committee to investigate the awarding and carrying out of contracts to rebuild communities devastated by Hurricane Katrina.

H. Res. 435: Representative Tancredo of Colorado, September 8, 2005. A resolution providing for the establishment of a select committee to investigate and oversee the awarding and execution of contracts for relief and reconstruction activities in areas affected by hurricane Katrina.

H. Res. 437: Representative Dreier of California, September 14, 2005. A resolution to establish the Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina.

H. Res. 449: Representative Tierney of Massachusetts, September 15, 2005. A resolution to create a select committee to monitor and investigate the awarding and carrying out of contracts related to the relief and reconstruction efforts in response to Hurricane Katrina.

H. Res. 460: Representative Slaughter of New York, September 27, 2005. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R.

3764) to establish a National Independent Inquiry Commission on Disaster Preparedness and Response to examine and evaluate the Federal Government's response to Hurricane Katrina and assess its ability to respond to future large-scale disasters.

H. Res. 480: Representative Dreier of California, October 6, 2005. A resolution permitting individuals to be admitted to the Hall of the House in order to obtain footage of the House in session for inclusion in the orientation film to be shown to visitors at the Capitol Visitor Center.

H. Res. 516: Representative Melancon of Louisiana, October 26, 2005. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R.3763) to reinstate the application of the wage requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act to Federal contracts in areas affected by Hurricane Katrina.

H. Res. 524: Representative Brown of Ohio, October 28, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to impose limitations respecting certain legislation that affects the economy, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 537: Representative Waxman of California, November 7, 2006. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3838) to establish the Independent Commission to Prevent Fraud and Abuse in the Response to Hurricane Katrina, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 543: Representative Abercrombie of Hawaii, November 9, 2005. A resolution providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 55) requiring the President to develop and implement a plan for the withdrawal of United States Armed Forces from Iraq.

H. Res. 568: Representative Herseth of South Dakota, November 17, 2005. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3936) to protect consumers from price-gouging of gasoline and other fuels during energy emergencies, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 570: Representative Waxman of California, November 17, 2005. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3925) to provide that a Federal public safety position may not be held by any political appointee who does not meet certain minimum requirements.

H. Res. 584: Representative Boswell of Iowa, December 6, 2005. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 752) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to deliver a meaningful benefit and lower prescription drug prices under the Medicare Program.

H. Res. 585: Representative Herseth of South Dakota, December 6, 2005. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3861) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide extended and additional protection to Medicare beneficiaries who enroll for the Medicare prescription drug benefit during 2006.

H. Res. 589: Representative McCotter of Michigan, December 7, 2005. A resolution creating a select committee to oversee and, where necessary, investigate and maximize the necessarily significant appropriations expended to win the War on Terror, especially within the operational theaters of Afghanistan and Iraq.

H. Res. 599: Representative Gilchrest of Maryland, December 14, 2005. A resolution establishing the Task Force on Ocean Policy.

H. Res. 614: Representative Barrow of Georgia, December 15, 2005. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2429) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage.

H. Res. 616: Representative Lynch of Massachusetts, December 15, 2005. A resolution directing the Committee on Government Reform to hold hearings on intelligence relating to the rationale for the commencement of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

H. Res. 635: Representative Conyers of Michigan, December 18, 2005. A resolution creating a select committee to investigate the Administration's intent to go to war before Congressional authorization, manipulation of pre-war intelligence, encouraging and countenancing torture, retaliating against critics, and to make recommendations regarding grounds for possible impeachment.

H. Res. 646: Representative Jones of North Carolina, January 31, 2006. A resolution denying the entitlement to the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House to any former Member of the House who is a registered lobbyist.

H. Res. 647: Representative Jones of North Carolina, January 31, 2006. A resolution requiring the Clerk of the House of Representatives to post on the Internet for public review all travel disclosure reports submitted by Members, officers, and employees of the House.

H. Res. 648: Representative Dreier of California, January 31, 2006. A resolution to eliminate floor privileges and access to Member exercise facilities for registered lobbyists who are former Members or officers of the House.

H. Res. 659: Representative Obey of Wisconsin, January 31, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to protect the integrity of the institution.

H. Res. 662: Representative Price of Georgia, January 31, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that general appropriation bills contain a separate list of all earmarks in the accompanying report and the name of the sponsoring Member of each such earmark.

H. Res. 663: Representative Snyder of Arkansas, January 31, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit former Members and former officers of the House who are registered lobbyists from admission to the Hall of the House, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 666: Representative Goode of Virginia, February 1, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit privately-funded travel by any Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House.

H. Res. 674: Representative Lewis of Kentucky, February 14, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require parity and transparency in the earmark process.

H. Res. 676: Representative Poe of Texas, February 14, 2006. A resolution amending rule XXV of the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit Members, officers, and employees of the House from accepting gifts from registered lobbyists.

H. Res. 686: Representative Slaughter of New York, February 16, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House to restore transparency, accountability, and oversight, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 688: Representative Baird of Washington, February 16, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that legislation and conference reports be available on the Internet for 72 hours before consideration by the House, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 690: Representative Conaway of Texas, February 16, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to curtail the growth of Government programs.

H. Res. 701: Representative Chabot of Ohio, March 1, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit the consideration of conference reports on omnibus appropriation bills.

H. Res. 709: Representative Paul of Texas, March 2, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to ensure that Members have a reasonable amount of time to read legislation that will be voted upon.

H. Res. 728: Representative Flake of Arizona, March 15, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require preapproval of privately-funded travel and the inclusion of such travel information on the public website of the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 747: Representative Buyer of Indiana, March 30, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that all members of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and all members of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations have security clearances.

H. Res. 772: Representative Davis of Kentucky, April 25, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to provide regular ethics training for Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner.

H. Res. 814: Representative Costello of Illinois, May 12, 2005. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4755) to amend title 49, United States Code, to modify the mediation and implementation requirements of section 40122 regarding changes in the Federal Aviation Administration personnel management system, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 841: Representative Tanner of Tennessee, May 24, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require committees to hold hearings upon the issuance of certain reports from an Inspector General or the Comptroller General the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committees.

H. Res. 903: Representative Chocoma of Indiana, June 29, 2006. A resolution repealing rule XXVII of the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to the statutory limit on the public debt.

H. Res. 917: Representative Filner of California, July 17, 2006. A resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 23) to amend title 46, United States Code, and title II of the Social Security Act to provide benefits to certain individuals who served in the United States merchant marine (including the Army Transport Service and the Naval Transport Service) during World War II.

H. Res. 960: Representative Flake of Arizona, July 28, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to

limit gifts to Members, officers, and employees of the House from State and local governments.

H. Res. 975: Representative King of Iowa, July 28, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that rescission bills always be considered under open rules every year, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 987: Representative Doggett of Texas, September 7, 2006. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 147) to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the Government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions.

H. Res. 998: Representative Barrow of Georgia, September 12, 2006. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5099) to provide disaster assistance to agricultural producers for crop and livestock losses, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 1000: Representative Dreier of California, September 13, 2006. A resolution providing for earmarking reform in the House of Representatives.

H. Res. 1001: Representative Lewis of California, September 13, 2006. A resolution providing for earmarking reform in the House of Representatives.

H. Res. 1007: Representative Lowey of New York, September 13, 2006. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5147) to amend part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the income-related increase in part B premiums that was enacted as part of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003.

H. Res. 1008: Representative Moore of Kansas, September 13, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide for transparency of earmarks requests.

H. Res. 1060: Representative Conaway of Texas, September 29, 2006. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require the reduction of section 302(b) suballocations to reflect floor amendments to general appropriation bills.

HOUSE BILLS

H.R. 41: Representative Barrett of South Carolina, January 4, 2005. A bill to establish a commission on tax reform.

H.R. 75: Representative Davis of Virginia, January 4, 2005. A bill to require the Comptroller General to prepare statements for bills and resolutions reported by committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate on whether any new entities, programs, or functions authorized by the bills or resolutions are redundant with existing Federal entities, programs, or functions and could be more efficiently performed by an existing Federal entity, program, or function, and to require such statements to accompany reports on legislation.

H.R. 116: Representative Holt of New Jersey, January 4, 2005. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to preserve all budget surpluses until legislation is enacted significantly extending the solvency of the Social Security and Medicare trust funds.

H.R. 266: Representative Brown-Waite of Florida, January 6, 2005. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to protect Social Security beneficiaries against any reduction in benefits.

H.R. 440: Representative Kolbe of Arizona, February 17, 2005. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for individual security accounts funded by employee and employer Social Security payroll deductions, to extend the solvency of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 523: Representative Barrett of South Carolina, February 2, 2005. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to extend the discretionary spending limits through fiscal year 2010, to extend paygo for direct spending, and for other purposes.

H.R. 576: Representative Ney of Ohio, March 2, 2005. A bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to establish the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review.

H.R. 750: Representative Shaw of Florida, March 3, 2005. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to preserve and strengthen the Social Security program through the creation of personal Social Security guarantee accounts ensuring full benefits for all workers and their families, restoring long-term Social Security solvency, to make certain benefit improvements, and for other purposes.

H.R. 806: Representative Bilirakis of Florida, February 15, 2005. A bill to modify the provision of law which provides a permanent appropriation for the compensation of Members of Congress, and for other purposes.

H.R. 845: Representative Barrett of South Carolina, February 16, 2005. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to simplify annual concurrent resolutions on the budget and to budget for emergencies.

H.R. 903: Representative Cooper of Tennessee, February 17, 2005. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to extend the discretionary spending caps and the pay-as-you-go requirement, and for other purposes.

H.R. 918: Representative Flake of Arizona, March 14, 2005. A bill to contain the costs of the Medicare prescription drug program under part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 931: Representative Hayworth of Arizona, February 17, 2005. A bill to require Congress and the President to fulfill their constitutional duty to take personal responsibility for Federal laws.

H.R. 982: Representative Udall of Colorado, February 17, 2005. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for the expedited consideration of certain proposed rescissions of budget authority.

H.R. 1050: Representative Lee of California, March 24, 2005. A bill to establish a living wage, jobs for all policy for all peoples in the United States and its territories, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1170: Representative Levin of Michigan, March 8, 2005. A bill to authorize the extension of unconditional and permanent non-discriminatory treatment (permanent normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Ukraine, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1399: Representative Kaptur of Ohio, March 22, 2005. A bill to expand the number of individuals and families with health insurance coverage, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1629: Representative Davis of Virginia, April 14, 2005. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to provide the District of Columbia with autonomy over its budgets, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1642: Representative Flake of Arizona, April 14, 2005. A bill to prohibit Federal agencies from obligating funds for appropriations earmarks included only in Congressional reports, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1776: Representative Ryan of Wisconsin, April 21, 2005. A bill to reform Social Security by establishing a Personal Social Security Savings Program and to provide new limitations on the Federal Budget.

H.R. 2290: Representative Hensarling of Texas, May 11, 2005. A bill to reform Federal budget procedures, to impose spending safeguards, to combat waste, fraud, and abuse, to account for accurate Government agency costs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2339: Representative Cubin of Wyoming, May 12, 2005. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for Congressional oversight and approval of totalization agreements.

H.R. 2412: Representative Meehan of Massachusetts, May 17, 2005. A bill to provide more rigorous requirements with respect to ethics and lobbying.

H.R. 2470: Representative Tiahrt of Kansas, May 18, 2005. A bill to establish a commission to conduct a comprehensive review of Federal agencies and programs and to recommend the elimination or realignment of duplicative, wasteful, or outdated functions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2472: Representative Wexler of Florida, May 18, 2005. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a tax on the amount of wages in excess of the contribution and benefit base, to extend the pay-as-you-go requirement of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2664: Representative Dreier of California, May 26, 2005. A bill to provide a biennial budget for the United States Government.

H.R. 2842: Representative Flake of Arizona, June 9, 2005. A bill to require the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation to use dynamic economic modeling in addition to static economic modeling in the preparation of budgetary estimates of proposed changes in Federal revenue law.

H.R. 3073: Representative Lewis of Kentucky, June 27, 2005. A bill to allow Congress to reverse the judgments of the United States Supreme Court.

H.R. 3148: Representative Brown-Waite of Florida, June 30, 2006. A bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to establish the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee.

H.R. 3177: Representative Miller of California, June 30, 2005. A bill to prohibit registered lobbyists from making gifts to Members of Congress and to Congressional employees, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3276: Representative Porter of Nevada, July 14, 2005. A bill to provide for the establishment of Results Commissions to improve the results of executive branch agencies on behalf of the American people.

H.R. 3277: Representative Brady of Texas, July 14, 2005. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Sunset Commission to review and maximize the performance of all Federal agencies and programs.

H.R. 3913: Representative Kuhl of New York, September 27, 2005. A bill to provide for investment and protection of the Social Security surplus.

H.R. 3966: Representative Udall of Colorado, September 29, 2005. A bill to facilitate Presidential leadership and Congressional accountability regarding reduction of other spending to offset costs of responding to recent natural disasters.

H.R. 4210: Representative McKinney of Georgia, November 2, 2005. A bill to provide for the expeditious disclosure of records relevant to the life and death of Tupac Amaru Shakur.

H.R. 4254: Representative Cooper of Tennessee, November 8, 2005. A bill to establish a commission on corporate entitlement reform.

H.R. 4259: Representative Thompson of California, November 8, 2005. A bill to establish the Veterans' Right to Know Commission.

H.R. 4526: Representative Barrett of South Carolina, December 14, 2005. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to extend the discretionary spending limits through fiscal year 2011, to extend paygo for direct spending, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4542: Representative Oberstar of Minnesota, December 14, 2005. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to report to Congress concerning proposed changes to long-standing policies that prohibit foreign interests from exercising actual control over the economic, competitive, safety, and security decisions of United States airlines, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4575: Representative Shays of Connecticut, December 16, 2005. A bill to provide greater transparency with respect to lobbying activities, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4600: Representative Lee of California, December 16, 2005. A bill to require poverty impact statements for certain legislation.

H.R. 4631: Representative Jindal of Louisiana, December 17, 2005. A bill to establish the Gulf Deregulation Commission.

H.R. 4667: Representative Fitzpatrick of Pennsylvania, January 31, 2006. A bill to provide greater transparency with respect to lobbying activities, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4682: Representative Pelosi of California, February 1, 2006. A bill to provide more rigorous requirements with respect to disclosure and enforcement of ethics and lobbying laws and regulations, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4694: Representative Obey of Wisconsin, February 1, 2006. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for expenditure limitations and public financing for House of Representatives general elections, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4696: Representative Rogers of Michigan, February 1, 2006. A bill to make certain reforms in lobbying, ethics, and campaign finance laws, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4699: Representative Udall of Colorado, February 1, 2006. A bill to facilitate Presidential leadership and Congressional accountability regarding reduction of spending.

H.R. 4733: Representative Rangel of New York, February 8, 2006. A bill to establish the Office of the Congressional Trade Enforcer, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4799: Representative Shays of Connecticut, February 16, 2006. A bill to establish the Office of Public Integrity as an independent office within the legislative branch of the Government, to reduce the duties of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Ethics of the Senate, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4812: Representative Brown of Ohio, February 28, 2006. A bill to provide greater accountability in reviewing the national security considerations of free trade agreements.

H.R. 4889: Representative Gingrey of Georgia, March 7, 2006. A bill to grant the power to the President to reduce budget authority.

H.R. 4890: Representative Ryan of Wisconsin, March 7, 2006. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for the expedited consideration of certain proposed rescissions of budget authority.

H.R. 4920: Representative Castle of Delaware, March 9, 2006. A bill to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to reform the ethics process, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4926: Delegate Norton of the District of Columbia, March 9, 2006. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to eliminate Congressional review of newly-passed District laws.

H.R. 4948: Representative Blumenauer of Oregon, March 14, 2006. A bill to abolish the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct in the House of Representatives, establish an Independent Ethics Commission, and provide for the transfer of the duties and functions of the committee to the Commission.

H.R. 4964: Representative Flake of Arizona, March 15, 2006. A bill to prohibit Federal agencies from obligating funds for earmarks included only in Congressional reports, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4967: Representative King of Iowa, March 15, 2006. A bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 and the Rules of the House of Representatives to strengthen financial disclosures and to require precertification of privately-funded travel, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4968: Representative McKinney of Georgia, March 15, 2006. A bill to provide for the expeditious disclosure of records relevant to the life and death of Tupac Amaru Shakur.

H.R. 4974: Representative Hyde of Illinois, March 16, 2006. A bill to authorize the President to waive the application of certain requirements under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 with respect to India.

H.R. 4975: Representative Dreier of California, March 16, 2006. A bill to provide greater transparency with respect to lobbying activities, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4988: Representative Hefley of Colorado, March 16, 2006. A bill to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to strengthen the ethics process, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5017: Representative Shays of Connecticut, March 28, 2006. A bill to ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States.

H.R. 5430: Representative Berman of California, May 19, 2006. A bill to establish sound criteria for civilian nuclear cooperation with certain countries.

H.R. 5529: Representative English of Pennsylvania, June 6, 2006. A bill to amend United States trade laws to address more effectively import crises, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5552: Representative Wolf of Virginia, June 7, 2006. A bill to establish a commission to develop legislation designed to reform tax policy and entitlement benefit programs and ensure a sound fiscal future for the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5635: Representative Brown of Ohio, June 16, 2006. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to prohibit the import, export, and sale of goods made with sweatshop labor, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5667: Representative Spratt of South Carolina, June 21, 2006. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for the expedited consideration of certain proposed rescissions of discretionary budget authority, promote fiscal responsibility, reinstate Pay-As-You-Go rules, require responsible use of reconciliation procedures, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5677: Representative Shays of Connecticut, June 22, 2006. A bill to provide for ethics and lobbying reform.

H.R. 5682: Representative Hyde of Illinois, June 26, 2006. A bill to exempt from certain requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 a proposed nuclear agreement for cooperation with India.

H.R. 5766: Representative Tiahrt of Kansas, July 12, 2006. A bill to provide for the establishment of Federal Review Commissions to review and make recommendations on improving the operations, effectiveness, and efficiency of Federal programs and agencies, and to require a schedule for such reviews of all Federal agencies and programs.

H.R. 5788: Representative Cooper of Tennessee, July 13, 2006. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to increase awareness of accrual and long-term budgeting, and to express the sense of Congress that the Presidents' annual budget submissions should consider accrual and long-term budgeting.

H.R. 5847: Representative Hyde of Illinois, July 20, 2006. A bill to amend the Arms Export Control Act to strengthen the requirements for Congressional review of arms sales and exports under such Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5859: Representative McHenry of North Carolina, July 20, 2006. A bill to establish a commission to develop legislation designed to reform entitlement benefit programs and ensure a sound fiscal future for the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5864: Representative Baldwin of Wisconsin, July 24, 2006. A bill to provide for innovation in health care through State initiatives that expand coverage and access.

H.R. 5954: Representative Flake of Arizona, July 28, 2006. A bill to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to specify conditions under which the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives shall be required to exercise its authority to make classified information in its possession available to certain standing committees of the House, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5965: Representative Hoyer of Maryland, July 28, 2006. A bill to strengthen national security and promote energy independ-

ence by reducing the Nation's reliance on foreign oil, improving vehicle technology and efficiency, increasing the distribution of alternative fuels, bolstering rail infrastructure, and expanding access to public transit.

H.R. 6008: Representative McCollum of Minnesota, July 28, 2006. A bill to reduce and prevent the sale and use of fraudulent degrees in order to protect the integrity of valid higher education degrees that are used for Federal purposes.

H.R. 6024: Representative Whitfield of Kentucky, July 28, 2006. A bill to provide a biennial budget for the United States Government.

H.R. 6069: Representative Waxman of California, September 13, 2006. A bill to reform acquisition practices of the Federal Government.

H.R. 6076: Representative Rangel of New York, September 14, 2006. A bill to extend the generalized system of preferences program under the Trade Act of 1974, to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to extend certain trade preferences under the African Growth and Opportunity Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6176: Representative Neugebauer of Texas, September 26, 2006. A bill to establish requirements for the consideration of supplemental appropriation bills.

H.R. 6201: Representative Bilbray of California, September 27, 2006. A bill to provide a biennial budget for the United States Government and to reform earmarking in the Congress.

H.R. 6386: Representative Fortenberry, December 6, 2006. A bill to establish the Congressional-Executive Commission on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

H. Con. Res. 358: Representative Castle of Delaware, March 15, 2006. A concurrent resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Standing Rules of the Senate to require the full payment and disclosure of charter flights provided to Members of Congress.

H. Con. Res. 389: Representative Castle of Delaware, April 25, 2006. A concurrent resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Standing Rules of the Senate to require the full payment and disclosure of charter flights provided to Members of Congress.

H. Con. Res. 402: Representative Gerlach of Pennsylvania, May 17, 2006. A concurrent resolution requiring certain committees of Congress to review and evaluate the activities and progress of the Government of Iraq in securing and stabilizing Iraq.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

H.J. Res. 87: Representative Frank of Massachusetts, May 25, 2006. A joint resolution requiring the President to notify Congress if the President makes a determination at the time of signing a bill into law to ignore a duly enacted provision of such newly enacted law, establishing expedited procedures for the consideration of legislation in the House of Representatives in response to such a determination, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 89: Representative Frank of Massachusetts, June 16, 2006. A joint resolution requiring the President to notify Congress

if the President makes a determination to ignore a duly enacted provision of law, establishing expedited procedures for the consideration of legislation in the House of Representatives in response to such a determination, and for other purposes.

VIII. PUBLICATIONS

A. PRINTED PUBLICATIONS

1. Rules of the Committee on Rules. One Hundred Ninth Congress (2005–2006). Committee Print.
2. Rules Adopted by the Committees of the House of Representatives. One Hundred Ninth Congress (2005–2006). Committee Print.
3. Journal and History of Legislation, Interim Edition. One Hundred and Ninth Congress (March 24, 2006).
4. Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 4411—Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2006 (July 5, 2006).
5. Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 609—College Access and Opportunity Act of 2005 (March 22, 2006).
6. Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 4975—Lobbying Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (April 24, 2006).

B. ELECTRONIC PUBLICATIONS

1. A Comparative Study of International Multi-year Budgeting (July 27, 2005).
2. H. Rept. 109–220—Report to accompany H. Res. 437—to establish the Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina (September 14, 2005).
3. H. Res. 648—To eliminate floor privileges and access to Member exercise facilities for registered lobbyists who are Former Members or Officers of the House (January 31, 2006).
4. Lobbying Reform: Accountability Through Transparency (March 2, 2006).
5. Lobbying Reform: Reforming the Gift and Travel Rules (March 9, 2006).
6. H.R. 4890—Legislative Line Item Veto Act of 2006 (March 15, 2006).
7. Lobbying Reform: Lobbying Accountability and Transparency Act (March 30, 2006).
8. H. Res. 1000—Providing for earmarking reform in the House of Representatives—Original Jurisdiction Markup (September 13, 2006).