

118TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
118-99

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET
UNITED STATES SENATE
DURING THE
ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS
PURSUANT TO
PARAGRAPH 8(b) OF RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE



SEPTEMBER 20, 2023.—Ordered to be printed

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, March 1, 2023.

Hon. SONCERIA ANN BERRY,
Secretary, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SECRETARY: In accordance with rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the United States Senate, I am transmitting herewith a report on the activities of the Committee on the Budget of the United States Congress for the 117th Congress.

Sincerely,

SHELDON WHITEHOUSE,
Chairman.

Enclosure.

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118TH CONGRESS }
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{ REPORT
118-99

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE
BUDGET DURING THE 117TH CONGRESS

SEPTEMBER 20, 2023.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, from the Committee on the Budget,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[Pursuant to paragraph 8(b) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate]

This report reviews the legislative and oversight activities of the Committee on the Budget during the 117th Congress. These activities parallel the broad scope of responsibilities vested in the committee by the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, as amended, the Standing Rules of the Senate, and additional authorizing resolutions.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The Committee on the Budget conducted a thorough oversight and legislative program during the 117th Congress. A total of twenty (20) bills, seven (7) concurrent resolutions, one (1) resolution, four (4) nominations, and seven (7) official communications were referred to the Committee for consideration.

The Committee held a total of fifteen (15) public hearings during the 117th Congress. These hearings include ten (10) oversight hearings, two (2) legislative hearings, and three (3) nomination hearings.

The Chairman introduced one (1) funding resolution and two (2) concurrent resolutions on the budget. Each concurrent resolution was agreed to in identical form by the House and Senate, and each provided directives for budget reconciliation legislation ultimately signed into law by the President.

A total of four (4) nominations of three (3) individuals submitted by the President were referred to the Committee during the 117th Congress. Of the four nominations, three nominations of two unique individuals were favorably reported by the Committee. All three nominations favorably reported by the Committee were confirmed by the Senate. The remaining nomination referred to the

Committee was withdrawn from consideration by the nominee in March of 2021.

The Committee published twelve (12) hearing records, three (3) nomination records, and four (4) committee prints.

The two budget reconciliation bills signed into law covered a broad range of oversight, legislative, and executive matters, including COVID–19 pandemic relief, poverty alleviation, economic stimulus, renewable energy subsidization, prescription drug price reduction, and more. Discussion of this legislation appears in the Legislative Activities section beginning on page 11.

The Committee’s hearings covered issues such as income and wealth inequality, Medicare for All, Social Security expansion, Wall Street greed, and climate change. Discussion of these hearings appears in the Committee Hearings section beginning on page 13.

Further information about the Committee’s history, leadership, hearings, legislation, publications, and other matters is available at the official website, <http://budget.senate.gov>.

COMMITTEE LEADERSHIP

The Senate appointed Majority and Minority members of the Committee for the 117th Congress with the adoption of S. Res. 28¹ (Majority) and S. Res. 32² (Minority) on February 3, 2021. S. Res. 28 appointed Senator Bernard Sanders as Chairman of the Committee, and S. Res. 32 appointed Senator Lindsey O. Graham as Ranking Member.

COMMITTEE JURISDICTION AND DUTIES

OVERVIEW

The principal duties and functions of the Senate Committee on the Budget were set forth in the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.³ Over the years, the Committee’s duties and functions have been modified or supplemented through the enactment of amendments to the 1974 Act, the enactment of new laws, the inclusion of procedural features in annual budget resolutions, and changes in Senate rules and other authorities.⁴ These authorities are identified and discussed in more detail in sections I–V below.

RULE XXV

STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate establishes the jurisdiction and duties of the Committees of the Senate. Paragraph

¹S. Res. 28, 117th Cong. (2021), <https://www.congress.gov/117/bills/sres28/BILLS-117sres28ats.pdf>.

²S. Res. 32, 117th Cong. (2021), <https://www.congress.gov/117/bills/sres32/BILLS-117sres32ats.pdf>.

³See Pub. L. No. 93–344, § 102, 88 Stat. 297, 300–02 (1974), <https://www.congress.gov/93/statute/STATUTE-88/STATUTE-88-Pg297.pdf>.

⁴S. Doc. No. 109–24, at 167 (2006), <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CDOC-109sdoc24>.

1(e),⁵ pertaining to the rules of the Budget Committee, presently reads as follows:

* * * * *

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, and shall continue and have the power to act until their successors are appointed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise on matters within their respective jurisdictions:

* * * * *

(e)(1) Committee on the Budget, to which committee shall be referred all concurrent resolutions on the budget (as defined in section 3(a)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) and all other matters required to be referred to that committee under titles III and IV of that Act, and messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating thereto.

(2) Such committee shall have the duty—

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

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

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

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

AMENDED COMMITTEE JURISDICTION

S. RES. 445, §§ 101(d) & (e), 501, 108TH CONG. (2004)

During consideration of S. Res. 445, Senate Budget Committee Chairman Don Nickles and Ranking Democratic Member Kent Conrad offered amendment 4027, assigning exclusive jurisdiction over congressional budget process legislation to the Senate Budget Committee. In addition, amendment 4041 assigned shared jurisdiction with the Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee over nominations to the Office of Management and Budget.⁶ The Senate adopted these amendments on October 9, 2004. Section 101(d) and 101(e) of the resolution, which pertain to the Budget Committee, read as follows:⁷

* * * * *

SEC. 101(d) JURISDICTION OF BUDGET COMMITTEE.⁸—As provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee on the Budget shall have exclusive jurisdiction over measures affecting the congressional budget process, which include:

⁵S. Doc. No. 113–18, at 21 (2013), <https://www.rules.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/CDOC-113sdoc18.pdf>.

⁶S. Doc. No. 109–24, at 168 (2006), <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CDOC-109sdoc24>.

⁷S. Res. 445, 108th Cong., at 5–7 (2004) <https://www.congress.gov/108/bills/sres445/BILLS-108sres445ats.pdf>.

⁸S. Doc. No. 109–24, at 182–83 (2006), <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CDOC-109sdoc24>.

(1) the functions, duties, and powers of the Budget Committee;

(2) the functions, duties, and powers of the Congressional Budget Office;

(3) the process by which Congress annually establishes the appropriate levels of budget authority, outlays, revenues, deficits or surpluses, and public debt—including subdivisions thereof—and including the establishment of mandatory ceilings on spending and appropriations, a floor on revenues, timetables for congressional action on concurrent resolutions, on the reporting of authorization bills, and on the enactment of appropriation bills, and enforcement mechanisms for budgetary limits and timetables;

(4) the limiting of backdoor spending devices;

(5) the timetables for Presidential submission of appropriations and authorization requests;

(6) the definitions of what constitutes impoundment—such as “rescissions” and “deferrals”;

(7) the process and determination by which impoundments must be reported to and considered by Congress;

(8) the mechanisms to insure Executive compliance with the provisions of the Impoundment Control Act, title X—such as GAO review and lawsuits; and

(9) the provisions which affect the content or determination of amounts included in or excluded from the congressional budget or the calculation of such amounts, including the definition of terms provided by the Budget Act.

SEC. 101(e) OMB NOMINEES.—The Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs shall have joint jurisdiction over the nominations of persons nominated by the President to fill the positions of Director and Deputy Director for Budget within the Office of Management and Budget, and if one committee votes to order reported such a nomination, the other must report within 30 calendar days session, or be automatically discharged.

STANDING ORDER ON THE REFERRAL OF BUDGET PROCESS LEGISLATION

123 CONG. REC. 26709 (1977)

On August 4, 1977, the Senate by unanimous consent adopted a standing order on the joint referral of congressional budget process legislation to the Budget Committee and the Governmental Affairs Committee. In 2004 (as discussed above), the Senate adopted S. Res. 445, which, among other things, consolidated jurisdiction over legislation dealing with the congressional budget process under the Budget Committee.⁹ The adoption of S. Res. 445 effectively superseded the joint referral process established in the 1977 standing order.¹⁰ The 1977 standing order read as follows:

* * * * *

⁹S. Doc. No. 109–24, at 169 (2006), <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CDOC-109sdoc24>.

¹⁰S. Res. 445, 108th Cong. (2004), <https://www.congress.gov/108/bills/sres/445/BILLS-108sres445ats.pdf>.

[L]egislation affecting the congressional budget process, as described below, [shall] be referred jointly to the Committees on the Budget and on Governmental Affairs. If one committee acts to report a jointly-referred measure, the other must act within 30 calendar days of continuous possession, or be automati[c]ally discharged.

Legislative proposals affecting the congressional budget process to which this order applies are:

FIRST. The functions, duties, and powers of the Budget Committee—as described in title I of the act;

SECOND. The functions, duties, and powers of the Congressional Budget Office—as described in title[s] II and IV of the act [;]

THIRD. The process by which Congress annually establishes the appropriate levels of budget authority, outlays, revenues, deficits or surpluses, and public debt—including subdivisions thereof. That process includes the establishment [of]: mandatory ceilings on spending and appropriations; a floor on revenues; timetables for congressional action on concurrent resolutions, on the reporting of authorization bills, and on the enactment of appropriation bills; and enforcement mechanisms for the limits and timetables, all as described in titles III and IV of the act [;]

FOURTH. The limiting of backdoor spending device[s]—as described in title IV of the act;

FIFTH. The timetables for Presidential submission of appropriations and authorization requests—as described in title VI of the act;

SIXTH. The definitions of what constitutes impoundment—such as “rescissions” and “deferrals,” as provided in the Impoundment Control Act, title X;

SEVENTH. The process and determination by which impoundments must be reported to and considered by Congress—as provided in the Impoundment Control Act, title X;

EIGHTH. The mechanisms to insure Executive compliance with the provisions of the Impoundment Control Act, title X—such as GAO review and lawsuits; and

NINTH. The provisions which affect the content or determination of amounts included in or excluded from the congressional budget or the calculation of such amounts, including the definition of terms provided by the Budget Act—as set forth in title I thereof.¹¹

JOINT REFERRAL RESOLUTION

S. RES. 45, 94TH CONG., 1ST SESS. (1975)

On January 30, 1975, the Senate reached a unanimous consent agreement to adopt S. Res. 45, a measure providing for joint referral of impoundment messages and legislation to the Appropriations Committee or appropriate authorizing committee. The Budget Committee was given referral of such matters to consider the “macro-economic implications, impact on priorities and aggregate spending

¹¹ 123 Cong. Rec. 26,709 (Aug. 4, 1977), <https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1977/08/04/senate-section>.

levels, and the legality of the President's use of the deferral and rescission mechanism under title X."¹² As modified on April 11, 1986, the current text of the agreement reads as follows:¹³

* * * * *

Resolved, (1) That messages received pursuant to title X of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act be referred concurrently to the Appropriations Committee, to the Budget Committee, and to any other appropriate authorizing committee.

(2) That bills, resolutions, and joint resolutions introduced with respect to rescissions and deferrals shall be referred to the Appropriations Committee, the Budget Committee, and pending implementation of section 410 of the Congressional Budget Impoundment Control Act and subject to section 401(d), to any other committee exercising jurisdiction over contract and borrowing authority programs as defined by section 401(c)(2) (A) and (B). The Budget Committee and such other committees shall report their views, if any, to the Appropriations Committee within 20 days following referral of such messages, bills, resolutions, or joint resolutions. The Budget Committee's consideration shall extend only to macro-economic implications, impact on priorities and aggregate spending levels, and the legality of the President's use of the deferral and rescission mechanism under title X. The Appropriations and authorizing committees shall exercise their normal responsibilities over programs and priorities.

(3) If any committee to which a bill or resolution has been referred recommends its passage, the Appropriations Committee shall report that bill or resolution together with its views and reports of the Budget and any appropriate authorizing committees to the Senate within—

(A) the time remaining under the Act in the case of rescissions, or

(B) within 20 days in the case of deferrals.

(4) The 20 day period referred to herein means twenty calendar days; and for the purposes of computing the twenty days, recesses or adjournments of the Senate for more than 3 days to a day certain shall not be counted; and for recesses and adjournments of more than 30 calendar days continuous duration or the sine die adjournment of a session, the 20 day period shall begin anew on the day following the reconvening of the Senate.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

167 CONG. REC. S761 (DAILY ED. FEB. 22, 2021)

Senate rule XXVI, paragraph 2, requires each committee to adopt rules (not inconsistent with the Rules of the Senate) for its internal procedure and to publish them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by March 1 of the first year of each Congress. Further, any amendment to a committee's rules may not take effect until the amendment is published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.¹⁴

On February 22, 2021, Chairman Bernard Sanders asked for unanimous consent that the rules of the Committee on the Budget

¹²S. Doc. No. 109-24, at 13 (2006), <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CDOC-109sdoc24>.

¹³S. Doc. No. 109-24, at 70 (2006), <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CDOC-109sdoc24>.

¹⁴S. Doc. No. 109-24, at 177 (2006), <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CDOC-109sdoc24>.

for the 117th Congress be printed in the RECORD. There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as follows:

* * * * *

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET U.S. SENATE—RULES OF PROCEDURE
FOR THE 117TH CONGRESS

I. MEETINGS

(1) The committee shall hold its regular meeting on the first Thursday of each month. Additional meetings may be called by the chair as the chair deems necessary to expedite committee business.

(2) Each meeting of the committee, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a portion or portions of any such meeting may be closed to the public if the committee determines by record vote in open session of a majority of the members of the committee present that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such portion or portions—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

(3) Notice of, and the agenda for, any business meeting or markup shall be provided to each member and made available to the public at least 72 hours prior to such meeting or markup.

II. CONSIDERATION OF BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

(1) If the chair of the committee makes proposed legislative text of a concurrent resolution on the budget available to all committee members by 12:00 p.m., five days prior to the start of a meeting

or markup to consider the resolution, during that meeting or markup:

(a) it shall not be in order to consider a first degree amendment unless the amendment has been submitted to the chief clerk by 5:00 p.m. two days prior to the start of the meeting or markup, except that an amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the chair of the committee shall not be required to be filed in advance, and;

(b) it shall not be in order to consider a second degree amendment unless the amendment has been submitted to the chief clerk by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the start of the meeting or markup, and;

(c) it shall not be in order to consider a side-by-side amendment unless the amendment has been submitted to the chief clerk by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the start of the meeting or markup, and the amendment is filed in relation to a particular first degree amendment that is considered by the committee.

(2) During consideration of a concurrent resolution on the budget, it shall not be in order to consider an amendment that would have no force or effect if adopted.

III. ORDER OF RECOGNITION

Those members who are present at the start of any meeting of the committee including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be recognized in order of seniority based on time served as a member of the committee. Any members arriving after the start of the meeting shall be recognized, in order of appearance, after the most junior member.

IV. QUORUMS AND VOTING

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this section, a quorum for the transaction of committee business shall consist of not less than one-third of the membership of the entire committee: Provided, that proxies shall not be counted in making a quorum.

(2) A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum for reporting budget resolutions, legislative measures or recommendations: Provided, that proxies shall not be counted in making a quorum.

(3) For the purpose of taking sworn or unsworn testimony, a quorum of the committee shall consist of one Senator.

(4)(a) The committee may poll—

(i) internal committee matters including those concerning the committee's staff, records, and budget;

(ii) steps in an investigation, including issuance of subpoenas, applications for immunity orders, and requests for documents from agencies; and

(iii) other committee business that the committee has designated for polling at a meeting, except that the committee may not vote by poll on reporting to the Senate any measure, matter, or recommendation, and may not vote by poll on closing a meeting or hearing to the public.

(b) To conduct a poll, the chair shall circulate polling sheets to each member specifying the matter being polled and the time limit for completion of the poll. If any member requests, the matter shall

be held for a meeting rather than being polled. The chief clerk shall keep a record of polls; if the committee determines by record vote in open session of a majority of the members of the committee present that the polled matter is one of those enumerated in rule 1(2)(a)–(e), then the record of the poll shall be confidential. Any member may move at the committee meeting following a poll for a vote on the polled decision.

V. PROXIES

When a record vote is taken in the committee on any bill, resolution, amendment, or any other question, a quorum being present, a member who is unable to attend the meeting may vote by proxy if the absent member has been informed of the matter on which the vote is being recorded and has affirmatively requested to be so recorded; except that no member may vote by proxy during the deliberations on Budget Resolutions unless a member is experiencing a health issue and the chair and ranking member agree to allow that member to vote by proxy on amendments to a Budget Resolution.

VI. HEARINGS AND HEARING PROCEDURES

(1) The committee shall make public announcement of the date, place, time, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least 1 week in advance of such hearing, unless the chair and ranking member determine that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date.

(2) At least 24 hours prior to the scheduled start time of the hearing, a witness appearing before the committee shall file a written statement of proposed testimony with the chief clerk who is responsible for circulating the proposed testimony to all members at the same time. The requirement that a witness submit testimony 24 hours prior to a hearing may be waived by the chair and the ranking member, following their determination that there is good cause for the failure of compliance.

VII. COMMITTEE REPORTS

(1) When the committee has ordered a measure or recommendation reported, following final action, the report thereon shall be filed in the Senate at the earliest practicable time.

(2) A member of the committee, who gives notice of an intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views at the time of final committee approval of a measure or matter, shall be entitled to not less than 3 calendar days in which to file such views, in writing, with the chief clerk of the committee. Such views shall then be included in the committee report and printed in the same volume, as a part thereof, and their inclusions shall be noted on the cover of the report. In the absence of timely notice, the committee report may be filed and printed immediately without such views.

VIII. USE OF DISPLAY MATERIALS IN COMMITTEE

Committee members may use the electronic display system provided in the committee hearing room or physical graphic displays during any meetings or hearings of the committee. Physical graphic displays are limited to the following: Charts, photographs, or

renderings: Size: no larger than 36 inches by 48 inches. Where: on an easel stand next to the member's seat or at the rear of the committee room. When: only at the time the member is speaking. Number: no more than two may be displayed at a time.

IX. CONFIRMATION STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

(1) Standards. In considering a nomination, the committee shall inquire into the nominee's experience, qualifications, suitability, and integrity to serve in the position to which he or she has been nominated. The committee shall recommend confirmation if it finds that the nominee has the necessary integrity and is affirmatively qualified by reason of training, education, or experience to carry out the functions of the office to which he or she was nominated.

(2) Information Concerning the Nominee. Each nominee shall submit the following information to the chief clerk, who will distribute to the chairman and ranking member at the same time:

(a) A detailed biographical resume which contains information concerning education, employment, and background which generally relates to the position to which the individual is nominated, and which is to be made public;

(b) Information concerning financial and other background of the nominee which is to be made public; provided, that financial information that does not relate to the nominee's qualifications to hold the position to which the individual is nominated, tax returns or reports prepared by federal agencies that may be submitted by the nominee shall, after review by the chair, ranking member, or any other member of the committee upon request, be maintained in a manner to ensure confidentiality; and,

(c) Copies of other relevant documents and responses to questions as the committee may so request, such as responses to questions concerning the policies and programs the nominee intends to pursue upon taking office.

(3) Report on the Nominee. After a review of all information pertinent to the nomination, a confidential report on the nominee may be prepared by the committee staff for the chair, the ranking member and, upon request, for any other member of the committee. The report shall summarize the steps taken and the results of the committee inquiry, including any unresolved matters that have been raised during the course of the inquiry.

(4) Hearings. The committee shall conduct a hearing during which the nominee shall be called to testify under oath on all matters relating to his or her suitability for office, including the policies and programs which he or she would pursue while in that position. No hearing or meeting to consider the confirmation shall be held until at least 72 hours after the following events have occurred: the nominee has responded to the requirements set forth in subsection (2), and, if a report described in subsection (3) has been prepared, it has been presented to the chairman and ranking member, and is available to other members of the committee, upon request.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET

Section 301 (2 U.S.C. § 632) of the 1974 Act requires Congress, by April 15 of each year, to complete action on a concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year beginning on October 1 of that year. The central purpose of a budget resolution is to set a blueprint for the overall fiscal and budgetary policy and to establish a framework for the subsequent consideration of spending, revenue, and debt-limit legislation during the session and into the following session.¹⁵

During the 117th Congress, two (2) concurrent resolutions were discharged from the Committee pursuant to section 300 of the Congressional Budget Act, both of which passed both chambers of Congress and provided reconciliation instructions for bills signed into law by the President. A brief overview of these measures is as follows:

* * * * *

S. CON. RES. 5. February 2, 2021.—A concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the Federal Government for fiscal year 2021, setting forth budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030, and providing reconciliation instructions for legislation that affects the deficit.

The resolution was agreed to by both chambers of Congress on February 5, 2021, providing reconciliation directives for the budget reconciliation measure H.R. 1319, the “American Rescue Plan Act,” signed into law on March 11, 2021.¹⁶

S. CON. RES. 14. August 9, 2021.—A concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the Federal Government for fiscal year 2022, setting forth budgetary levels for fiscal years 2023 through 2031, and providing reconciliation instructions for legislation that affects the deficit.

The Senate agreed to the resolution on August 11, 2021, and the House agreed to the resolution on August 24, 2021. This resolution provided the reconciliation directives for measure H.R. 5376, colloquially referred to as “The Inflation Reduction Act,” signed into law on August 16, 2022.

The Committee published S. Prt. 117–16 to accompany measure S. Con. Res. 14.

RESOLUTION RELATED TO COMMITTEE FUNDING

S. RES. 66. February 22, 2021.—An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on the Budget.

BUDGET RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE

S. CON. RES. 13. August 5, 2021.—A concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2022 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for the fiscal years 2023 through 2031. Sen. Rand Paul (R–KY).

¹⁵ S. Doc. No. 109–24, at 1, 16 (2006), <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CDOC-109sdoc24>.

¹⁶ Pub. L. No. 117–2, 135 Stat. 4 (2021), <https://www.congress.gov/117/plaws/publ2/PLAW-117publ2.pdf>.

S. CON. RES. 41. June 6, 2022.—A concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2023 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2024 through 2032. Sen. Rand Paul (R-KY).

S. CON. RES. 43. June 19, 2022.—A concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2023 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2024 through 2032. Sen. Mike Braun (R-IN).

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

S. 232. February 4, 2021. Penny Plan to Enhance Infrastructure Act of 2021. Sen. Rand Paul (R-KY).

S. 545. March 2, 2021. Railroad Employee Equity and Fairness Act. Sen. Rob Portman (R-OH).

S. 793. March 17, 2021. CBO Show Your Work Act. Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT).

S. 1174. April 15, 2021. Sustainable Budget Act of 2021. Sen. Cynthia M. Lummis (R-WY).

S. 1253. April 20, 2021. Maximizing America's Prosperity Act of 2021. Sen. Mike Braun (R-IN).

S. 1392. April 27, 2021. A bill to establish the Federal Rainy Day Fund to control emergency spending. Sen. Mike Braun (R-IN).

S. 1685. May 18, 2021. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 respecting the scoring of preventive health savings. Sen. Benjamin L. Cardin (D-MD).

S. 2127. June 17, 2021. Children's Budget Act. Sen. Robert Menendez (D-NJ).

S. 2133. June 17, 2021. Focus on Children Act. Sen. Chris Van Hollen (D-MD).

S. 2469. June 26, 2021. Make Rules Matter Act. Sen. Mike Braun (R-IN).

S. 2548. July 29, 2021. Intergenerational Financial Obligations Reform Act. Sen. Mike Braun (R-IN).

H. Con. Res. 44. July 29, 2021. Fiscal State of the Nation Resolution. Rep. Kathleen M. Rice (D-NY-4).

S. Con. Res. 11. July 29, 2021. Fiscal State of the Nation Resolution. Sen. Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ).

S. 2723. September 13, 2021. FAIR Scoring Act. Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-WA).

S. 2744. September 14, 2021. Restraining Emergency War Spending Act. Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT).

S. 2823. September 23, 2021. No Hearing, No Vote Act of 2021. Sen. Mike Braun (R-IN).

S. 3770. March 7, 2022. PRICE Act. Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT).

S. 4020. April 6, 2022. Fight Inflation Through Balanced Budgets Act. Sen. Mike Braun (R-IN).

S. 4115. April 28, 2022. Fairness for Crime Victims Act of 2022. Sen. Patrick Toomey (R-PA).

S. 4249. May 18, 2022. A bill to create a point of order against legislation making nondefense discretionary appropriations that would increase the deficit during a period of high inflation. Sen. Rick Scott (R-FL).

S. 4250. May 18, 2022. A bill to create a point of order against legislation making nondefense discretionary appropriations that

would increase the deficit during a period of high inflation. Sen. Rick Scott (R–FL).

S. 4251. May 18, 2022. A bill to create a point of order against legislation making nondefense discretionary appropriations that would increase the deficit during a period of high inflation. Sen. Rick Scott (R–FL).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

117TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Why should taxpayers subsidize poverty wages at large profitable corporations?

February 25, 2021 (S. Hrg. 117–29)

Witness for Panel 1: Mr. Craig Jelinek, Chief Executive Officer, Costco.

Witnesses for Panel 2: Mr. Terrence Wise, McDonald’s worker, Kansas City, Missouri; Ms. Cynthia Murray, Walmart worker, Hyattsville, Maryland; Ms. Thea Lee, President, Economic Policy Institute; Dr. Douglas Holtz-Eakin, President, American Action Forum; Mr. Carl Sobocinski, President, Table 301 Restaurant Group; Mr. Jacob L. Vigdor, Ph.D., Professor of Public Policy & Governance, University of Washington.

Witness for Panel 3: Ms. Cindy Brown Barnes, Director of Education, Workforce, and Income Security, Government Accountability Office.

The income and wealth inequality crisis in America

March 17, 2021 (S. Hrg. 117–33)

Witnesses: Mr. John Lettieri, President and CEO, Innovation Group; Ms. Jenifer Bates, Amazon Worker, Bessemer, Alabama Fulfillment Center; Dr. Scott Winship, Resident Scholar and Director of Poverty Studies, American Enterprise Institute; Ms. Sarah Anderson, Global Economy Program Director, Institute for Policy Studies; The Honorable Robert B. Reich, Carmel P. Friesen’s Professor of Public Policy, Goldman School of Public Policy, University of California, Berkeley.

Ending a rigged tax code: The need to make the wealthiest people and largest corporations pay their fair share of taxes

March 25, 2021 (S. Hrg. 117–42)

Witnesses: Ms. Abigail E. Disney, Chief Executive Officer & Co-Founder, Fork Films, Chair & Co-Founder, Level Forward; Mr. Gabriel Zucman, Associate Professor of Economics, University of California, Berkeley; Ms. Amy Hanauer, Executive Director, Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy; Ms. Maya MacGuineas, President, Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget; Mr. Scott A. Hodge, President, Tax Foundation.

The cost of inaction on climate change

April 15, 2021 (S. Hrg. 117–44)

Witnesses: Mr. David Wallace-Wells, Editor At Large, New York Magazine, Author, The Uninhabitable Earth; Dr. Robert B.

Litterman, Chair, Climate-Related Market Risk Subcommittee, Commodity Futures Trading Commission; Dr. Joseph Stiglitz, Professor of Economics, Columbia University; Mr. George R. Oliver, Chairman and CEO, Johnson Controls, Chair, Business Roundtable Energy and Environment Committee; Mr. Richard J. Powell, Executive Director, ClearPath Inc.

Waste, fraud, cost overruns, and auditing at the Pentagon

May 12, 2021 (S. Hrg. 117-46)

Witnesses: Dr. Lawrence Korb, Senior Fellow, Center for American Progress; Mr. William Hartung, Director, Arms and Security Program, Center for International Policy; Ms. Mandy Smithberger, Director, Center for Defense Information, Project on Government Oversight; Mr. Roger Zakheim, Director, Ronald Reagan Institute; LTG (Ret) Thomas Spoehr, Director, Center for National Defense, The Heritage Foundation.

The President's fiscal year 2022 budget proposal

June 8, 2021 (S. Hrg. 117-49)

Witness: The Honorable Shalanda D. Young, Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget.

117TH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Warrior Met and Wall Street greed: What corporate raiders are doing to workers and consumers

February 17, 2022 (S. Hrg. 117-245)

Witnesses for Panel 1: The Honorable Elizabeth Warren, United States Senator; The Honorable Tommy Tuberville, United States Senator.

Witnesses for Panel 2: Mr. Cecil Roberts, International President, United Mine Workers of America; Mr. Braxton Wright, Mine Employee, Warrior Met Coal and Member, UMWA Local 2368.

Witnesses for Panel 3: Dr. Nomi Prins, Economist and Author, Former Managing Director, Goldman Sachs; Mr. James Kwak, Research Fellow, University of Connecticut School of Law; Dr. Douglas Holtz-Eakin, President, American Action Forum; Mr. Duncan Wood, PhD, Vice President for Strategy & New Initiatives, The Wilson Center.

The President's fiscal year 2023 budget proposal

March 30, 2022 (S. Hrg. 117-235)

Witness: The Honorable Shalanda D. Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget.

Corporate profits are soaring as prices rise: Are corporate greed and profiteering fueling inflation?

April 5, 2022 (S. Hrg. 117-236)

Witnesses: The Honorable Robert B. Reich, Carmel P. Friesen's Professor of Public Policy, Goldman School of Public Policy, University of California, Berkley; Ms. Lindsay Owens, Ph.D., Executive Director, Groundwork Collaborative; The Honorable Michael

Faulkender, Ph.D., Dean's Professor of Finance, Robert H. Smith School of Business, University of Maryland.

Should taxpayer dollars go to companies that violate labor laws?

May 5, 2022 (S. Hrg. 117–259)

Witnesses for Panel 1: Mr. Christian Smalls, President, Amazon Labor Union; Mr. Sean O'Brien, General President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Mr. Greg LeRoy, Executive Director, Good Jobs First; Ms. Rachel Greszler, Senior Research Fellow, Institute for Economic Freedom, The Heritage Foundation; Mr. Glenn Spencer, Senior Vice President, Employment Policy Division, U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Witness for Panel 2: Mr. Thomas Costa, Director, Education, Workforce, and Income Security, Government Accountability Office.

Medicare for all: Protecting health, saving lives, saving money

May 12, 2022 (S. Hrg. 117–260)

Witnesses for Panel 1: Dr. Abdul El-Sayed, MD, DPhil, Harry A. and Margaret D. Towsley Foundation Policymaker in Residence, Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy, University of Michigan; Dr. Adam Gaffney, MD, MPH, Assistant Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School; Ms. Bonnie Castillo, RN, Executive Director, National Nurses United; The Honorable Charles Blahous, Ph.D., J. Fish and Lillian F. Smith Chair, Senior Research Strategist, Mercatus Center, George Mason University, Ms. Grace-Marie Turner, President, Galen Institute.

Witness for Panel 2: The Honorable Phillip Swagel, Ph.D., Director, Congressional Budget Office.

Saving social security: Expanding benefits and demanding the wealthy pay their fair share or cutting benefits and increasing retirement anxiety

June 9, 2022 (S. Hrg. 117–287)

Witnesses for Panel 1: Ms. Nancy J. Altman, President, Social Security Works; Mr. Robert Roach, Jr., President, Alliance for Retired Americans; Mr. Alex Lawson, Executive Director, Social Security Works; Ms. Maya MacGuineas, President, Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget; Mr. Shai Akabas, Director of Economic Policy, Bipartisan Policy Center.

Witness for Panel 2: Mr. Stephen C. Goss, Chief Actuary, Social Security Administration.

NOMINATIONS

117TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

The nomination of Ms. Neera Tanden, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget

February 10, 2021 (S. Hrg. 117–25)

Ms. Neera Tanden's nomination was referred jointly to the Committees on Budget and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on January 20, 2021 (PN8–19); consideration of Ms. Neera Tanden was withdrawn by the nominee on March 2, 2021.

The nomination of Ms. Shalanda D. Young, of Louisiana, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget

March 2, 2021 (S. Hrg. 117–24)

Ms. Shalanda Young's nomination was referred jointly to the Committees on Budget and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on January 20, 2021 (PN79–13). During an Executive Business Meeting held on March 10, 2021, the Committee voted favorably on the Nomination of Ms. Shalanda D. Young, of Louisiana, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

117TH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

The nomination of the Honorable Shalanda D. Young, of Louisiana, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the nomination of the Honorable Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget

February 1, 2022 (S. Hrg. 117–232)

Ms. Shalanda Young (PN1437) and Ms. Nani A. Coloretti's (PN1436) nominations were referred jointly to the Committees on Budget and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on December 2, 2021. During an Executive Business Meeting held on February 9, 2022, the Committee voted favorably on the nominations of the Honorable Shalanda D. Young, of Louisiana, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Honorable Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

117TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

S. RPT. 117–16. Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022. To accompany S. Con. Res. 14.

117TH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

S. RPT. 117–22. Views and Estimates with Respect to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2023.

S. RPT. 117–23. The Congressional Budget Process.

S. RPT. 117–24. Tax Expenditures: Compendium of Background Material on Individual Provisions.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

117TH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

EC50 January 26, 2021.—An Executive Communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the designation for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism all funding (including the rescission of funds) so designated by the Congress, pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, for the enclosed list of accounts; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC1160 June 10, 2021.—An Executive Communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Budget of the United States Government for fiscal year 2022; re-

ferred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986; to the Committees on Appropriations; and the Budget.

PM13 July 30, 2021.—An Executive Message from the President of the United States transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the designation as emergency requirements all funding so designated by the Congress in the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021, pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, for the enclosed list of accounts; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC2000 September 21, 2021.—An Executive Communication from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Seven-Day-After report for the Emergency Security Supplemental Act, 2021 (Public Law 117–31); to the Committee on the Budget.

EC2054 September 23, 2021.—An Executive Communication from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “OMB Sequestration Update Report to the President and Congress for the Current Fiscal Year”; to the Special Committee on Aging; Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Appropriations; Armed Services; Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; the Budget; Commerce, Science, and Transportation; Energy and Natural Resources; Environment and Public Works; Select Committee on Ethics; Finance; Foreign Relations; Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; Indian Affairs; Select Committee on Intelligence; Joint Committee on Taxation; the Judiciary; Rules and Administration; Small Business and Entrepreneurship; and Veterans’ Affairs.

117TH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

EC3712 April 26, 2022.—An Executive Communication from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “OMB Sequestration Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2023”; to the Special Committee on Aging; Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Appropriations; Armed Services; Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; the Budget; Commerce, Science, and Transportation; Energy and Natural Resources; Environment and Public Works; Select Committee on Ethics; Finance; Foreign Relations; Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; Indian Affairs; Select Committee on Intelligence; Joint Committee on Taxation; the Judiciary; Rules and Administration; Small Business and Entrepreneurship; and Veterans’ Affairs.

EC3713 April 26, 2022.—An Executive Communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Budget of the United States Government for fiscal year 2023; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986; to the Committees on the Budget; and Appropriations.