

113th Congress }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ Document
{ 113-18

STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

REVISED TO JANUARY 24, 2013



November 4, 2013.—Ordered to be printed

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WASHINGTON : 2013

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S. RES. 285

Authorizing the Committee on Rules and Administration to prepare a revised edition of the Standing Rules of the Senate as a Senate document.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Schumer submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

November 4, 2013

RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Committee on Rules and Administration to prepare a revised edition of the Standing Rules of the Senate as a Senate document.

Resolved,

SECTION 1. PRINTING THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE.

(a) AUTHORIZATIONS.—The Committee on Rules and Administration shall prepare a revised edition of the Standing Rules of the Senate and such standing rules shall be printed as a Senate document.

(b) ADDITIONAL COPIES.—In addition to the usual number, 1,750 additional copies shall be printed for use by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

C O N T E N T S

Rule	Page
I. Appointment of a Senator to the Chair	1
II. Presentation of credentials and questions of privilege	1
III. Oaths	3
IV. Commencement of daily sessions	3
V. Suspension and amendment of the rules	4
VI. Quorum—absent Senators may be sent for	4
VII. Morning business	5
VIII. Order of business	6
IX. Messages	6
X. Special orders	7
XI. Papers—withdrawal, printing, reading of, and reference	7
XII. Voting procedure	8
XIII. Reconsideration	8
XIV. Bills, joint resolutions, resolutions, and preambles there- to	9
XV. Amendments and motions	10
XVI. Appropriations and amendments to general appropri- ations bills	11
XVII. Reference to committees; motions to discharge; reports of committees; and hearings available	12
XVIII. Business continued from session to session	13
XIX. Debate	14
XX. Questions of order	15
XXI. Session with closed doors	15
XXII. Precedence of motions	15
XXIII. Privilege of the floor	17
XXIV. Appointment of committees	18
XXV. Standing committees	19
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	19
Appropriations	19
Armed Services	20
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	20
Budget	21
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	21
Energy and Natural Resources	22
Environment and Public Works	22
Finance	23
Foreign Relations	23
Governmental Affairs (Homeland Security and Gov- ernmental Affairs)	24
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	25
Judiciary	25
Rules and Administration	26

Rule	Page
Small Business and Entrepreneurship	27
Veterans' Affairs	27
Number of members	28
Limitations and exceptions in respect to committee membership	29
XXVI. Committee procedure	31
XXVII. Committee staff	39
XXVIII. Conference committees; reports; open meetings	39
XXIX. Executive sessions	42
XXX. Executive session—proceedings on treaties	43
XXXI. Executive session—proceedings on nominations	43
XXXII. The President furnished with copies of records of executive sessions	45
XXXIII. Senate Chamber—Senate wing of the Capitol	45
XXXIV. Public financial disclosure	45
XXXV. Gifts	46
XXXVI. Outside earned income	56
XXXVII. Conflict of interest	56
XXXVIII. Prohibition of unofficial office accounts	61
XXXIX. Foreign travel	62
XL. Franking privilege and radio and television studios	63
XLI. Political fund activity; definitions	64
XLII. Employment practices	66
XLIII. Representation by Members	66
XLIV. Congressionally directed spending and related items	67
Appendix	73
Index	82

STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

[The 1979 general revision of the rules was accomplished by the adoption of S. Res. 274 on Nov. 14, 1979, a resolution submitted by Mr. Robert C. Byrd for himself and Mr. Baker; the preparation of the proposed revision was pursuant to the adoption of S. Res. 156 on May 10, 1976, a resolution by Mr. Robert C. Byrd; the general revision of the rules set forth in S. Res. 274 was somewhat altered in form by the adoption of S. Res. 389 on Mar. 25, 1980, to consolidate and renumber certain standing rules of the Senate.

[Changes to Senate rules since the last general revision in 1979 are indicated by footnotes in each succeeding edition of the Senate Manual.

[For the origin of various changes in Senate procedure between 1884 and 1979, as set forth in rules changes, adopted resolutions, and Legislative Reorganization Acts, see the table on p. XVI of *Riddick's Senate Procedure*, 1992.]

RULE I

APPOINTMENT OF A SENATOR TO THE CHAIR

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

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

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

RULE II

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS AND QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

1. The presentation of the credentials of Senators elect or of Senators designate and other questions of privilege shall always be in order, except during the reading and correction of the Journal, while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or

while the Senate is voting or ascertaining the presence of a quorum; and all questions and motions arising or made upon the presentation of such credentials shall be proceeded with until disposed of.

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

3. The Secretary of the Senate shall send copies of the following recommended forms to the governor and secretary of state of each State wherein an election is about to take place or an appointment is to be made so that they may use such forms if they see fit.

THE RECOMMENDED FORMS FOR CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION AND CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT ARE AS FOLLOWS:¹

“CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

“To the President of the Senate of the United States:

“This is to certify that on the day of —, 20—, A— B— was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of — a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 20—.

“Witness: His excellency our governor —, and our seal hereto affixed at — this — day of —, in the year of our Lord 20—.

“By the governor:

“C— D—,
“Governor.

“E— F—,
“Secretary of State.”

“CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR UNEXPIRED TERM

“To the President of the Senate of the United States:

“This is to certify that on the — day of —, 20—, A— B— was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of — a Senator for the unexpired term ending at noon on the 3d day of January, 20—, to fill the vacancy in the representation from said State in the Senate of the United States caused by the — of C— D—.

“Witness: His excellency our governor —, and our seal hereto affixed at — this — day of —, in the year of our Lord 20—.

“By the governor:

“E— F—,
“Governor.

“G— H—,
“Secretary of State.”

¹All year designations within the following certificates were changed from 19 to 20 by S. Res. 99, 106-2, Apr. 27, 2000.

“CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT

“To the President of the Senate of the United States:

“This is to certify that, pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of —, I, A— B—, the governor of said State, do hereby appoint C— D— a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein caused by the — of E— F—, is filled by election as provided by law.

“Witness: His excellency our governor —, and our seal hereto affixed at — this — day of —, in the year of our Lord 20—.

“By the governor:

“G— H—,
“Governor.

“I— J—,
“Secretary of State.”

RULE III

OATHS

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

OATH REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION AND BY LAW TO BE
TAKEN BY SENATORS

“I, A— B— do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.” (5 U.S.C. 3331.)

RULE IV

COMMENCEMENT OF DAILY SESSIONS

1. (a)² The Presiding Officer having taken the chair, following the prayer by the Chaplain, and after the Presiding Officer, or a Senator designated by the Presiding Officer, leads the Senate from the dais in reciting the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States, and a Quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read unless by nondebatable motion the reading shall be waived, the question being, “Shall the Journal stand approved to date?”, and any mistake made in the entries corrected. Except as provided in subparagraph (b) the reading of the Journal shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent; and when any motion shall be made to amend or correct the same, it shall be deemed a privileged question, and proceeded with until disposed of.

²As amended by S. Res. 28, 99–2, Feb. 27, 1986; S. Res. 113, 106–1, June 23, 1999.

(b) Whenever the Senate is proceeding under paragraph 2 of rule XXII, the reading of the Journal shall be dispensed with and shall be considered approved to date.

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

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

2. During a session of the Senate when that body is in continuous session, the Presiding Officer shall temporarily suspend the business of the Senate at noon each day for the purpose of having the customary daily prayer by the Chaplain.

RULE V

SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF THE RULES

1. No motion to suspend, modify, or amend any rule, or any part thereof, shall be in order, except on one day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof. Any rule may be suspended without notice by the unanimous consent of the Senate, except as otherwise provided by the rules.

2. The rules of the Senate shall continue from one Congress to the next Congress unless they are changed as provided in these rules.

RULE VI

QUORUM—ABSENT SENATORS MAY BE SENT FOR

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

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

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

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

RULE VII

MORNING BUSINESS

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

The presentation of petitions and memorials.

Reports of committees.

The introduction of bills and joint resolutions.

The submission of other resolutions.

All of which shall be received and disposed of in such order, unless unanimous consent shall be otherwise given, with newly offered resolutions being called for before resolutions coming over from a previous legislative day are laid before the Senate.

2. Until the morning business shall have been concluded, and so announced from the Chair, or until one hour after the Senate convenes at the beginning of a new legislative day, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the Calendar shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer, unless by unanimous consent: *Provided, however,* That on Mondays which are the beginning of a legislative day the Calendar shall be called under rule VIII, and until two hours after the Senate convenes no motion shall be entertained to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, or other subject upon the Calendar except the motion to continue the consideration of a bill, resolution, or other subject against objection as provided in rule VIII, or until the call of the Calendar has been completed.

3. The Presiding Officer may at any time lay, and it shall be in order at any time for a Senator to move to lay, before the Senate, any bill or other matter sent to the Senate by the President or the House of Representatives for appropriate action allowed under the rules and any question pending at that time shall be suspended for this purpose. Any motion so made shall be determined without debate.

4. Petitions or memorials shall be referred, without debate, to the appropriate committee according to subject matter on the same basis as bills and resolutions, if signed by the petitioner or memorialist. A question of receiving or reference may be raised and determined without debate. But no petition or memorial or other paper signed by citizens or subjects of a foreign power shall be received, unless the same be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

5. Only a brief statement of the contents of petitions and memorials shall be printed in the Congressional Record; and no other portion of any petition or memorial shall be printed in the Record unless specifically so ordered by vote of the Senate, as provided for in paragraph 4 of rule XI, in which case the order shall be deemed to apply to the body of the petition or memorial only; and names attached to the petition or memorial shall not be printed unless

specially ordered, except that petitions and memorials from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, Territories, and insular possessions shall be printed in full in the Record whenever presented.

6. Senators having petitions, memorials, bills, or resolutions to present after the morning hour may deliver them in the absence of objection to the Presiding Officer's desk, endorsing upon them their names, and with the approval of the Presiding Officer, they shall be entered on the Journal with the names of the Senators presenting them and in the absence of objection shall be considered as having been read twice and referred to the appropriate committees, and a transcript of such entries shall be furnished to the official reporter of debates for publication in the Congressional Record, under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate.

RULE VIII

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. At the conclusion of the morning business at the beginning of a new legislative day, unless upon motion the Senate shall at any time otherwise order, the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of the Calendar of Bills and Resolutions, and shall continue such consideration until 2 hours after the Senate convenes on such day (the end of the morning hour); and bills and resolutions that are not objected to shall be taken up in their order, and each Senator shall be entitled to speak once and for five minutes only upon any question; and an objection may be interposed at any stage of the proceedings, but upon motion the Senate may continue such consideration; and this order shall commence immediately after the call for "other resolutions", or after disposition of resolutions coming "over under the rule", and shall take precedence of the unfinished business and other special orders. But if the Senate shall proceed on motion with the consideration of any matter notwithstanding an objection, the foregoing provisions touching debate shall not apply.

2. All motions made during the first two hours of a new legislative day to proceed to the consideration of any matter shall be determined without debate, except motions to proceed to the consideration of any motion, resolution, or proposal to change any of the Standing Rules of the Senate shall be debatable. Motions made after the first two hours of a new legislative day to proceed to the consideration of bills and resolutions are debatable.

RULE IX

MESSAGES

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

2. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously certify the determination of the Senate upon all bills, joint resolutions, and other resolutions which may be communicated to the House, or in which its concurrence

may be requested; and the Secretary shall also certify and deliver to the President of the United States all resolutions and other communications which may be directed to him by the Senate.

RULE X

SPECIAL ORDERS

1. Any subject may, by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, be made a special order of business for consideration and when the time so fixed for its consideration arrives the Presiding Officer shall lay it before the Senate, unless there be unfinished business in which case it takes its place on the Calendar of Special Orders in the order of time at which it was made special, to be considered in that order when there is no unfinished business.

2. All motions to change such order, or to proceed to the consideration of other business, shall be decided without debate.

RULE XI

PAPERS—WITHDRAWAL, PRINTING, READING OF, AND REFERENCE

1. No memorial or other paper presented to the Senate, except original treaties finally acted upon, shall be withdrawn from its files except by order of the Senate.

2. The Secretary of the Senate shall obtain at the close of each Congress all the noncurrent records of the Senate and of each Senate committee and transfer them to the General Services Administration for preservation, subject to the orders of the Senate.

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

4. Every motion or resolution to print documents, reports, and other matter transmitted by the executive departments, or to print memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, or any other paper, except bills of the Senate or House of Representatives, resolutions submitted by a Senator, communications from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, shall, unless the Senate otherwise order, be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration. When a motion is made to commit with instructions, it shall be in order to add thereto a motion to print.

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

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

RULE XII

VOTING PROCEDURE

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

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

3. A Member, notwithstanding any other provisions of this rule, may decline to vote, in committee or on the floor, on any matter when he believes that his voting on such a matter would be a conflict of interest.

4. No request by a Senator for unanimous consent for the taking of a final vote on a specified date upon the passage of a bill or joint resolution shall be submitted to the Senate for agreement thereto until after a quorum call ordered for the purpose by the Presiding Officer, it shall be disclosed that a quorum of the Senate is present; and when a unanimous consent is thus given the same shall operate as the order of the Senate, but any unanimous consent may be revoked by another unanimous consent granted in the manner prescribed above upon one day's notice.

RULE XIII

RECONSIDERATION

1. When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side or who has not voted may, on the same day or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter, move a reconsideration; and if the Senate shall refuse to reconsider such a motion entered, or if such a motion is withdrawn by leave of the Senate, or if upon reconsideration the Senate shall affirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order unless by unanimous consent. Every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote, and may be laid on the table without affecting the question in reference to which the same is made, which shall be a final disposition of the motion.

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

mined in the negative shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

RULE XIV

BILLS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, RESOLUTIONS, AND PREAMBLES THERETO

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

2. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its passage which readings on demand of any Senator shall be on three different legislative days, and the Presiding Officer shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second, or third: *Provided*, That each reading may be by title only, unless the Senate in any case shall otherwise order.

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

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

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

6. All other resolutions shall lie over one day for consideration, if not referred, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct. When objection is heard to the immediate consideration of a resolution or motion when it is submitted, it shall be placed on the Calendar under the heading of "Resolutions and Motions over, under the Rule," to be laid before the Senate on the next legislative day when there is no further morning business but before the close of morning business and before the termination of the morning hour.

7. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been ordered to be read a third time, it shall not be in order to propose amendments, unless by unanimous consent, but it shall be in order at any time before the passage of any bill or resolution to move its commit-

ment; and when the bill or resolution shall again be reported from the committee it shall be placed on the Calendar.

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

9. Whenever a private bill, except a bill for a pension, is under consideration, it shall be in order to move the adoption of a resolution to refer the bill to the Chief Commissioner of the Court of Claims for a report in conformity with section 2509 of Title 28, United States Code.

10. No private bill or resolution (including so-called omnibus claims or pension bills), and no amendment to any bill or resolution, authorizing or directing (1) the payment of money for property damages, personal injuries, or death, for which a claim may be filed under chapter 171 of Title 28, United States Code, or for a pension (other than to carry out a provision of law or treaty stipulation); (2) the construction of a bridge across a navigable stream; or (3) the correction of a military or naval record, shall be received or considered.

RULE XV

AMENDMENTS AND MOTIONS

1. (a)³ An amendment and any instruction accompanying a motion to recommit shall be reduced to writing and read and identical copies shall be provided by the Senator offering the amendment or instruction to the desks of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader before being debated.

(b) A motion shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Presiding Officer or by any Senator, and shall be read before being debated.

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

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

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

³Pursuant to Pub. L. 110-81, Sep. 14, 2007, paragraph 1 was amended.

5. It shall not be in order to consider any proposed committee amendment (other than a technical, clerical, or conforming amendment) which contains any significant matter not within the jurisdiction of the committee proposing such amendment.

RULE XVI

APPROPRIATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

1. On a point of order made by any Senator, no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the same be moved by direction of the Committee on Appropriations or of a committee of the Senate having legislative jurisdiction of the subject matter, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate submitted in accordance with law.

2. The Committee on Appropriations shall not report an appropriation bill containing amendments to such bill proposing new or general legislation or any restriction on the expenditure of the funds appropriated which proposes a limitation not authorized by law if such restriction is to take effect or cease to be effective upon the happening of a contingency, and if an appropriation bill is reported to the Senate containing amendments to such bill proposing new or general legislation or any such restriction, a point of order may be made against the bill, and if the point is sustained, the bill shall be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

3. All amendments to general appropriation bills moved by direction of a committee having legislative jurisdiction of the subject matter proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add new items of appropriation, shall, at least one day before they are considered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and when actually proposed to the bill no amendment proposing to increase the amount stated in such amendment shall be received on a point of order made by any Senator.

4. On a point of order made by any Senator, no amendment offered by any other Senator which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; nor shall any restriction on the expenditure of the funds appropriated which proposes a limitation not authorized by law be received if such restriction is to take effect or cease to be effective upon the happening of a contingency; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate; and any such amendment or restriction to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill.

5. On a point of order made by any Senator, no amendment, the object of which is to provide for a private claim, shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be to carry out the pro-

visions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment.

6. When a point of order is made against any restriction on the expenditure of funds appropriated in a general appropriation bill on the ground that the restriction violates this rule, the rule shall be construed strictly and, in case of doubt, in favor of the point of order.

7. Every report on general appropriation bills filed by the Committee on Appropriations shall identify with particularity each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

8. On a point of order made by any Senator, no general appropriation bill or amendment thereto shall be received or considered if it contains a provision reappropriating unexpended balances of appropriations; except that this provision shall not apply to appropriations in continuation of appropriations for public works on which work has commenced.

RULE XVII

REFERENCE TO COMMITTEES; MOTIONS TO DISCHARGE; REPORTS OF COMMITTEES; AND HEARINGS AVAILABLE

1. Except as provided in paragraph 3, in any case in which a controversy arises as to the jurisdiction of any committee with respect to any proposed legislation, the question of jurisdiction shall be decided by the presiding officer, without debate, in favor of the committee which has jurisdiction over the subject matter which predominates in such proposed legislation; but such decision shall be subject to an appeal.

2. A motion simply to refer shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions.

3. (a) Upon motion by both the majority leader or his designee and the minority leader or his designee, proposed legislation may be referred to two or more committees jointly or sequentially. Notice of such motion and the proposed legislation to which it relates shall be printed in the Congressional Record. The motion shall be privileged, but it shall not be in order until the Congressional Record in which the notice is printed has been available to Senators for at least twenty-four hours. No amendment to any such motion shall be in order except amendments to any instructions contained therein. Debate on any such motion, and all amendments thereto and debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than two hours, the time to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(b) Proposed legislation which is referred to two or more committees jointly may be reported only by such committees jointly and only one report may accompany any proposed legislation so jointly reported.

(c) A motion to refer any proposed legislation to two or more committees sequentially shall specify the order of referral.

(d) Any motion under this paragraph may specify the portion or portions of proposed legislation to be considered by the committees, or any of them, to which such proposed legislation is referred, and such committees or committee shall be limited, in the consideration of such proposed legislation, to the portion or portions so specified.

(e) Any motion under this subparagraph may contain instructions with respect to the time allowed for consideration by the committees, or any of them, to which proposed legislation is referred and the discharge of such committees, or any of them, from further consideration of such proposed legislation.

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

(b) Whenever any committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) has reported any measure, by action taken in conformity with the requirements of paragraph 7 of rule XXVI, no point of order shall lie with respect to that measure on the ground that hearings upon that measure by the committee were not conducted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of rule XXVI.

5.⁴ Any measure or matter reported by any standing committee shall not be considered in the Senate unless the report of that committee upon that measure or matter has been available to Members for at least two calendar days (excluding Sundays and legal holidays) prior to the consideration of that measure or matter. If hearings have been held on any such measure or matter so reported, the committee reporting the measure or matter shall make every reasonable effort to have such hearings printed and available for distribution to the Members of the Senate prior to the consideration of such measure or matter in the Senate. This paragraph—

(1) may be waived by joint agreement of the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate; and

(2) shall not apply to—

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

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

RULE XVIII

BUSINESS CONTINUED FROM SESSION TO SESSION

At the second or any subsequent session of a Congress the legislative business of the Senate which remained undetermined at the close of the next preceding session of that Congress shall be resumed and proceeded with in the same manner as if no adjournment of the Senate had taken place.

⁴As amended by S. Res. 28, 99-2, Feb. 27, 1986.

RULE XIX

DEBATE

1. (a) When a Senator desires to speak, he shall rise and address the Presiding Officer, and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and the Presiding Officer shall recognize the Senator who shall first address him. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, and to obtain such consent he shall first address the Presiding Officer, and no Senator shall speak more than twice upon any one question in debate on the same legislative day without leave of the Senate, which shall be determined without debate.

(b) At the conclusion of the morning hour at the beginning of a new legislative day or after the unfinished business or any pending business has first been laid before the Senate on any calendar day, and until after the duration of three hours of actual session after such business is laid down except as determined to the contrary by unanimous consent or on motion without debate, all debate shall be germane and confined to the specific question then pending before the Senate.

2. No Senator in debate shall, directly or indirectly, by any form of words impute to another Senator or to other Senators any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator.

3. No Senator in debate shall refer offensively to any State of the Union.

4. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, in the opinion of the Presiding Officer transgress the rules of the Senate the Presiding Officer shall, either on his own motion or at the request of any other Senator, call him to order; and when a Senator shall be called to order he shall take his seat, and may not proceed without leave of the Senate, which, if granted, shall be upon motion that he be allowed to proceed in order, which motion shall be determined without debate. Any Senator directed by the Presiding Officer to take his seat, and any Senator requesting the Presiding Officer to require a Senator to take his seat, may appeal from the ruling of the Chair, which appeal shall be open to debate.

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

6. Whenever confusion arises in the Chamber or the galleries, or demonstrations of approval or disapproval are indulged in by the occupants of the galleries, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on his own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Senator.

7. No Senator shall introduce to or bring to the attention of the Senate during its sessions any occupant in the galleries of the Senate. No motion to suspend this rule shall be in order, nor may the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent.

8. Former Presidents of the United States shall be entitled to address the Senate upon appropriate notice to the Presiding Officer who shall thereupon make the necessary arrangements.

RULE XX

QUESTIONS OF ORDER

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

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

RULE XXI

SESSION WITH CLOSED DOORS

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

2. When the Senate meets in closed session, any applicable provisions of rules XXIX and XXXI, including the confidentiality of information shall apply to any information and to the conduct of any debate transacted.

RULE XXII

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

1. When a question is pending, no motion shall be received but—
 - To adjourn.
 - To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn it shall be to a day certain.
 - To take a recess.
 - To proceed to the consideration of executive business.
 - To lay on the table.
 - To postpone indefinitely.
 - To postpone to a day certain.
 - To commit.
 - To amend.

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

2.⁵ Notwithstanding the provisions of rule II or rule IV or any other rule of the Senate, at any time a motion signed by sixteen Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any measure, motion, other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business,

⁵As amended by S. Res. 28, 99-2, Feb. 27, 1986.

is presented to the Senate, the Presiding Officer, or clerk at the direction of the Presiding Officer, shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one, he shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct that the clerk call the roll, and upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present, the Presiding Officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by a yea-and-nay vote the question:

“Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?” And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn—except on a measure or motion to amend the Senate rules, in which case the necessary affirmative vote shall be two-thirds of the Senators present and voting—then said measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than one hour on the measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, the amendments thereto and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer to keep the time of each Senator who speaks. Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be proposed after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless it had been submitted in writing to the Journal Clerk by 1 o'clock p.m. on the day following the filing of the cloture motion if an amendment in the first degree, and unless it had been so submitted at least one hour prior to the beginning of the cloture vote if an amendment in the second degree. No dilatory motion, or dilatory amendment, or amendment not germane shall be in order. Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the Presiding Officer, shall be decided without debate.

After no more than thirty hours of consideration of the measure, motion, or other matter on which cloture has been invoked, the Senate shall proceed, without any further debate on any question, to vote on the final disposition thereof to the exclusion of all amendments not then actually pending before the Senate at that time and to the exclusion of all motions, except a motion to table, or to reconsider and one quorum call on demand to establish the presence of a quorum (and motions required to establish a quorum) immediately before the final vote begins. The thirty hours may be increased by the adoption of a motion, decided without debate, by a three-fifths affirmative vote of the Senators duly chosen and sworn, and any such time thus agreed upon shall be equally divided between and controlled by the Majority and Minority Leaders or their designees. However, only one motion to extend time, specified above, may be made in any one calendar day.

If, for any reason, a measure or matter is reprinted after cloture has been invoked, amendments which were in order prior to the reprinting of the measure or matter will continue to be in order and may be conformed and reprinted at the request of the amendment's sponsor. The conforming changes must be limited to lineation and pagination.

No Senator shall call up more than two amendments until every other Senator shall have had the opportunity to do likewise.

Notwithstanding other provisions of this rule, a Senator may yield all or part of his one hour to the majority or minority floor managers of the measure, motion, or matter or to the Majority or Minority Leader, but each Senator specified shall not have more than two hours so yielded to him and may in turn yield such time to other Senators.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this rule, any Senator who has not used or yielded at least ten minutes, is, if he seeks recognition, guaranteed up to ten minutes, inclusive, to speak only.

After cloture is invoked, the reading of any amendment, including House amendments, shall be dispensed with when the proposed amendment has been identified and has been available in printed form at the desk of the Members for not less than twenty-four hours.

3.⁶ If a cloture motion on a motion to proceed to a measure or matter is presented in accordance with this rule and is signed by 16 Senators, including the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, 7 additional Senators not affiliated with the majority, and 7 additional Senators not affiliated with the minority, one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day, the Presiding Officer, or the clerk at the direction of the Presiding Officer, shall lay the motion before the Senate. If cloture is then invoked on the motion to proceed, the question shall be on the motion to proceed, without further debate.

RULE XXIII

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

1.⁷ Other than the Vice President and Senators, no person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate while in session, except as follows:

The President of the United States and his private secretary.
The President elect and Vice President elect of the United States.

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

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Ex-Senators and Senators elect, except as provided in paragraph 2.⁸

The officers and employees of the Senate in the discharge of their official duties.

Ex-Secretaries and ex-Sergeants at Arms of the Senate, except as provided in paragraph 2.⁹

Members of the House of Representatives and Members elect.

Ex-Speakers of the House of Representatives, except as provided in paragraph 2.¹⁰

The Sergeant at Arms of the House and his chief deputy and the Clerk of the House and his deputy.

Heads of the Executive Departments.

⁶ As amended by S. Res. 16, 113-1, Jan. 24, 2013.

⁷ Paragraph numbered pursuant to Pub. L. 110-81, Sep. 14, 2007.

⁸ As amended pursuant to Pub. L. 110-81, Sep. 14, 2007.

⁹ As amended pursuant to Pub. L. 110-81, Sep. 14, 2007.

¹⁰ As amended pursuant to Pub. L. 110-81, Sep. 14, 2007.

Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States.
 Governors of States and Territories.
 Members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
 The General Commanding the Army.
 The Senior Admiral of the Navy on the active list.
 Members of National Legislatures of foreign countries and
 Members of the European Parliament.
 Judges of the Court of Claims.
 The Mayor of the District of Columbia.
 The Librarian of Congress and the Assistant Librarian in
 charge of the Law Library.
 The Architect of the Capitol.
 The Chaplain of the House of Representatives.
 The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
 The Parliamentarian Emeritus of the Senate.

Members of the staffs of committees of the Senate and joint committees of the Congress when in the discharge of their official duties and employees in the office of a Senator when in the discharge of their official duties (but in each case subject to such rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration). Senate committee staff members and employees in the office of a Senator must be on the payroll of the Senate and members of joint committee staffs must be on the payroll of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

2.(a)¹¹ The floor privilege provided in paragraph 1 shall not apply, when the Senate is in session, to an individual covered by this paragraph who is—

- (1) a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal; or
- (2) in the employ of or represents any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of any Federal legislative proposal.

(b) The Committee on Rules and Administration may promulgate regulations to allow individuals covered by this paragraph floor privileges for ceremonial functions and events designated by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader.

3. A former Member of the Senate may not exercise privileges to use Senate athletic facilities or Member-only parking spaces if such Member is—

- (a) a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal; or
- (b) in the employ of or represents any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of any Federal legislative proposal.

RULE XXIV

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

1. In the appointment of the standing committees, or to fill vacancies thereon, the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall by resolution appoint the chairman of each such committee and the other members thereof. On demand of any Senator, a separate vote shall be had on the appointment of the chairman of any such committee

¹¹ Paragraphs 2 and 3 added pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

and on the appointment of the other members thereof. Each such resolution shall be subject to amendment and to division of the question.

2. On demand of one-fifth of the Senators present, a quorum being present, any vote taken pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be by ballot.

3. Except as otherwise provided or unless otherwise ordered, all other committees, and the chairmen thereof, shall be appointed in the same manner as standing committees.

4. When a chairman of a committee shall resign or cease to serve on a committee, action by the Senate to fill the vacancy in such committee, unless specially otherwise ordered, shall be only to fill up the number of members of the committee, and the election of a new chairman.

RULE XXV

STANDING COMMITTEES

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

(a)(1) **Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating primarily to the following subjects:

1. Agricultural economics and research.
2. Agricultural extension services and experiment stations.
3. Agricultural production, marketing, and stabilization of prices.
4. Agriculture and agricultural commodities.
5. Animal industry and diseases.
6. Crop insurance and soil conservation.
7. Farm credit and farm security.
8. Food from fresh waters.
9. Food stamp programs.
10. Forestry, and forest reserves and wilderness areas other than those created from the public domain.
11. Home economics.
12. Human nutrition.
13. Inspection of livestock, meat, and agricultural products.
14. Pests and pesticides.
15. Plant industry, soils, and agricultural engineering.
16. Rural development, rural electrification, and watersheds.
17. School nutrition programs.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to food, nutrition, and hunger, both in the United States and in foreign countries, and rural affairs, and report thereon from time to time.

(b) **Committee on Appropriations**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government, except as provided in subparagraph (e).

2. Rescission of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts (referred to in section 105 of Title 1, United States Code).

3. The amount of new spending authority described in section 401(c)(2) (A) and (B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 which is to be effective for a fiscal year.

4. New spending authority described in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 provided in bills and resolutions referred to the committee under section 401(b)(2) of that Act (but subject to the provisions of section 401(b)(3) of that Act).

(c)(1) **Committee on Armed Services**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Aeronautical and space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations.

2. Common defense.

3. Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force, generally.

4. Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including administration, sanitation, and government of the Canal Zone.

5. Military research and development.

6. National security aspects of nuclear energy.

7. Naval petroleum reserves, except those in Alaska.

8. Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the Armed Forces, including overseas education of civilian and military dependents.

9. Selective service system.

10. Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to the common defense policy of the United States, and report thereon from time to time.

(d)(1) **Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Banks, banking, and financial institutions.

2. Control of prices of commodities, rents, and services.

3. Deposit insurance.

4. Economic stabilization and defense production.

5. Export and foreign trade promotion.

6. Export controls.

7. Federal monetary policy, including Federal Reserve System.

8. Financial aid to commerce and industry.

9. Issuance and redemption of notes.

10. Money and credit, including currency and coinage.

11. Nursing home construction.

12. Public and private housing (including veterans' housing).

13. Renegotiation of Government contracts.

14. Urban development and urban mass transit.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to international economic policy as it affects United States monetary affairs, credit, and financial institutions; economic growth, urban affairs, and credit, and report thereon from time to time.

(e)(1)¹² **Committee on the Budget**, to which committee shall be referred all concurrent resolutions on the budget (as defined in section 3(a)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) and all other matters required to be referred to that committee under Titles III and IV of that Act, and messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating thereto.

(2) Such committee shall have the duty—

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

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

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

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

(f)(1) **Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Coast Guard.
2. Coastal zone management.
3. Communications.
4. Highway safety.
5. Inland waterways, except construction.
6. Interstate commerce.
7. Marine and ocean navigation, safety, and transportation, including navigational aspects of deepwater ports.
8. Marine fisheries.
9. Merchant marine and navigation.
10. Nonmilitary aeronautical and space sciences.
11. Oceans, weather, and atmospheric activities.
12. Panama Canal and interoceanic canals generally, except as provided in subparagraph (c).
13. Regulation of consumer products and services, including testing related to toxic substances, other than pesticides, and except for credit, financial services, and housing.
14. Regulation of interstate common carriers, including railroads, buses, trucks, vessels, pipelines, and civil aviation.
15. Science, engineering, and technology research and development and policy.

¹²Pursuant to S. Res. 445, 108–2, Oct. 9, 2004, the Committee on Budget's jurisdiction was amended although the Standing Rules were not modified. (See appendix for Titles I, III and V of S. Res. 445, 108–2).

16. Sports.
17. Standards and measurement.
18. Transportation.
19. Transportation and commerce aspects of Outer Continental Shelf lands.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, all matters relating to science and technology, oceans policy, transportation, communications, and consumer affairs, and report thereon from time to time.

(g)(1) **Committee on Energy and Natural Resources**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Coal production, distribution, and utilization.
2. Energy policy.
3. Energy regulation and conservation.
4. Energy related aspects of deepwater ports.
5. Energy research and development.
6. Extraction of minerals from oceans and Outer Continental Shelf lands.
7. Hydroelectric power, irrigation, and reclamation.
8. Mining education and research.
9. Mining, mineral lands, mining claims, and mineral conservation.
10. National parks, recreation areas, wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, historical sites, military parks and battlefields, and on the public domain, preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest.
11. Naval petroleum reserves in Alaska.
12. Nonmilitary development of nuclear energy.
13. Oil and gas production and distribution.
14. Public lands and forests, including farming and grazing thereon, and mineral extraction therefrom.
15. Solar energy systems.
16. Territorial possessions of the United States, including trusteeships.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to energy and resources development, and report thereon from time to time.

(h)(1) **Committee on Environment and Public Works**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Air pollution.
2. Construction and maintenance of highways.
3. Environmental aspects of Outer Continental Shelf lands.
4. Environmental effects of toxic substances, other than pesticides.
5. Environmental policy.
6. Environmental research and development.
7. Fisheries and wildlife.
8. Flood control and improvements of rivers and harbors, including environmental aspects of deepwater ports.
9. Noise pollution.

10. Nonmilitary environmental regulation and control of nuclear energy.
11. Ocean dumping.
12. Public buildings and improved grounds of the United States generally, including Federal buildings in the District of Columbia.
13. Public works, bridges, and dams.
14. Regional economic development.
15. Solid waste disposal and recycling.
16. Water pollution.
17. Water resources.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to environmental protection and resource utilization and conservation, and report thereon from time to time.

(i) **Committee on Finance**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Bonded debt of the United States, except as provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.
2. Customs, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery.
3. Deposit of public moneys.
4. General revenue sharing.
5. Health programs under the Social Security Act and health programs financed by a specific tax or trust fund.
6. National social security.
7. Reciprocal trade agreements.
8. Revenue measures generally, except as provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.
9. Revenue measures relating to the insular possessions.
10. Tariffs and import quotas, and matters related thereto.
11. Transportation of dutiable goods.

(j)(1) **Committee on Foreign Relations**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries.
2. Boundaries of the United States.
3. Diplomatic service.
4. Foreign economic, military, technical, and humanitarian assistance.
5. Foreign loans.
6. International activities of the American National Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross.
7. International aspects of nuclear energy, including nuclear transfer policy.
8. International conferences and congresses.
9. International law as it relates to foreign policy.
10. International Monetary Fund and other international organizations established primarily for international monetary purposes (except that, at the request of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, any proposed legislation relating to such subjects reported by the Committee on Foreign

Relations shall be referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs).

11. Intervention abroad and declarations of war.
12. Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad.
13. National security and international aspects of trusteeships of the United States.
14. Oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs as they relate to foreign policy.
15. Protection of United States citizens abroad and expatriation.
16. Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally.
17. Treaties and executive agreements, except reciprocal trade agreements.
18. United Nations and its affiliated organizations.
19. World Bank group, the regional development banks, and other international organizations established primarily for development assistance purposes.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to the national security policy, foreign policy, and international economic policy as it relates to foreign policy of the United States, and matters relating to food, hunger, and nutrition in foreign countries, and report thereon from time to time.

(k)(1)¹³ **Committee on Governmental Affairs**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Archives of the United States.
2. Budget and accounting measures, other than appropriations, except as provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.
3. Census and collection of statistics, including economic and social statistics.
4. Congressional organization, except for any part of the matter that amends the rules or orders of the Senate.
5. Federal Civil Service.
6. Government information.
7. Intergovernmental relations.
8. Municipal affairs of the District of Columbia, except appropriations therefor.
9. Organization and management of United States nuclear export policy.
10. Organization and reorganization of the executive branch of the Government.
11. Postal Service.
12. Status of officers and employees of the United States, including their classification, compensation, and benefits.

¹³Pursuant to S. Res. 445, 108-2, Oct. 9, 2004, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs shall be treated as the Committee on Governmental Affairs listed under paragraph 2 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate for purposes of the Standing Rules of the Senate. The resolution also amended the jurisdiction of the Committee although the Standing Rules were not modified. (See appendix for Titles I, III and V of S. Res. 445, 108-2).

(2) Such committee shall have the duty of—

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

(B) studying the efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of all agencies and departments of the Government;

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

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

(1)(1)¹⁴ **Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Measures relating to education, labor, health, and public welfare.

2. Aging.

3. Agricultural colleges.

4. Arts and humanities.

5. Biomedical research and development.

6. Child labor.

7. Convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce.

8. Domestic activities of the American National Red Cross.

9. Equal employment opportunity.

10. Gallaudet College, Howard University, and Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

11. Individuals with disabilities.¹⁵

12. Labor standards and labor statistics.

13. Mediation and arbitration of labor disputes.

14. Occupational safety and health, including the welfare of miners.

15. Private pension plans.

16. Public health.

17. Railway labor and retirement.

18. Regulation of foreign laborers.

19. Student loans.

20. Wages and hours of labor.

(2) Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to health, education and training, and public welfare, and report thereon from time to time.

(m)¹⁶ **Committee on the Judiciary**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Apportionment of Representatives.

2. Bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting.

3. Civil liberties.

¹⁴Name changed pursuant to S. Res. 28, 106-1, Jan. 21, 1999; redesignated as subparagraph (1) by S. Res. 299, 106-2, Apr. 27, 2000.

¹⁵As amended, S. Res. 28, 106-1, Jan. 21, 1999.

¹⁶Redesignated as subparagraph (m) by S. Res. 299, 106-2, Apr. 27, 2000.

4. Constitutional amendments.
5. Federal courts and judges.
6. Government information.
7. Holidays and celebrations.
8. Immigration and naturalization.
9. Interstate compacts generally.
10. Judicial proceedings, civil and criminal, generally.
11. Local courts in the territories and possessions.
12. Measures relating to claims against the United States.
13. National penitentiaries.
14. Patent Office.
15. Patents, copyrights, and trademarks.
16. Protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.
17. Revision and codification of the statutes of the United States.
18. State and territorial boundary lines.

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

1. Administration of the Senate Office Buildings and the Senate wing of the Capitol, including the assignment of office space.
 2. Congressional organization relative to rules and procedures, and Senate rules and regulations, including floor and gallery rules.
 3. Corrupt practices.
 4. Credentials and qualifications of Members of the Senate, contested elections, and acceptance of incompatible offices.
 5. Federal elections generally, including the election of the President, Vice President, and Members of the Congress.
 6. Government Printing Office, and the printing and correction of the Congressional Record, as well as those matters provided for under rule XI.
 7. Meetings of the Congress and attendance of Members.
 8. Payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same (except that any resolution relating to substantive matter within the jurisdiction of any other standing committee of the Senate shall be first referred to such committee).
 9. Presidential succession.
 10. Purchase of books and manuscripts and erection of monuments to the memory of individuals.
 11. Senate Library and statuary, art, and pictures in the Capitol and Senate Office Buildings.
 12. Services to the Senate, including the Senate restaurant.
 13. United States Capitol and congressional office buildings, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution (and the incorporation of similar institutions), and the Botanic Gardens.
- (2) Such committee shall also—

(A) make a continuing study of the organization and operation of the Congress of the United States and shall recommend improvements in such organization and operation

with a view toward strengthening the Congress, simplifying its operations, improving its relationships with other branches of the United States Government, and enabling it better to meet its responsibilities under the Constitution of the United States;

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

(C)¹⁷ develop, implement, and update as necessary a strategy planning process and a strategic plan for the functional and technical infrastructure support of the Senate and provide oversight over plans developed by Senate officers and others in accordance with the strategic planning process.

(o)(1)¹⁸ **Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the Small Business Administration.

(2) Any proposed legislation reported by such committee which relates to matters other than the functions of the Small Business Administration shall, at the request of the chairman of any standing committee having jurisdiction over the subject matter extraneous to the functions of the Small Business Administration, be considered and reported by such standing committee prior to its consideration by the Senate; and likewise measures reported by other committees directly relating to the Small Business Administration shall, at the request of the chairman of the Committee on Small Business, be referred to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship for its consideration of any portions of the measure dealing with the Small Business Administration, and be reported by this committee prior to its consideration by the Senate.

(3) Such committee shall also study and survey by means of research and investigation all problems of American small business enterprises, and report thereon from time to time.

(p)¹⁹ **Committee on Veterans' Affairs**, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Compensation of veterans.
2. Life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces.
3. National cemeteries.
4. Pensions of all wars of the United States, general and special.
5. Readjustment of servicemen to civil life.
6. Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.
7. Veterans' hospitals, medical care and treatment of veterans.
8. Veterans' measures generally.
9. Vocational rehabilitation and education of veterans.

¹⁷ As added, S. Res. 151, 105-1, Nov. 9, 1997.

¹⁸ As added, S. Res. 101, 97-1, Mar. 25, 1981; name changed pursuant to S. Res. 123, 107-1, June 29, 2001.

¹⁹ Redesignated as subparagraph (p) by S. Res. 101, 97-1, Mar. 25, 1981.

2.²⁰ Except as otherwise provided by paragraph 4 of this rule, each of the following standing committees shall consist of the number of Senators set forth in the following table on the line on which the name of that committee appears:

Committee:	Members
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	20
Appropriations	28
Armed Services	18
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	22
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	20
Energy and Natural Resources	20
Environment and Public Works	18
Finance	20
Foreign Relations	18
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	18
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	16
Judiciary	18

3. (a)²¹ Except as otherwise provided by paragraph 4 of this rule, each of the following standing committees shall consist of the number of Senators set forth in the following table on the line on which the name of that committee appears:

Committee:	Members
Budget	22
Rules and Administration	16
Veterans' Affairs	14
Small Business and Entrepreneurship	18

(b)²² Each of the following committees and joint committees shall consist of the number of Senators (or Senate members, in the case of a joint committee) set forth in the following table on the line on which the name of that committee appears:

Committee: ²³	Members
Aging	18
Intelligence	19
Joint Economic Committee	10

²⁰As amended, S. Res. 13, 97-1, Jan. 5, 1981; S. Res. 365, 97-2, Apr. 20, 1982; S. Res. 380, 97-2, Apr. 27, 1982; S. Res. 6, 98-1, Jan. 3, 1983; S. Res. 20, 98-1, Jan. 27, 1983; S. Res. 53, 98-1, Feb. 3, 1983; S. Res. 338, 98-2, Feb. 9, 1984; S. Res. 74, 99-1, Feb. 21, 1985; S. Res. 14, 100-1, Jan. 6, 1987; S. Res. 211, 100-1, May 12, 1987; S. Res. 43, 101-1, Feb. 2, 1989; S. Res. 43, 102-1, Feb. 5, 1991; S. Res. 135, 102-1, June 4, 1991; S. Res. 4, 103-1, Jan. 7, 1993; S. Res. 130, 103-1, July 1, 1993; S. Res. 132, 103-1, July 15, 1993; S. Res. 14, 104-1, Jan. 5, 1995; S. Res. 92, 104-1, Mar. 24, 1995; S. Res. 9, 105-1, Jan. 9, 1997; HELP/Judiciary reversed pursuant to S. Res. 299, 106-2, Apr. 27, 2000; S. Res. 354, 106-2, Sept. 12, 2000.

²¹As amended, S. Res. 13, 97-1, Jan. 5, 1981; S. Res. 101, 97-1, Mar. 25, 1981; S. Res. 6, 98-1, Jan. 3, 1983; S. Res. 88, 99-1, Mar. 5, 1985; S. Res. 14, 100-1, Jan. 6, 1987; S. Res. 211, 100-1, May 12, 1987; S. Res. 43, 101-1, Feb. 2, 1989; S. Res. 85, 102-1, Mar. 19, 1991; S. Res. 135, 102-1, June 4, 1991; S. Res. 18, 103-1, Jan. 21, 1993; S. Res. 130, 103-1, July 1, 1993; S. Res. 34, 104-1, Jan. 6, 1995; S. Res. 9, 105-1, Jan. 9, 1997; S. Res. 354, 106-2, Sept. 12, 2000; S. Res. 123, 107-1, June 29, 2001.

²²As amended, S. Res. 13, 97-1, Jan. 5, 1981; S. Res. 24, 97-1, Jan. 19, 1981; S. Res. 101, 97-1, Mar. 25, 1981; S. Res. 338, 98-2, Feb. 9, 1984; S. Res. 85, 102-1, Mar. 19, 1991; S. Res. 211, 100-1, May 12, 1987; S. Res. 43, 101-1, Feb. 2, 1989; S. Res. 85, 102-1, Mar. 19, 1991; S. Res. 135, 102-1, June 4, 1991; S. Res. 18, 103-1, Jan. 21, 1993; S. Res. 34, 104-1, Jan. 6, 1995; S. Res. 9, 105-1, Jan. 9, 1997.

(c)²⁴ Each of the following committees and joint committees shall consist of the number of Senators (or Senate members, in the case of a joint committee) set forth in the following table on the line on which the name of that committee appears:

Committee:	Members
Ethics	6
Indian Affairs	14
Joint Committee on Taxation	5

4. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this paragraph—

(1) each Senator shall serve on two and no more committees listed in paragraph 2; and

(2) each Senator may serve on only one committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b).

(b)(1) Each Senator may serve on not more than three subcommittees of each committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) listed in paragraph 2 of which he is a member.

(2) Each Senator may serve on not more than two subcommittees of a committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b) of which he is a member.

(3) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (1) and (2), a Senator serving as chairman or ranking minority member of a standing, select, or special committee of the Senate or joint committee of the Congress may serve ex officio, without vote, as a member of any subcommittee of such committee or joint committee.

(4) No committee of the Senate may establish any sub-unit of that committee other than a subcommittee, unless the Senate by resolution has given permission therefor. For purposes of this subparagraph, any subunit of a joint committee shall be treated as a subcommittee.

(c) By agreement entered into by the majority leader and the minority leader, the membership of one or more standing committees may be increased temporarily from time to time by such number or numbers as may be required to accord to the majority party a majority of the membership of all standing committees. When any such temporary increase is necessary to accord to the majority party a majority of the membership of all standing committees, members of the majority party in such number as may be required for that purpose may serve as members of three standing committees listed in paragraph 2. No such temporary increase in the membership of any standing committee under this subparagraph shall be continued in effect after the need therefor has ended. No standing committee may be increased in membership under this subparagraph by more than two members in excess of the number prescribed for that committee by paragraph 2 or 3(a).

(d) A Senator may serve as a member of any joint committee of the Congress the Senate members of which are required by law to

²³ Pursuant to S. Res. 445, 108-2, Oct. 9, 2004, the Select Committee on Intelligence shall be treated as a committee listed under paragraph 2 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate for purposes of the Standing Rules of the Senate. However, the resolution did not modify the Standing Rules of the Senate. (See appendix for Titles I, III and V of S. Res. 445, 108-2).

²⁴ As amended, S. Res. 448, 96-2, Dec. 11, 1980; S. Res. 88, 99-1, Mar. 5, 1985; S. Res. 14, 100-1, Jan. 6, 1987; S. Res. 100, 101-1, Apr. 11, 1989; S. Res. 44, 102-1, Feb. 5, 1991; S. Res. 18, 103-1, Jan. 21, 1993; S. Res. 34, 104-1, Jan. 6, 1995; S. Res. 92, 104-1, Mar. 24, 1995; S. Res. 9, 105-1, Jan. 9, 1997.

be appointed from a standing committee of the Senate of which he is a member, and service as a member of any such joint committee shall not be taken into account for purposes of subparagraph (a)(2).

(e)(1) No Senator shall serve at any time as chairman of more than one standing, select, or special committee of the Senate or joint committee of the Congress, except that a Senator may serve as chairman of any joint committee of the Congress having jurisdiction with respect to a subject matter which is directly related to the jurisdiction of a standing committee of which he is chairman.

(2) No Senator shall serve at any time as chairman of more than one subcommittee of each standing, select, or special committee of the Senate or joint committee of the Congress of which he is a member.

(3) A Senator who is serving as the chairman of a committee listed in paragraph 2 may serve at any time as the chairman of only one subcommittee of all committees listed in paragraph 2 of which he is a member and may serve at any time as the chairman of only one subcommittee of each committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b) of which he is a member. A Senator who is serving as the chairman of a committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b) may not serve as the chairman of any subcommittee of that committee, and may serve at any time as the chairman of only one subcommittee of each committee listed in paragraph 2 of which he is a member. Any other Senator may serve as the chairman of only one subcommittee of each committee listed in paragraph 2, 3(a), or 3(b) of which he is a member.

(f) A Senator serving on the Committee on Rules and Administration may not serve on any joint committee of the Congress unless the Senate members thereof are required by law to be appointed from the Committee on Rules and Administration, or unless such Senator served on the Committee on Rules and Administration and the Joint Committee on Taxation on the last day of the Ninety-eighth Congress.²⁵

(g) A Senator who on the day preceding the effective date of Title I of the Committee System Reorganization Amendments of 1977 was serving as the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on the District of Columbia or the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service may serve on the Committee on Governmental Affairs in addition to serving on two other standing committees listed in paragraph 2. At the request of any such Senator, he shall be appointed to serve on such committee but, while serving on such committee and two other standing committees listed in paragraph 2, he may not serve on any committee listed in paragraph 3 (a) or (b) other than the Committee on Rules and Administration. The preceding provisions of this subparagraph shall apply with respect to any Senator only so long as his service as a member of the Committee on Governmental Affairs is continuous after the date on which the appointment of the majority and minority mem-

²⁵ As amended, S. Res. 76, 99-1, Feb. 21, 1985.

bers of the Committee on Governmental Affairs is initially completed.²⁶

* * * * *

RULE XXVI

COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

1.²⁷ Each standing committee, including any subcommittee of any such committee, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to take such testimony and to make such expenditures out of the contingent fund of the Senate as may be authorized by resolutions of the Senate. Each such committee may make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction, may report such hearings as may be had by it, and may employ stenographic assistance at a cost not exceeding the amount prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration.²⁸ The expenses of the committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

2.²⁹ Each committee³⁰ shall adopt rules (not inconsistent with the Rules of the Senate) governing the procedure of such committee. The rules of each committee shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than March 1 of the first year of each Congress, except that if any such committee is established on or after February 1 of a year, the rules of that committee during the year of establishment shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than sixty days after such establishment. Any amendment to the rules of a committee shall not take effect until the amendment is published in the Congressional Record.

3. Each standing committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall fix regular weekly, biweekly, or monthly meeting days for the transaction of business before the committee and additional meetings may be called by the chairman as he may deem necessary. If at least three members of any such committee desire that a special meeting of the committee be called by the chairman, those members may file in the offices of the committee their written request to the chairman for that special meeting. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the clerk of the committee shall notify the chairman of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the chairman does not call the requested special meeting, to be held within seven calendar days

²⁶ As amended, S. Res. 12, 97-1, Jan. 5, 1981; Subpara. (h), omitted here, pertains to committee service of Senators during the 103rd Congress. Provisions for the 104th Congress were established by S. Res. 13 and 17, Jan. 4, 1995, and S. Res. 27 and 29, Jan. 5, 1995. In subsequent Congresses, committee assignments made notwithstanding Rule XXV.

²⁷ As amended, S. Res. 281, 96-2, Mar. 11, 1980, effective Feb. 28, 1981.

²⁸ Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 68c (See Senate Manual Sec. 440, S. Doc. 112-1), the Committee on Rules and Administration issues "Regulations Governing Rates Payable to Commercial Reporting Firms for Reporting Committee Hearings in the Senate." Copies of the regulations currently in effect may be obtained from the Committee.

²⁹ As amended, S. Res. 250, 101-2, Mar. 1, 1990.

³⁰ The term "each committee" when used in these rules includes standing, select, and special committees unless otherwise specified.

after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the committee may file in the offices of the committee their written notice that a special meeting of the committee will be held, specifying the date and hour of that special meeting. The committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the clerk of the committee shall notify all members of the committee that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour. If the chairman of any such committee is not present at any regular, additional, or special meeting of the committee, the ranking member of the majority party on the committee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

4. (a) Each committee (except the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget) shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by the committee on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the committee determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date.

(b) Each committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall require each witness who is to appear before the committee in any hearing to file with the clerk of the committee, at least one day before the date of the appearance of that witness, a written statement of his proposed testimony unless the committee chairman and the ranking minority member determine that there is good cause for noncompliance. If so requested by any committee, the staff of the committee shall prepare for the use of the members of the committee before each day of hearing before the committee a digest of the statements which have been so filed by witnesses who are to appear before the committee on that day.

(c) After the conclusion of each day of hearing, if so requested by any committee, the staff shall prepare for the use of the members of the committee a summary of the testimony given before the committee on that day. After approval by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee, each such summary may be printed as a part of the committee hearings if such hearings are ordered by the committee to be printed.

(d) Whenever any hearing is conducted by a committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) upon any measure or matter, the minority on the committee shall be entitled, upon request made by a majority of the minority members to the chairman before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to the measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

5. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the rules, when the Senate is in session, no committee of the Senate or any subcommittee thereof may meet, without special leave, after the conclusion of the first two hours after the meeting of the Senate commenced and in no case after two o'clock postmeridian unless consent therefor has been obtained from the majority leader and the minority leader (or in the event of the absence of either of such leaders, from his designee). The prohibition contained in the preceding sentence shall not apply to the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on the Budget. The majority leader or his designee shall announce to the Senate whenever consent has been

given under this subparagraph and shall state the time and place of such meeting. The right to make such announcement of consent shall have the same priority as the filing of a cloture motion.

(b) Each meeting of a committee, or any subcommittee thereof, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a meeting or series of meetings by a committee or a subcommittee thereof on the same subject for a period of no more than fourteen calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated in clauses (1) through (6) would require the meeting to be closed, followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Whenever any hearing conducted by any such committee or subcommittee is open to the public, that hearing may be broadcast by radio or television, or both, under such rules as the committee or subcommittee may adopt.

(d) Whenever disorder arises during a committee meeting that is open to the public, or any demonstration of approval or disapproval is indulged in by any person in attendance at any such meeting, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on his own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Senator. When the Chair finds it necessary to maintain order, he shall have the power to clear the room, and the committee may act in closed session for so long as there is doubt of the assurance of order.

(e)(1)³¹ Each committee shall prepare and keep a complete transcript or electronic recording adequate to fully record the proceeding of each meeting or conference whether or not such meeting or any part thereof is closed under this paragraph, unless a majority of its members vote to forgo such a record.

(2)(A)³² Except with respect to meetings closed in accordance with this rule, each committee and subcommittee shall make publicly available through the Internet a video recording, audio recording, or transcript of any meeting not later than 21 business days after the meeting occurs.

(B) Information required by subclause (A) shall be available until the end of the Congress following the date of the meeting.

(C) The Committee on Rules and Administration may waive this clause upon request based on the inability of a committee or subcommittee to comply with this clause due to technical or logistical reasons.

6. Morning meetings of committees and subcommittees thereof shall be scheduled for one or both of the periods prescribed in this paragraph. The first period shall end at eleven o'clock antemeridian. The second period shall begin at eleven o'clock antemeridian and end at two o'clock postmeridian.

7. (a)(1) Except as provided in this paragraph, each committee, and each subcommittee thereof is authorized to fix the number of its members (but not less than one-third of its entire membership) who shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of such business as may be considered by said committee, except that no measure or matter or recommendation shall be reported from any committee unless a majority of the committee were physically present.

(2) Each such committee, or subcommittee, is authorized to fix a lesser number than one-third of its entire membership who shall constitute a quorum thereof for the purpose of taking sworn testimony.

(3) The vote of any committee to report a measure or matter shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the committee who are present. No vote of any member of any committee to report a measure or matter may be cast by proxy if rules adopted by such committee forbid the casting of votes for that purpose by proxy; however, proxies may not be voted when the absent committee member has not been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has not affirmatively requested that he be so recorded. Action by any committee in reporting any measure or matter in accordance with the requirements of this subparagraph shall constitute the ratification by the committee of all action theretofore taken by the committee with respect to that measure or matter, including votes taken upon the measure or matter or any amendment thereto, and no point of order shall lie with respect to that measure or matter on the ground that such previous action with respect thereto by such committee was not taken in compliance with such requirements.

³¹ Subparagraph (e)(1) numbered pursuant to Pub. L. 110-81, Sep. 14, 2007.

³² Clause (2) added pursuant to Pub. L. 110-81, Sep. 14, 2007, and takes effect Dec. 13, 2007.

(b) Each committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall keep a complete record of all committee action. Such record shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. The results of rollcall votes taken in any meeting of any committee upon any measure, or any amendment thereto, shall be announced in the committee report on that measure unless previously announced by the committee, and such announcement shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment by each member of the committee who was present at that meeting.

(c) Whenever any committee by rollcall vote reports any measure or matter, the report of the committee upon such measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast by each member of the committee in favor of and in opposition to such measure or matter. Nothing contained in this subparagraph shall abrogate the power of any committee to adopt rules—

(1) providing for proxy voting on all matters other than the reporting of a measure or matter, or

(2) providing in accordance with subparagraph (a) for a lesser number as a quorum for any action other than the reporting of a measure or matter.

8. (a) In order to assist the Senate in—

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of the application, administration, and execution of the laws enacted by the Congress, and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modifications of or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate, each standing committee (except the Committees on Appropriations and the Budget), shall review and study, on a continuing basis the application, administration, and execution of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the legislative jurisdiction of that committee. Such committees may carry out the required analysis, appraisal, and evaluation themselves, or by contract, or may require a government agency to do so and furnish a report thereon to the Senate. Such committees may rely on such techniques as pilot testing, analysis of costs in comparison with benefits, or provision for evaluation after a defined period of time.

(b) In each odd-numbered year, each such committee shall submit, not later than March 31, to the Senate, a report on the activities of that committee under this paragraph during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

9.³³ (a) Except as provided in subparagraph (b), each committee shall report one authorization resolution each year authorizing the committee to make expenditures out of the contingent fund of the Senate to defray its expenses, including the compensation of members of its staff and agency contributions related to such compensation, during the period beginning on March 1 of such year and ending on the last day of February of the following year. Such annual

³³ As amended, S. Res. 281, 96-2, Mar. 11, 1980, effective Jan. 1, 1981; S. Res. 479, 100-2, Sept. 30, 1988.

authorization resolution shall be reported not later than January 31 of each year, except that, whenever the designation of members of standing committees of the Senate occurs during the first session of a Congress at a date later than January 20, such resolution may be reported at any time within thirty days after the date on which the designation of such members is completed. After the annual authorization resolution of a committee for a year has been agreed to, such committee may procure authorization to make additional expenditures out of the contingent fund of the Senate during that year only by reporting a supplemental authorization resolution. Each supplemental authorization resolution reported by a committee shall amend the annual authorization resolution of such committee for that year and shall be accompanied by a report specifying with particularity the purpose for which such authorization is sought and the reason why such authorization could not have been sought at the time of the submission by such committee of its annual authorization resolution for that year.

(b) In lieu of the procedure provided in subparagraph (a), the Committee on Rules and Administration may—

(1) direct each committee to report an authorization resolution for a two year budget period beginning on March 1 of the first session of a Congress; and

(2) report one authorization resolution containing more than one committee authorization for a one year or two year budget period.

10. (a) All committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Member serving as chairman of the committee; and such records shall be the property of the Senate and all members of the committee and the Senate shall have access to such records. Each committee is authorized to have printed and bound such testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the committee.

(b) It shall be the duty of the chairman of each committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the Senate any measure approved by his committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote. In any event, the report of any committee upon a measure which has been approved by the committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the Senate is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the committee a written and signed request of a majority of the committee for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the committee shall transmit immediately to the chairman of the committee notice of the filing of that request. This subparagraph does not apply to the Committee on Appropriations.

(c) If at the time of approval of a measure or matter by any committee (except for the Committee on Appropriations), any member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than three calendar days in which to file such views, in writing, with the clerk of the committee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect

to that measure or matter. The report of the committee upon that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

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

(2) shall bear upon its cover a recital that supplemental, minority, or additional views are included as part of the report. This subparagraph does not preclude—

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

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

11. (a) The report accompanying each bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by any committee (except the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget) shall contain—

(1) an estimate, made by such committee, of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out such bill or joint resolution in the fiscal year in which it is reported and in each of the five fiscal years following such fiscal year (or for the authorized duration of any program authorized by such bill or joint resolution, if less than five years), except that, in the case of measures affecting the revenues, such reports shall require only an estimate of the gain or loss in revenues for a one-year period; and

(2) a comparison of the estimate of costs described in subparagraph (1) made by such committee with any estimate of costs made by any Federal agency; or

(3) in lieu of such estimate or comparison, or both, a statement of the reasons why compliance by the committee with the requirements of subparagraph (1) or (2), or both, is impracticable.

(b) Each such report (except those by the Committee on Appropriations) shall also contain—

(1) an evaluation, made by such committee, of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out the bill or joint resolution. The evaluation shall include (A) an estimate of the numbers of individuals and businesses who would be regulated and a determination of the groups and classes of such individuals and businesses, (B) a determination of the economic impact of such regulation on the individuals, consumers, and businesses affected, (C) a determination of the impact on the personal privacy of the individuals affected, and (D) a determination of the amount of additional paperwork that will re-

NOTE.—Each report accompanying any bill or joint resolution relating to terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations reported by a committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate shall describe the manner in which the provisions of the bill or joint resolution apply to the legislative branch; or in the case of a provision not applicable to the legislative branch, include a statement of the reasons the provision does not apply. (Pub. L. 104–1, Title I, Sec. 102, Jan. 23, 1995, 109 Stat. 5.) See Senate Manual Sec. 1302, S. Doc. 112–1.

sult from the regulations to be promulgated pursuant to the bill or joint resolution, which determination may include, but need not be limited to, estimates of the amount of time and financial costs required of affected parties, showing whether the effects of the bill or joint resolution could be substantial, as well as reasonable estimates of the recordkeeping requirements that may be associated with the bill or joint resolution; or

(2) in lieu of such evaluation, a statement of the reasons why compliance by the committee with the requirements of clause (1) is impracticable.

(c) It shall not be in order for the Senate to consider any such bill or joint resolution if the report of the committee on such bill or joint resolution does not comply with the provisions of subparagraphs (a) and (b) on the objection of any Senator.

12. Whenever a committee reports a bill or a joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part thereof it shall make a report thereon and shall include in such report or in an accompanying document (to be prepared by the staff of such committee) (a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee. This paragraph shall not apply to any such report in which it is stated that, in the opinion of the committee, it is necessary to dispense with the requirements of this subsection to expedite the business of the Senate.

13. (a) Each committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) which has legislative jurisdiction shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, endeavor to insure that—

(1) all continuing programs of the Federal Government and of the government of the District of Columbia, within the jurisdiction of such committee or joint committee, are designed; and

(2) all continuing activities of Federal agencies, within the jurisdiction of such committee or joint committee, are carried on; so that, to the extent consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of those programs and activities, appropriations therefor will be made annually.

(b) Each committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) shall with respect to any continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually, review such program, from time to time, in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefor would be made annually.

RULE XXVII

COMMITTEE STAFF

1.³⁴ Staff members appointed to assist minority members of committees pursuant to authority of a resolution described in paragraph 9 of rule XXVI or other Senate resolution shall be accorded equitable treatment with respect to the fixing of salary rates, the assignment of facilities, and the accessibility of committee records.

2. The minority shall receive fair consideration in the appointment of staff personnel pursuant to authority of a resolution described in paragraph 9 of rule XXVI.

3. The staffs of committees (including personnel appointed pursuant to authority of a resolution described in paragraph 9 of rule XXVI or other Senate resolution) should reflect the relative number of majority and minority members of committees. A majority of the minority members of any committee may, by resolution, request that at least one-third of all funds of the committee for personnel (other than those funds determined by the chairman and ranking minority member to be allocated for the administrative and clerical functions of the committee as a whole) be allocated to the minority members of such committee for compensation of minority staff as the minority members may decide. The committee shall thereafter adjust its budget to comply with such resolution. Such adjustment shall be equitably made over a four-year period, commencing July 1, 1977, with not less than one-half being made in two years. Upon request by a majority of the minority members of any committee by resolution, proportionate space, equipment, and facilities shall be provided for such minority staff.

4. No committee shall appoint to its staff any experts or other personnel detailed or assigned from any department or agency of the Government, except with the written permission of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

RULE XXVIII

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES; REPORTS; OPEN MEETINGS

1.³⁵ The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order when available on each Senator's desk except when the Journal is being read or a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is voting or ascertaining the presence of a quorum; and when received the question of proceeding to the consideration of the report, if raised, shall be immediately put, and shall be determined without debate.

2.³⁶ (a) When a message from the House of Representatives is laid before the Senate, it shall be in order for a single, non-divisible motion to be made that includes—

- (1) a motion to disagree to a House amendment or insist upon a Senate amendment;

³⁴ As amended, S. Res. 281, 96-2, Mar. 11, 1980, effective Feb. 28, 1981.

NOTE.—Pursuant to S. Res. 281, paragraph 1 of rule XXVII was repealed. Accordingly, subparagraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of paragraph 2 were renumbered as paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively.

³⁵ As amended by S. Res. 28, 99-2, Feb. 27, 1986.

³⁶ Paragraph 2 added pursuant to S. Res. 16, 113-1, Jan. 24, 2013.

(2) a motion to request a committee of conference with the House or to agree to a request by the House for a committee of conference; and

(3) a motion to authorize the Presiding Officer to appoint conferees (or a motion to appoint conferees).

(b) If a cloture motion is presented on a motion made pursuant to subparagraph (a), the motion shall be debatable for no more than 2 hours, equally divided in the usual form, after which the Presiding Officer, or the clerk at the direction of the Presiding Officer, shall lay the motion before the Senate. If cloture is then invoked on the motion, the question shall be on the motion, without further debate.

3.³⁷ (a) Conferees shall not insert in their report matter not committed to them by either House, nor shall they strike from the bill matter agreed to by both Houses.

(b) If matter which was agreed to by both Houses is stricken from the bill a point of order may be made against the report, and if the point of order is sustained, the report is rejected or shall be recommitted to the committee of conference if the House of Representatives has not already acted thereon.

(c) If new matter is inserted in the report, a point of order may be made against the conference report and it shall be disposed of as provided under paragraph 5.

4. (a) In any case in which a disagreement to an amendment in the nature of a substitute has been referred to conferees—

(1) it shall be in order for the conferees to report a substitute on the same subject matter;

(2) the conferees may not include in the report matter not committed to them by either House; and

(3) the conferees may include in their report in any such case matter which is a germane modification of subjects in disagreement.

(b) In any case in which the conferees violate subparagraph (a), a point of order may be made against the conference report and it shall be disposed of as provided under paragraph 5.

5. (a) A Senator may raise a point of order that one or more provisions of a conference report violates paragraph 3 or paragraph 4, as the case may be. The Presiding Officer may sustain the point of order as to some or all of the provisions against which the Senator raised the point of order.

(b) If the Presiding Officer sustains the point of order as to any of the provisions against which the Senator raised the point of order, then those provisions against which the Presiding Officer sustains the point of order shall be stricken. After all other points of order under this paragraph have been disposed of—

(1) the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate should recede from its amendment to the House bill, or its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and concur with a further amendment, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report that has not been stricken;

³⁷ Paragraphs 3 and 4 amended pursuant to Pub. L. 110-81, Sep. 14, 2007, and paragraphs 5-6 were added. Paragraphs 3 through 6 renumbered and amended pursuant to S. Res. 16, 113-1, Jan. 24, 2013.

(2) the question in clause (1) shall be decided under the same debate limitation as the conference report; and

(3) no further amendment shall be in order.

6. (a) Any Senator may move to waive any or all points of order under paragraph 3 or paragraph 4 with respect to the pending conference report by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. All motions to waive under this paragraph shall be debatable collectively for not to exceed 1 hour equally divided between the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their designees. A motion to waive all points of order under this paragraph shall not be amendable.

(b) All appeals from rulings of the Chair under paragraph 5 shall be debatable collectively for not to exceed 1 hour, equally divided between the Majority and the Minority Leader or their designees. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair under paragraph 5.

7.³⁸ Each report made by a committee of conference to the Senate shall be printed as a report of the Senate. As so printed, such report shall be accompanied by an explanatory statement prepared jointly by the conferees on the part of the House and the conferees on the part of the Senate. Such statement shall be sufficiently detailed and explicit to inform the Senate as to the effect which the amendments or propositions contained in such report will have upon the measure to which those amendments or propositions relate.

8. If time for debate in the consideration of any report of a committee of conference upon the floor of the Senate is limited, the time allotted for debate shall be equally divided between the majority party and the minority party.

9. Each conference committee between the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be open to the public except when managers of either the Senate or the House of Representatives in open session determine by a rollcall vote of a majority of those managers present, that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on the day of the vote shall be closed to the public.

10. (a)(1) It shall not be in order to vote on the adoption of a report of a committee of conference unless such report has been available to Members and to the general public for at least 48 hours before such vote. If a point of order is sustained under this paragraph, then the conference report shall be set aside.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph, a report of a committee of conference is made available to the general public as of the time it is posted on a publicly accessible website controlled by a Member, committee, Library of Congress, or other office of Congress, or the Government Printing Office, as reported to the Presiding Officer by the Secretary of the Senate.

(b)(1) This paragraph may be waived in the Senate with respect to the pending conference report by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. A motion to waive this paragraph shall be debatable for not to exceed 1 hour equally

³⁸ Paragraphs 7 through 9 renumbered pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007, and paragraph 10 was added. Paragraph 7 through 10 renumbered pursuant to S. Res. 16, 113–1, Jan. 24, 2013.

divided between the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their designees.

(2) An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this paragraph. An appeal of the ruling of the Chair shall be debatable for not to exceed 1 hour equally divided between the Majority and the Minority Leader or their designees.

(c) This paragraph may be waived by joint agreement of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader of the Senate, upon their certification that such waiver is necessary as a result of a significant disruption to Senate facilities or to the availability of the Internet.

RULE XXIX

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

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

2. When acting upon confidential or Executive business, unless the same shall be considered in open Executive session, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, the Principal Legislative Clerk, the Parliamentarian, the Executive Clerk, the Minute and Journal Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, the Secretaries to the Majority and the Minority, and such other officers as the Presiding Officer shall think necessary; and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

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

4. Whenever the injunction of secrecy shall be removed from any part of the proceedings of the Senate in closed Executive or legislative session, the order of the Senate removing the same shall be entered in the Legislative Journal as well as in the Executive Journal, and shall be published in the Congressional Record under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate.

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

³⁹ As amended by S. Res. 363, 102-2, Oct. 8, 1992.

6. Whenever, by the request of the Senate or any committee thereof, any documents or papers shall be communicated to the Senate by the President or the head of any department relating to any matter pending in the Senate, the proceedings in regard to which are secret or confidential under the rules, said documents and papers shall be considered as confidential, and shall not be disclosed without leave of the Senate.

RULE XXX

EXECUTIVE SESSION—PROCEEDINGS ON TREATIES

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

(b)⁴⁰ When a treaty is reported from a committee with or without amendment, it shall, unless the Senate unanimously otherwise directs, lie over one day for consideration; after which it may be read a second time, after which amendments may be proposed. At any stage of such proceedings the Senate may remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty.

(c) The decisions thus made shall be reduced to the form of a resolution of ratification, with or without amendments, as the case may be, which shall be proposed on a subsequent day, unless, by unanimous consent, the Senate determine otherwise, at which stage no amendment to the treaty shall be received unless by unanimous consent; but the resolution of ratification when pending shall be open to amendment in the form of reservations, declarations, statements, or understandings.

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

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

RULE XXXI

EXECUTIVE SESSION—PROCEEDINGS ON NOMINATIONS

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

⁴⁰As amended by S. Res. 28, 99-2, Feb. 27, 1986.

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

2. All business in the Senate shall be transacted in open session, unless the Senate as provided in rule XXI by a majority vote shall determine that a particular nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be considered in closed executive session, in which case all subsequent proceedings with respect to said nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be kept secret: Provided, That the injunction of secrecy as to the whole or any part of proceedings in closed executive session may be removed on motion adopted by a majority vote of the Senate in closed executive session: Provided further, That any Senator may make public his vote in closed executive session.

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

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

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

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

7. (a) The Official Reporters shall be furnished with a list of nominations to office after the proceedings of the day on which they are received, and a like list of all confirmations and rejections.

(b) All nominations to office shall be prepared for the printer by the Official Reporter, and printed in the Congressional Record, after the proceedings of the day in which they are received, also nominations recalled, and confirmed.

(c) The Secretary shall furnish to the press, and to the public upon request, the names of nominees confirmed or rejected on the day on which a final vote shall be had, except when otherwise ordered by the Senate.

RULE XXXII

THE PRESIDENT FURNISHED WITH COPIES OF RECORDS
OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

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

RULE XXXIII

SENATE CHAMBER—SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL

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

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

RULE XXXIV

PUBLIC FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

1. For purposes of this rule, the provisions of Title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 shall be deemed to be a rule of the Senate as it pertains to Members, officers, and employees of the Senate.

2. (a)⁴¹ The Select Committee on Ethics shall transmit a copy of each report filed with it under Title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (other than a report filed by a Member of Congress) to the head of the employing office of the individual filing the report.

(b) For purposes of this rule, the head of the employing office shall be—

(1) in the case of an employee of a Member, the Member by whom that person is employed;

NOTE.—Financial disclosure requirements contained in the Ethics in Government Act as amended are codified at 5 U.S.C. App. 6. See Senate Manual Sec. 1172, S. Doc. 112-1.

⁴¹ Paragraph 2 added pursuant to S. Res. 236, 101-2, Jan. 30, 1990.

(2) in the case of an employee of a Committee, the chairman and ranking minority member of such Committee;

(3) in the case of an employee on the leadership staff, the Member of the leadership on whose staff such person serves; and

(4) in the case of any other employee of the legislative branch, the head of the office in which such individual serves.

3.⁴² In addition to the requirements of paragraph 1, Members, officers, and employees of the Senate shall include in each report filed under paragraph 1⁴³ the following additional information:

(a) For purposes of section 102(a)(1)(B) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 additional categories of income as follows:

- (1) greater than \$1,000,000 but not more than \$5,000,000, or
- (2) greater than \$5,000,000.

(b) For purposes of section 102(d)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 additional categories of value⁴⁴ as follows:

- (1) greater than \$1,000,000 but not more than \$5,000,000;
- (2) greater than \$5,000,000 but not more than \$25,000,000;
- (3) greater than \$25,000,000 but not more than \$50,000,000;

and

- (4) greater than \$50,000,000.

(c) For purposes of this paragraph and section 102 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, additional categories with amounts or values greater than \$1,000,000 set forth in section 102(a)(1)(B) and 102(d)(1) shall apply to the income, assets, or liabilities of spouses and dependent children only if the income, assets, or liabilities are held jointly with the reporting individual. All other income, assets, or liabilities of the spouse or dependent children required to be reported under section 102 and this paragraph in an amount of value greater than \$1,000,000 shall be categorized only as an amount or value greater than \$1,000,000.

4.⁴⁵ In addition to the requirements of paragraph 1, Members, officers, and employees of the Senate shall include in each report filed under paragraph 1⁴⁶ an additional statement under section 102(a) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 listing the category of the total cash value of any interest of the reporting individual in a qualified blind trust as provided in section 102(d)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, unless the trust instrument was executed prior to July 24, 1995 and precludes the beneficiary from receiving information on the total cash value of any interest in the qualified blind trust.

RULE XXXV

GIFTS⁴⁷

1. (a)(1) No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall knowingly accept a gift except as provided in this rule.

⁴² Paragraphs 3 and 4 added pursuant to S. Res. 158, 104-1, July 28, 1995, effective Jan. 1, 1996, as amended by S. Res. 198, 104-1, Dec. 7, 1995.

⁴³ Renumbered pursuant to S. Res. 198, 104-1, Dec. 7, 1995.

⁴⁴ The word "value" replaced the word "income" pursuant to S. Res. 198, 104-1, Dec. 7, 1995.

⁴⁵ Effective with respect to reports filed under Title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 for calendar year 1996 and thereafter.

⁴⁶ Renumbered pursuant to S. Res. 198, 104-1, Dec. 7, 1995.

⁴⁷ Amended pursuant to S. Res. 158, 104-1, July 28, 1995, effective Jan. 1, 1996.

(2)(A)⁴⁸ A Member, officer, or employee may accept a gift (other than cash or cash equivalent) which the Member, officer, or employee reasonably and in good faith believes to have a value of less than \$50, and a cumulative value from one source during a calendar year of less than \$100. No gift with a value below \$10 shall count toward the \$100 annual limit. No formal recordkeeping is required by this paragraph, but a Member, officer, or employee shall make a good faith effort to comply with this paragraph.

(B) A Member, officer, or employee may not knowingly accept a gift from a registered lobbyist, an agent of a foreign principal, or a private entity that retains or employs a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal, except as provided in subparagraphs (c) and (d).

(b)(1) For the purpose of this rule, the term “gift” means any gratuity, favor, discount, entertainment, hospitality, loan, forbearance, or other item having monetary value. The term includes gifts of services, training, transportation, lodging, and meals, whether provided in kind, by purchase of a ticket, payment in advance, or reimbursement after the expense has been incurred.

(2)(A) A gift to a family member of a Member, officer, or employee, or a gift to any other individual based on that individual’s relationship with the Member, officer, or employee, shall be considered a gift to the Member, officer, or employee if it is given with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Member, officer, or employee and the Member, officer, or employee has reason to believe the gift was given because of the official position of the Member, officer, or employee.

(B) If food or refreshment is provided at the same time and place to both a Member, officer, or employee and the spouse or dependent thereof, only the food or refreshment provided to the Member, officer, or employee shall be treated as a gift for purposes of this rule.

(c) The restrictions in subparagraph (a) shall not apply to the following:

(1)(A)⁴⁹ Anything for which the Member, officer, or employee pays the market value, or does not use and promptly returns to the donor.

(B) The market value of a ticket to an entertainment or sporting event shall be the face value of the ticket or, in the case of a ticket without a face value, the value of the ticket with the highest face value for the event, except that if a ticket holder can establish in advance of the event to the Select Committee on Ethics that the ticket at issue is equivalent to another ticket with a face value, then the market value shall be set at the face value of the equivalent ticket. In establishing equivalency, the ticket holder shall provide written and independently verifiable information related to the primary features of the ticket, including, at a minimum, the seat location, access to parking, availability of food and refreshments, and access to venue areas not open to the public. The Select Committee on Ethics may make a determination of equivalency only if such information is provided in advance of the event.

⁴⁸ Subparagraph (A) renumbered and (B) added pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

⁴⁹ Subclause (A) renumbered and (B) added pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

(C)(i)⁵⁰ Fair market value for a flight on an aircraft described in item (ii) shall be the pro rata share of the fair market value of the normal and usual charter fare or rental charge for a comparable plane of comparable size, as determined by dividing such cost by the number of Members, officers, or employees of Congress on the flight.

(ii) A flight on an aircraft described in this item is any flight on an aircraft that is not—

(I) operated or paid for by an air carrier or commercial operator certificated by the Federal Aviation Administration and required to be conducted under air carrier safety rules; or

(II) in the case of travel which is abroad, an air carrier or commercial operator certificated by an appropriate foreign civil aviation authority and the flight is required to be conducted under air carrier safety rules.

(iii) This subclause shall not apply to an aircraft owned or leased by a governmental entity or by a Member of Congress or a Member's immediate family member (including an aircraft owned by an entity that is not a public corporation in which the Member or Member's immediate family member has an ownership interest), provided that the Member does not use the aircraft anymore than the Member's or immediate family member's proportionate share of ownership allows.

(2) A contribution, as defined in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) that is lawfully made under that Act, or attendance at a fundraising event sponsored by a political organization described in section 527(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(3) A gift from a relative as described in section 109(16) of Title I of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (5 U.S.C. App. 6).⁵¹

(4)(A) Anything, including personal hospitality,⁵² provided by an individual on the basis of a personal friendship unless the Member, officer, or employee has reason to believe that, under the circumstances, the gift was provided because of the official position of the Member, officer, or employee and not because of the personal friendship.

(B) In determining whether a gift is provided on the basis of personal friendship, the Member, officer, or employee shall consider the circumstances under which the gift was offered, such as:

(i) The history of the relationship between the individual giving the gift and the recipient of the gift, including any previous exchange of gifts between such individuals.

(ii) Whether to the actual knowledge of the Member, officer, or employee the individual who gave the gift personally paid for the gift or sought a tax deduction or business reimbursement for the gift.

⁵⁰ Subparagraph C added pursuant to Pub. L. 110-81, Sep. 14, 2007.

⁵¹ As amended, S. Res. 198, 104-1, Dec. 7, 1995. See Senate Manual Sec. 1180, S. Doc. 112-1, for definitions.

⁵² The phrase "including personal hospitality" inserted pursuant to S. Res. 198, 104-1, Dec. 7, 1995.

- (iii) Whether to the actual knowledge of the Member, officer, or employee the individual who gave the gift also at the same time gave the same or similar gifts to other Members, officers, or employees.
- (5) A contribution or other payment to a legal expense fund established for the benefit of a Member, officer, or employee, that is otherwise lawfully made, subject to the disclosure requirements of the Select Committee on Ethics, except as provided in paragraph 3(c).
- (6) Any gift from another Member, officer, or employee of the Senate or the House of Representatives.
- (7) Food, refreshments, lodging, and other benefits—
- (A) resulting from the outside business or employment activities (or other outside activities that are not connected to the duties of the Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder) of the Member, officer or employee, or the spouse of the Member, officer, or employee, if such benefits have not been offered or enhanced because of the official position of the Member, officer, or employee and are customarily provided to others in similar circumstances;
- (B) customarily provided by a prospective employer in connection with bona fide employment discussions; or
- (C) provided by a political organization described in section 527(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in connection with a fundraising or campaign event sponsored by such an organization.
- (8) Pension and other benefits resulting from continued participation in an employee welfare and benefits plan maintained by a former employer.
- (9) Informational materials that are sent to the office of the Member, officer, or employee in the form of books, articles, periodicals, other written materials, audiotapes, videotapes, or other forms of communication.
- (10) Awards or prizes which are given to competitors in contests or events open to the public, including random drawings.
- (11) Honorary degrees (and associated travel, food, refreshments, and entertainment) and other bona fide, nonmonetary awards presented in recognition of public service (and associated food, refreshments, and entertainment provided in the presentation of such degrees and awards).
- (12) Donations of products from the State that the Member represents that are intended primarily for promotional purposes, such as display or free distribution, and are of minimal value to any individual recipient.
- (13) Training (including food and refreshments furnished to all attendees as an integral part of the training) provided to a Member, officer, or employee, if such training is in the interest of the Senate.
- (14) Bequests, inheritances, and other transfers at death.
- (15) Any item, the receipt of which is authorized by the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, or any other statute.

(16) Anything which is paid for by the Federal Government, by a State or local government, or secured by the Government under a Government contract.

(17) A gift of personal hospitality (as defined in section 109(14) of the Ethics in Government Act)⁵³ of an individual other than a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal.

(18) Free attendance at a widely attended event permitted pursuant to subparagraph (d).

(19) Opportunities and benefits which are—

(A) available to the public or to a class consisting of all Federal employees, whether or not restricted on the basis of geographic consideration;

(B) offered to members of a group or class in which membership is unrelated to congressional employment;

(C) offered to members of an organization, such as an employees' association or congressional credit union, in which membership is related to congressional employment and similar opportunities are available to large segments of the public through organizations of similar size;

(D) offered to any group or class that is not defined in a manner that specifically discriminates among Government employees on the basis of branch of Government or type of responsibility, or on a basis that favors those of higher rank or rate of pay;

(E) in the form of loans from banks and other financial institutions on terms generally available to the public; or

(F) in the form of reduced membership or other fees for participation in organization activities offered to all Government employees by professional organizations if the only restrictions on membership relate to professional qualifications.

(20) A plaque, trophy, or other item that is substantially commemorative in nature and which is intended solely for presentation.

(21) Anything for which, in an unusual case, a waiver is granted by the Select Committee on Ethics.

(22) Food or refreshments of a nominal value offered other than as a part of a meal.

(23) An item of little intrinsic value such as a greeting card, baseball cap, or a T-shirt.

(24)⁵⁴ Subject to the restrictions in subparagraph (a)(2)(A), free attendance at a constituent event permitted pursuant to subparagraph (g).

(d)(1) A Member, officer, or employee may accept an offer of free attendance at a widely attended convention, conference, symposium, forum, panel discussion, dinner, viewing, reception, or similar event, provided by the sponsor of the event, if—

(A) the Member, officer, or employee participates in the event as a speaker or a panel participant, by presenting information related to Congress or matters before Congress, or by

⁵³ See Senate Manual Sec. 1180, S. Doc. 112-1, for definitions.

⁵⁴ Clause (24) was added pursuant to Pub. L. 110-81, Sep. 14, 2007.

performing a ceremonial function appropriate to the Member's, officer's, or employee's official position; or

(B) attendance at the event is appropriate to the performance of the official duties or representative function of the Member, officer, or employee.

(2) A Member, officer, or employee who attends an event described in clause (1) may accept a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at the event for an accompanying individual if others in attendance will generally be similarly accompanied or if such attendance is appropriate to assist in the representation of the Senate.

(3) A Member, officer, or employee, or the spouse or dependent thereof, may accept a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at a charity event, except that reimbursement for transportation and lodging may not be accepted in connection with an event that does not meet the standards provided in paragraph 2.

(4) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "free attendance" may include waiver of all or part of a conference or other fee, the provision of local transportation, or the provision of food, refreshments, entertainment, and instructional materials furnished to all attendees as an integral part of the event. The term does not include entertainment collateral to the event, nor does it include food or refreshments taken other than in a group setting with all or substantially all other attendees.

(5)⁵⁵ During the dates of the national party convention for the political party to which a Member belongs, a Member may not participate in an event honoring that Member, other than in his or her capacity as the party's presidential or vice presidential nominee or presumptive nominee, if such event is directly paid for by a registered lobbyist or a private entity that retains or employs a registered lobbyist.

(e) No Member, officer, or employee may accept a gift the value of which exceeds \$250 on the basis of the personal friendship exception in subparagraph (c)(4) unless the Select Committee on Ethics issues a written determination that such exception applies. No determination under this subparagraph is required for gifts given on the basis of the family relationship exception.

(f) When it is not practicable to return a tangible item because it is perishable, the item may, at the discretion of the recipient, be given to an appropriate charity or destroyed.

(g)(1)⁵⁶ A Member, officer, or employee may accept an offer of free attendance in the Member's home State at a conference, symposium, forum, panel discussion, dinner event, site visit, viewing, reception, or similar event, provided by a sponsor of the event, if—

(A) the cost of meals provided the Member, officer, or employee is less than \$50;

(B)(i) the event is sponsored by constituents of, or a group that consists primarily of constituents of, the Member (or the Member by whom the officer or employee is employed); and

(ii) the event will be attended primarily by a group of at least 5 constituents of the Member (or the Member by whom

⁵⁵ Clause (5) was added pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

⁵⁶ Subparagraph (g) was added pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

the officer or employee is employed) provided that a registered lobbyist shall not attend the event; and

(C)(i) the Member, officer, or employee participates in the event as a speaker or a panel participant, by presenting information related to Congress or matters before Congress, or by performing a ceremonial function appropriate to the Member's, officer's, or employee's official position; or

(ii) attendance at the event is appropriate to the performance of the official duties or representative function of the Member, officer, or employee.

(2) A Member, officer, or employee who attends an event described in clause (1) may accept a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at the event for an accompanying individual if others in attendance will generally be similarly accompanied or if such attendance is appropriate to assist in the representation of the Senate.

(3) For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'free attendance' has the same meaning given such term in subparagraph (d).

2.⁵⁷(a)(1)⁵⁸ A reimbursement (including payment in kind) to a Member, officer, or employee from an individual other than a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal or a private entity that retains or employs 1 or more registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal for necessary transportation, lodging and related expenses for travel to a meeting, speaking engagement, factfinding trip or similar event in connection with the duties of the Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder shall be deemed to be a reimbursement to the Senate and not a gift prohibited by this rule, if the Member, officer, or employee complies with the requirements of this paragraph.

(2)(A)⁵⁹ Notwithstanding clause (1), a reimbursement (including payment in kind) to a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate from an individual, other than a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal, that is a private entity that retains or employs 1 or more registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal shall be deemed to be a reimbursement to the Senate under clause (1) if—

(i) the reimbursement is for necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses for travel to a meeting, speaking engagement, factfinding trip, or similar event described in clause (1) in connection with the duties of the Member, officer, or employee and the reimbursement is provided only for attendance at or participation for 1 day (exclusive of travel time and an overnight stay) at an event described in clause (1); or

(ii) the reimbursement is for necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses for travel to a meeting, speaking engagement, factfinding trip, or similar event described in clause (1) in connection with the duties of the Member, officer, or employee and the reimbursement is from an organization des-

⁵⁷(Note: amendments to paragraph (2) pursuant to Pub. L. 110-81, Sep. 14, 2007, take effect 60 days after enactment or the date that the Select Committee on Ethics issues new guidelines pertaining to this paragraph.)

⁵⁸Subparagraph (a)(1) was amended pursuant to Pub. L. 110-81, Sep. 14, 2007.

⁵⁹Clause (2) was added pursuant to Pub. L. 110-81, Sep. 14, 2007.

ignated under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(B) When deciding whether to preapprove a trip under this clause, the Select Committee on Ethics shall make a determination consistent with regulations issued pursuant to section 544(b) of the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007. The committee through regulations to implement subclause (A)(i) may permit a longer stay when determined by the committee to be practically required to participate in the event, but in no event may the stay exceed 2 nights.

(3)⁶⁰ For purposes of clauses (1) and (2), events, the activities of which are substantially recreational in nature, shall not be considered to be in connection with duties of a Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder.

(b)⁶¹ Before an employee may accept reimbursement pursuant to subparagraph (a), the employee shall receive advance written authorization from the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works. Each advance authorization to accept reimbursement shall be signed by the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works and shall include—

- (1) the name of the employee;
- (2) the name of the person who will make the reimbursement;
- (3) the time, place, and purpose of the travel; and
- (4) a determination that the travel is in connection with the duties of the employee as an officeholder and would not create the appearance that the employee is using public office for private gain.

(c)⁶² Each Member, officer, or employee that receives reimbursement under this paragraph shall disclose the expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed, the authorization under subparagraph (b) (for an employee), and a copy of the certification in subparagraph (e)(1) to the Secretary of the Senate not later than 30 days after the travel is completed. Each disclosure made under this subparagraph of expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed shall be signed by the Member or officer (in the case of travel by that Member or officer) or by the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works (in the case of travel by an employee) and shall include—

- (1) a good faith estimate of total transportation expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;
- (2) a good faith estimate of total lodging expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;
- (3) a good faith estimate of total meal expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;
- (4) a good faith estimate of the total of other expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;
- (5) a determination that all such expenses are necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses as defined in this paragraph;

⁶⁰ Clause (3) was renumbered and amended pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

⁶¹ Subparagraph (b) amended pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

⁶² Subparagraph (c) amended pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

(6)⁶³ a description of meetings and events attended; and

(7)⁶⁴ in the case of a reimbursement to a Member or officer, a determination that the travel was in connection with the duties of the Member or officer as an officeholder and would not create the appearance that the Member or officer is using public office for private gain.

(d)(1)⁶⁵ A Member, officer, or employee of the Senate may not accept a reimbursement (including payment in kind) for transportation, lodging, or related expenses under subparagraph (a) for a trip that was—

(A) planned, organized, or arranged by or at the request of a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal; or

(B)(i) for trips described under subparagraph (a)(2)(A)(i) on which a registered lobbyist accompanies the Member, officer, or employee on any segment of the trip; or

(ii) for all other trips allowed under this paragraph, on which a registered lobbyist accompanies the Member, officer, or employee at any point throughout the trip.

(2) The Select Committee on Ethics shall issue regulations identifying de minimis activities by registered lobbyists or foreign agents that would not violate this subparagraph.

(e)⁶⁶ A Member, officer, or employee shall, before accepting travel otherwise permissible under this paragraph from any source—

(1) provide to the Select Committee on Ethics a written certification from such source that—

(A) the trip will not be financed in any part by a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal;

(B) the source either—

(i) does not retain or employ registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal and is not itself a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal; or

(ii) certifies that the trip meets the requirements of subclause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (a)(2)(A);

(C) the source will not accept from a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal or a private entity that retains or employs 1 or more registered lobbyists or agents of a foreign principal, funds earmarked directly or indirectly for the purpose of financing the specific trip; and

(D) the trip will not in any part be planned, organized, requested, or arranged by a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal and the traveler will not be accompanied on the trip consistent with the applicable requirements of subparagraph (d)(1)(B) by a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal, except as permitted by regulations issued under subparagraph (d)(2); and

(2) after the Select Committee on Ethics has promulgated regulations pursuant to section 544(b) of the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007, obtain the prior approval of the committee for such reimbursement.

⁶³ Clause (6) added pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

⁶⁴ Clause (7) renumbered pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

⁶⁵ Subparagraph (d) added pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

⁶⁶ Subparagraph (e) added pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

(f)⁶⁷ For the purposes of this paragraph, the term “necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses”—

(1) includes reasonable expenses that are necessary for travel for a period not exceeding 3 days exclusive of travel time within the United States or 7 days exclusive of travel time outside of the United States unless approved in advance by the Select Committee on Ethics;

(2) is limited to reasonable expenditures for transportation, lodging, conference fees and materials, and food and refreshments, including reimbursement for necessary transportation, whether or not such transportation occurs within the periods described in clause (1);

(3) does not include expenditures for recreational activities, nor does it include entertainment other than that provided to all attendees as an integral part of the event, except for activities or entertainment otherwise permissible under this rule; and

(4) may include travel expenses incurred on behalf of either the spouse or a child of the Member, officer, or employee, subject to a determination signed by the Member or officer (or in the case of an employee, the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works) that the attendance of the spouse or child is appropriate to assist in the representation of the Senate.

(g) The Secretary of the Senate shall make all advance authorizations, certifications, and disclosures filed pursuant to this paragraph available for public inspection as soon as possible after they are received, but in no event prior to the completion of the relevant travel.

3. A gift prohibited by paragraph 1(a) includes the following:

(a) Anything provided by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal to an entity that is maintained or controlled by a Member, officer, or employee.

(b) A charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal on the basis of a designation, recommendation, or other specification of a Member, officer, or employee (not including a mass mailing or other solicitation directed to a broad category of persons or entities), other than a charitable contribution permitted by paragraph 4.

(c) A contribution or other payment by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal to a legal expense fund established for the benefit of a Member, officer, or employee.

(d) A financial contribution or expenditure made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal relating to a conference, retreat, or similar event, sponsored by or affiliated with an official congressional organization, for or on behalf of Members, officers, or employees.

4. (a) A charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal in lieu of an honorarium to a Mem-

⁶⁷ Subparagraph (f) renumbered and subparagraph (g) renumbered and amended pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

ber, officer, or employee shall not be considered a gift under this rule if it is reported as provided in subparagraph (b).

(b) A Member, officer, or employee who designates or recommends a contribution to a charitable organization in lieu of honoraria described in subparagraph (a) shall report within 30 days after such designation or recommendation to the Secretary of the Senate—

- (1) the name and address of the registered lobbyist who is making the contribution in lieu of honoraria;
- (2) the date and amount of the contribution; and
- (3) the name and address of the charitable organization designated or recommended by the Member.

The Secretary of the Senate shall make public information received pursuant to this subparagraph as soon as possible after it is received.

5. For purposes of this rule—

(a) the term “registered lobbyist” means a lobbyist registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act or any successor statute; and

(b) the term “agent of a foreign principal” means an agent of a foreign principal registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

6. All the provisions of this rule shall be interpreted and enforced solely by the Select Committee on Ethics. The Select Committee on Ethics is authorized to issue guidance on any matter contained in this rule.

RULE XXXVI⁶⁸

OUTSIDE EARNED INCOME

For purposes of this rule, the provisions of section 501 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 7 501) shall be deemed to be a rule of the Senate as it pertains to Members, officers, and employees of the Senate.

RULE XXXVII

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

1. A Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall not receive any compensation, nor shall he permit any compensation to accrue to his beneficial interest from any source, the receipt or accrual of which would occur by virtue of influence improperly exerted from his position as a Member, officer, or employee.

2. No Member, officer, or employee shall engage in any outside business or professional activity or employment for compensation which is inconsistent or in conflict with the conscientious performance of official duties.

3. No officer or employee shall engage in any outside business or professional activity or employment for compensation unless he has reported in writing when such activity or employment commences

⁶⁸ Previous provisions of Rule XXXVI were repealed by S. Res. 512, 97-2, Dec. 14, 1982, effective Jan. 1, 1983. New Rule XXXVI language established by S. Res. 192, 102-1, Oct. 31, 1991, effective Aug. 14, 1991. See Senate Manual Secs. 1184-1188, S. Doc. 112-1, for provisions of 5 U.S.C. App. 7.

and on May 15 of each year thereafter so long as such activity or employment continues, the nature of such activity or employment to his supervisor. The supervisor shall then, in the discharge of his duties, take such action as he considers necessary for the avoidance of conflict of interest or interference with duties to the Senate.

4. No Member, officer, or employee shall knowingly use his official position to introduce or aid the progress or passage of legislation, a principal purpose of which is to further only his pecuniary interest, only the pecuniary interest of his immediate family, or only the pecuniary interest of a limited class of persons or enterprises, when he, or his immediate family, or enterprises controlled by them, are members of the affected class.

5. (a)⁶⁹ No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate compensated at a rate in excess of \$25,000 per annum and employed for more than ninety days in a calendar year shall (1) affiliate with a firm, partnership, association, or corporation for the purpose of providing professional services for compensation; (2) permit that individual's name to be used by such a firm, partnership, association or corporation; or (3) practice a profession for compensation to any extent during regular office hours of the Senate office in which employed. For the purposes of this paragraph, "professional services" shall include but not be limited to those which involve a fiduciary relationship.

(b) A Member or an officer or employee whose rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-15 of the General Schedule shall not—

(1) receive compensation for affiliating with or being employed by a firm, partnership, association, corporation, or other entity which provides professional services involving a fiduciary relationship;

(2) permit that Member's, officer's, or employee's name to be used by any such firm, partnership, association, corporation, or other entity;

(3) receive compensation for practicing a profession which involves a fiduciary relationship; or

(4) receive compensation for teaching, without the prior notification and approval of the Select⁷⁰ Committee on Ethics.

6. (a)⁷¹ No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate compensated at a rate in excess of \$25,000 per annum and employed for more than ninety days in a calendar year shall serve as an officer or member of the board of any publicly held or publicly regulated corporation, financial institution, or business entity. The preceding sentence shall not apply to service of a Member, officer, or employee as—

(1) an officer or member of the board of an organization which is exempt from taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, if such service is performed without compensation;

⁶⁹ Pursuant to S. Res. 192, 102-1, Oct. 31, 1991, effective Aug. 14, 1991, paragraph 5 renumbered 5(a) and subparagraph (b) added.

⁷⁰ Added pursuant to S. Res. 299, 106-2, Apr. 27, 2000.

⁷¹ Pursuant to S. Res. 192, 102-1, Oct. 31, 1991, effective Aug. 14, 1991, paragraph 6 renumbered 6(a) and subparagraph (b) added.

(2) an officer or member of the board of an institution or organization which is principally available to Members, officers, or employees of the Senate, or their families, if such service is performed without compensation; or

(3) a member of the board of a corporation, institution, or other business entity, if (A) the Member, officer, or employee had served continuously as a member of the board thereof for at least two years prior to his election or appointment as a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate, (B) the amount of time required to perform such service is minimal, and (C) the Member, officer, or employee is not a member of, or a member of the staff of any Senate committee which has legislative jurisdiction over any agency of the Government charged with regulating the activities of the corporation, institution, or other business entity.

(b) A Member or an officer or employee whose rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-15 of the General Schedule shall not serve for compensation as an officer or member of the board of any association, corporation, or other entity.

7. An employee on the staff of a committee who is compensated at a rate in excess of \$25,000 per annum and employed for more than ninety days in a calendar year shall divest himself of any substantial holdings which may be directly affected by the actions of the committee for which he works, unless the Select Committee, after consultation with the employee's supervisor, grants permission in writing to retain such holdings or the employee makes other arrangements acceptable to the Select Committee and the employee's supervisor to avoid participation in committee actions where there is a conflict of interest, or the appearance thereof.

8.⁷² If a Member, upon leaving office, becomes a registered lobbyist under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 or any successor statute, or is employed or retained by such a registered lobbyist or an entity that employs or retains a registered lobbyist for the purpose of influencing legislation, he shall not lobby Members, officers, or employees of the Senate for a period of two years after leaving office.

9. (a) If an employee on the staff of a Member, upon leaving that position, becomes a registered lobbyist under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 or any successor statute, or is employed or retained by such a registered lobbyist or an entity that employs or retains a registered lobbyist for the purpose of influencing legislation, such employee may not lobby the Member for whom he worked or that Member's staff for a period of one year after leaving that position.

(b) If an employee on the staff of a committee, upon leaving his position, becomes such a registered lobbyist or is employed or retained by such a registered lobbyist or an entity that employs or retains a registered lobbyist for the purpose of influencing legislation, such employee may not lobby the members of the committee for which he worked, or the staff of that committee, for a period of one year after leaving his position.

⁷² Paragraphs 8 and 9 amended pursuant to Pub. L. 110-81, Sep. 14, 2007.

(c)⁷³ If an officer of the Senate or an employee on the staff of a Member or on the staff of a committee whose rate of pay is equal to or greater than 75 percent of the rate of pay of a Member and employed at such rate for more than 60 days in a calendar year, upon leaving that position, becomes a registered lobbyist, or is employed or retained by such a registered lobbyist or an entity that employs or retains a registered lobbyist for the purpose of influencing legislation, such employee may not lobby any Member, officer, or employee of the Senate for a period of 1 year after leaving that position.

10. ⁷⁴ Paragraphs 8 and 9 shall not apply to contacts with the staff of the Secretary of the Senate regarding compliance with the lobbying disclosure requirements of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995.

11. (a) If a Member's spouse or immediate family member is a registered lobbyist, or is employed or retained by such a registered lobbyist or an entity that hires or retains a registered lobbyist for the purpose of influencing legislation, the Member shall prohibit all staff employed or supervised by that Member (including staff in personal, committee, and leadership offices) from having any contact with the Member's spouse or immediate family member that constitutes a lobbying contact as defined by section 3 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 by such person.

(b) Members and employees on the staff of a Member (including staff in personal, committee, and leadership offices) shall be prohibited from having any contact that constitutes a lobbying contact as defined by section 3 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 by any spouse of a Member who is a registered lobbyist, or is employed or retained by such a registered lobbyist.

(c) The prohibition in subparagraph (b) shall not apply to the spouse of a Member who was serving as a registered lobbyist at least 1 year prior to the most recent election of that Member to office or at least 1 year prior to his or her marriage to that Member.

12. (a)⁷⁵ Except as provided by subparagraph (b), any employee of the Senate who is required to file a report pursuant to rule XXXIV shall refrain from participating personally and substantially as an employee of the Senate in any contact with any agency of the executive or judicial branch of Government with respect to non-legislative matters affecting any non-governmental person in which the employee has a significant financial interest.

(b) Subparagraph (a) shall not apply if an employee first advises his supervising authority of his significant financial interest and obtains from his employing authority a written waiver stating that the participation of the employee is necessary. A copy of each such waiver shall be filed with the Select Committee.

13. ⁷⁶ For purposes of this rule—

⁷³(Note: paragraph 9(c) shall apply to individuals who leave the office or employment to which such paragraph applies on or after the date of adjournment of the 1st session of the 110th Congress sine die or Dec. 31, 2007, whichever date is earlier.)

⁷⁴ Paragraphs 10 and 11 added pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

⁷⁵ Pursuant to S. Res. 236, 101–2, Jan. 30, 1990, paragraphs 10. and 11. were renumbered as 11. and 12. respectively and paragraph 10. was added. Paragraph renumbered pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

⁷⁶ Paragraph 13 renumbered pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

(a) “employee of the Senate” includes an employee or individual described in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4(c) of rule XLI;

(b) an individual who is an employee on the staff of a subcommittee of a committee shall be treated as an employee on the staff of such committee; and

(c) the term “lobbying” means any oral or written communication to influence the content or disposition of any issue before Congress, including any pending or future bill, resolution, treaty, nomination, hearing, report, or investigation; but does not include—

(1) a communication (i) made in the form of testimony given before a committee or office of the Congress, or (ii) submitted for inclusion in the public record, public docket, or public file of a hearing; or

(2) a communication by an individual, acting solely on his own behalf, for redress of personal grievances, or to express his personal opinion.

14.⁷⁷ (a) A Member shall not negotiate or have any arrangement concerning prospective private employment until after his or her successor has been elected, unless such Member files a signed statement with the Secretary of the Senate, for public disclosure, regarding such negotiations or arrangements not later than 3 business days after the commencement of such negotiation or arrangement, including the name of the private entity or entities involved in such negotiations or arrangements, and the date such negotiations or arrangements commenced.

(b) A Member shall not negotiate or have any arrangement concerning prospective employment for a job involving lobbying activities as defined by the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 until after his or her successor has been elected.

(c)(1) An employee of the Senate earning in excess of 75 percent of the salary paid to a Senator shall notify the Select Committee on Ethics that he or she is negotiating or has any arrangement concerning prospective private employment.

(2) The notification under this subparagraph shall be made not later than 3 business days after the commencement of such negotiation or arrangement.

(3) An employee to whom this subparagraph applies shall—

(A) recuse himself or herself from—

(i) any contact or communication with the prospective employer on issues of legislative interest to the prospective employer; and

(ii) any legislative matter in which there is a conflict of interest or an appearance of a conflict for that employee under this subparagraph; and

(B) notify the Select Committee on Ethics of such recusal.

15.⁷⁸ For purposes of this rule—

(a) a Senator or the Vice President is the supervisor of his administrative, clerical, or other assistants;

(b) a Senator who is the chairman of a committee is the supervisor of the professional, clerical, or other assistants to the

⁷⁷ Paragraph 14 added pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

⁷⁸ Paragraph 15 renumbered pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

committee except that minority staff members shall be under the supervision of the ranking minority Senator on the committee;

(c) a Senator who is a chairman of a subcommittee which has its own staff and financial authorization is the supervisor of the professional, clerical, or other assistants to the subcommittee except that minority staff members shall be under the supervision of the ranking minority Senator on the subcommittee;

(d) the President pro tempore is the supervisor of the Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, the Chaplain, the Legislative Counsel, and the employees of the Office of the Legislative Counsel;

(e) the Secretary of the Senate is the supervisor of the employees of his office;

(f) the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper is the supervisor of the employees of his office;

(g) the Majority and Minority Leaders and the Majority and Minority Whips are the supervisors of the research, clerical, or other assistants assigned to their respective offices;

(h) the Majority Leader is the supervisor of the Secretary for the Majority and the Secretary for the Majority is the supervisor of the employees of his office; and

(i) the Minority Leader is the supervisor of the Secretary for the Minority and the Secretary for the Minority is the supervisor of the employees of his office.

RULE XXXVIII

PROHIBITION OF UNOFFICIAL OFFICE ACCOUNTS

1. (a) ⁷⁹ No Member may maintain or have maintained for his use an unofficial office account. The term “unofficial office account” means an account or repository into which funds are received for the purpose, at least in part, of defraying otherwise unreimbursed expenses allowable in connection with the operation of a Member’s office. An unofficial office account does not include, and expenses incurred by a Member in connection with his official duties shall be defrayed only from—

- (1) personal funds of the Member;
- (2) official funds specifically appropriated for that purpose;
- (3) funds derived from a political committee (as defined in section 301(d) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431)); and
- (4) funds received as reasonable reimbursements for expenses incurred by a Member in connection with personal services provided by the Member to the organization making the reimbursement.

⁷⁹ Pursuant to S. Res. 192, 102–1, Oct. 31, 1991, paragraph 1 was renumbered 1(a) and subparagraph (b) was added. Effective date revised to May 1, 1992, by a provision of Pub. L. 102–229, Dec. 12, 1991. Provisions of 2 U.S.C. 431 are contained in the Senate Manual at Sec. 586, S. Doc. 112–1.

(b) Notwithstanding subparagraph (a), official expenses may be defrayed only as provided by subsections (d) and (i) of section 311 of the Legislative Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101–520).⁸⁰

(c)⁸¹ For purposes of reimbursement under this rule, fair market value of a flight on an aircraft shall be determined as provided in paragraph 1(c)(1)(C) of rule XXXV.

2. No contribution (as defined in section 301(e) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431)) shall be converted to the personal use of any Member or any former Member. For the purposes of this rule “personal use” does not include reimbursement of expenses incurred by a Member in connection with his official duties.

RULE XXXIX

FOREIGN TRAVEL

1. (a) Unless authorized by the Senate (or by the President of the United States after an adjournment sine die), no funds from the United States Government (including foreign currencies made available under section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1754(b)) shall be received for the purpose of travel outside the United States by any Member of the Senate whose term will expire at the end of a Congress after—

(1) the date of the general election in which his successor is elected; or

(2) in the case of a Member who is not a candidate in such general election, the earlier of the date of such general election or the adjournment sine die of the second regular session of that Congress.

(b)⁸² The travel restrictions provided by subparagraph (a) with respect to a Member of the Senate whose term will expire at the end of a Congress shall apply to travel by—

(1) any employee of the Member;

(2) any elected officer of the Senate whose employment will terminate at the end of a Congress; and

(3) any employee of a committee whose employment will terminate at the end of a Congress.

2. No Member, officer, or employee engaged in foreign travel may claim payment or accept funds from the United States Government (including foreign currencies made available under section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1754(b)) for any expense for which the individual has received reimbursement from any other source; nor may such Member, officer, or employee receive reimbursement for the same expense more than once from the United States Government. No Member, officer, or employee shall use any funds furnished to him to defray ordinary and necessary expenses of foreign travel for any purpose other than the purpose or purposes for which such funds were furnished.

⁸⁰ Section 311(d) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1991, (2 U.S.C. 59e(d)), was amended by the Legislative Appropriations Act, 2002 (Pub. Law 107–68). 2 U.S.C. 59e—Senate Manual Sec. 349, S. Doc. 112–1.

⁸¹ Subparagraph (c) added pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

⁸² Pursuant to S. Res. 80, 100–1, Jan. 28, 1987, paragraph 1 was renumbered as 1. (a) and subparagraph (b) was added.

3. A per diem allowance provided a Member, officer, or employee in connection with foreign travel shall be used solely for lodging, food, and related expenses and it is the responsibility of the Member, officer, or employee receiving such an allowance to return to the United States Government that portion of the allowance received which is not actually used for necessary lodging, food, and related expenses.

RULE XL

FRANKING PRIVILEGE AND RADIO AND TELEVISION STUDIOS⁸³

1. A Senator or an individual who is a candidate for nomination for election, or election, to the Senate may not use the frank for any mass mailing (as defined in section 3210(a)(6)(E)⁸⁴ of Title 39, United States Code) if such mass mailing is mailed at or delivered to any postal facility less than sixty days immediately before the date of any primary or general election (whether regular, special, or runoff) in which the Senator is a candidate for public office or the individual is a candidate for Senator, unless the candidacy of the Senator in such election is uncontested.⁸⁵

2. A Senator shall use only official funds of the Senate, including his official Senate allowances, to purchase paper, to print, or to prepare any mass mailing material which is to be sent out under the frank.

3. (a) When a Senator disseminates information under the frank by a mass mailing (as defined in section 3210(a)(6)(E) of Title 39, United States Code), the Senator shall register quarterly⁸⁶ with the Secretary of the Senate such mass mailings. Such registration shall be made by filing with the Secretary a copy of the matter mailed and providing, on a form supplied by the Secretary, a description of the group or groups of persons to whom the mass mailing was mailed.

(b) The Secretary of the Senate shall promptly make available for public inspection and copying a copy of the mail matter registered, and a description of the group or groups of persons to whom the mass mailing was mailed.

4. Nothing in this rule shall apply to any mailing under the frank which is (a) in direct response to inquiries or requests from persons to whom the matter is mailed; (b) addressed to colleagues in Congress or to government officials (whether Federal, State, or local); or (c) consists entirely of news releases to the communications media.

5. The Senate computer facilities shall not be used (a) to store, maintain, or otherwise process any lists or categories of lists of names and addresses identifying the individuals included in such lists as campaign workers or contributors, as members of a political party, or by any other partisan political designation, (b) to produce

⁸³Section 3210 of Title 39, U.S.C., contains statutory provisions that are parallel to certain provisions of rule XL relating to the franking privilege. See Senate Manual Sec. 1481, S. Doc. 112-1.

⁸⁴Citation corrected by S. Res. 187, 101-1, Oct. 2, 1989, pursuant to Pub. L. 97-69, Oct. 26, 1981.

⁸⁵As amended, S. Res. 224, 103-2, June 21, 1994.

⁸⁶Pursuant to Pub. L. 101-520, Nov. 5, 1990, 2 U.S.C. 59g, See Senate Manual Sec. 351. S. Doc. 112-1.

computer printouts except as authorized by user guides approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration, or (c) to produce mailing labels for mass mailings, or computer tapes and discs, for use other than in service facilities maintained and operated by the Senate or under contract to the Senate. The Committee on Rules and Administration shall prescribe such regulations not inconsistent with the purposes of this paragraph as it determines necessary to carry out such purposes.

6. (a) The radio and television studios provided by the Senate or by the House of Representatives may not be used by a Senator or an individual who is a candidate for nomination for election, or election, to the Senate less than sixty days immediately before the date of any primary or general election (whether regular, special, or runoff) in which that Senator is a candidate for public office or that individual is a candidate for Senator, unless the candidacy of the Senator in such election is uncontested.⁸⁷

(b) This paragraph shall not apply if the facilities are to be used at the request of, and at the expense of, a licensed broadcast organization or an organization exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

RULE XLI

POLITICAL FUND ACTIVITY; DEFINITIONS

1. No officer or employee of the Senate may receive, solicit, be a custodian of, or distribute any funds in connection with any campaign for the nomination for election, or the election, of any individual to be a Member of the Senate or to any other Federal office. This prohibition does not apply to three⁸⁸ assistants to a Senator, at least one of whom is in Washington, District of Columbia, who have been designated by that Senator to perform any of the functions described in the first sentence of this paragraph and who are compensated at an annual rate in excess of \$10,000 if such designation has been made in writing and filed with the Secretary of the Senate and if each such assistant files a financial statement in the form provided under rule XXXIV for each year during which he is designated under this rule. The Majority Leader and the Minority Leader may each designate an employee of their respective leadership office staff as one of the 3 designees referred to in the second sentence.⁸⁹ The Secretary of the Senate shall make the designation available for public inspection.

2. For purposes of the Senate Code of Official Conduct—

(a) an employee of the Senate includes any employee whose salary is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate; and

(b) the compensation of an officer or employee of the Senate who is a reemployed annuitant shall include amounts received by such officer or employee as an annuity, and such amounts shall be treated as disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

3. Before approving the utilization by any committee of the Senate of the services of an officer or employee of the Government in

⁸⁷ As amended, S. Res. 224, 103-2, June 21, 1994.

⁸⁸ As amended by S. Res. 258, 100-1, Oct. 1, 1987.

⁸⁹ Pursuant to S. Res. 236, 101-2, Jan. 30, 1990.

accordance with paragraph 4⁹⁰ of rule XXVII or with an authorization provided by Senate resolution, the Committee on Rules and Administration shall require such officer or employee to agree in writing to comply with the Senate Code of Official Conduct in the same manner and to the same extent as an employee of the Senate. Any such officer or employee shall, for purposes of such Code, be treated as an employee of the Senate receiving compensation disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate in an amount equal to the amount of compensation he is receiving as an officer or employee of the Government.

4. No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall utilize the full-time services of an individual for more than ninety days in a calendar year in the conduct of official duties of any committee or office of the Senate (including a Member's office) unless such individual—

- (a) is an officer or employee of the Senate,
- (b) is an officer or employee of the Government (other than the Senate), or
- (c) agrees in writing to comply with the Senate Code of Official Conduct in the same manner and to the same extent as an employee of the Senate.

Any individual to whom subparagraph (c) applies shall, for purposes of such Code, be treated as an employee of the Senate receiving compensation disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate in an amount equal to the amount of compensation which such individual is receiving from any source for performing such services.

5. In exceptional circumstances for good cause shown, the Select Committee on Ethics may waive the applicability of any provision of the Senate Code of Official Conduct to an employee hired on a per diem basis.

6. (a) The supervisor of an individual who performs services for any Member, committee, or office of the Senate for a period in excess of four weeks and who receives compensation therefor from any source other than the United States Government shall report to the Select Committee on Ethics with respect to the utilization of the services of such individual.

(b) A report under subparagraph (a) shall be made with respect to an individual—

- (1) when such individual begins performing services described in such subparagraph;
- (2) at the close of each calendar quarter while such individual is performing such services; and
- (3) when such individual ceases to perform such services.

Each such report shall include the identity of the source of the compensation received by such individual and the amount or rate of compensation paid by such source.

(c) No report shall be required under subparagraph (a) with respect to an individual who normally performs services for a Member, committee, or office for less than eight hours a week.

⁹⁰Reference corrected by S. Res. 192, 102-1, Oct. 31, 1991.

(d) For purposes of this paragraph, the supervisor of an individual shall be determined under paragraph 12 of rule XXXVII.⁹¹

RULE XLII

EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

1. No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall, with respect to employment by the Senate or any office thereof—

- (a) fail or refuse to hire an individual;
- (b) discharge an individual; or
- (c) otherwise discriminate against an individual with respect to promotion, compensation, or terms, conditions, or privileges of employment

on the basis of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or state of physical handicap.

2.⁹² For purposes of this rule, the provisions of section 509(a) of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 shall be deemed to be a rule of the Senate as it pertains to Members, officers, and employees of the Senate.

RULE XLIII

REPRESENTATION BY MEMBERS⁹³

1. In responding to petitions for assistance, a Member of the Senate, acting directly or through employees, has the right to assist petitioners before executive and independent government officials and agencies.

2. At the request of a petitioner, a Member of the Senate, or a Senate employee, may communicate with an executive or independent government official or agency on any matter to—

- (a) request information or a status report;
- (b) urge prompt consideration;
- (c) arrange for interviews or appointments;
- (d) express judgments;
- (e) call for reconsideration of an administrative response which the Member believes is not reasonably supported by statutes, regulations or considerations of equity or public policy; or
- (f) perform any other service of a similar nature consistent with the provisions of this rule.

3. The decision to provide assistance to petitioners may not be made on the basis of contributions or services, or promises of contributions or services, to the Member's political campaigns or to other organizations in which the Member has a political, personal, or financial interest.

4. A Member shall make a reasonable effort to assure that representations made in the Member's name by any Senate employee

⁹¹Redesignated pursuant to S. Res. 236, 101-2, Jan. 30, 1990 and S. Res. 299, 106-2, Apr. 27, 2000.

⁹²Added by S. Res. 192, 102-1, Oct. 31, 1991, effective July 26, 1990. ADA was subsequently amended by the Government Employee Rights Act of 1991 (Title 3, Civil Rights Act of 1991, Pub. L. 102-166, codified at 2 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.). See Senate Manual Secs. 751, 752, S. Doc. 112-1.

⁹³Rule established by S. Res. 273, 102-2, July 2, 1992.

are accurate and conform to the Member's instructions and to this rule.

5. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the authority of Members, and Senate employees, to perform legislative, including committee, responsibilities.

6.⁹⁴ No Member, with the intent to influence solely on the basis of partisan political affiliation an employment decision or employment practice of any private entity, shall—

(a) take or withhold, or offer or threaten to take or withhold, an official act; or

(b) influence, or offer or threaten to influence the official act of another.

RULE XLIV⁹⁵

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING AND RELATED ITEMS

1. (a) It shall not be in order to vote on a motion to proceed to consider a bill or joint resolution reported by any committee unless the chairman of the committee of jurisdiction or the Majority Leader or his or her designee certifies—

(1) that each congressionally directed spending item, limited tax benefit, and limited tariff benefit, if any, in the bill or joint resolution, or in the committee report accompanying the bill or joint resolution, has been identified through lists, charts, or other similar means including the name of each Senator who submitted a request to the committee for each item so identified; and

(2) that the information in clause (1) has been available on a publicly accessible congressional website in a searchable format at least 48 hours before such vote.

(b) If a point of order is sustained under this paragraph, the motion to proceed shall be suspended until the sponsor of the motion or his or her designee has requested resumption and compliance with this paragraph has been achieved.

2. (a) It shall not be in order to vote on a motion to proceed to consider a Senate bill or joint resolution not reported by committee unless the chairman of the committee of jurisdiction or the Majority Leader or his or her designee certifies—

(1) that each congressionally directed spending item, limited tax benefit, and limited tariff benefit, if any, in the bill or joint resolution, has been identified through lists, charts, or other similar means, including the name of each Senator who submitted a request to the sponsor of the bill or joint resolution for each item so identified; and

(2) that the information in clause (1) has been available on a publicly accessible congressional website in a searchable format at least 48 hours before such vote.

(b) If a point of order is sustained under this paragraph, the motion to proceed shall be suspended until the sponsor of the motion or his or her designee has requested resumption and compliance with this paragraph has been achieved.

⁹⁴ Paragraph 6 added pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

⁹⁵ Rule XLIV added pursuant to Pub. L. 110–81, Sep. 14, 2007.

3. (a) It shall not be in order to vote on the adoption of a report of a committee of conference unless the chairman of the committee of jurisdiction or the Majority Leader or his or her designee certifies—

(1) that each congressionally directed spending item, limited tax benefit, and limited tariff benefit, if any, in the conference report, or in the joint statement of managers accompanying the conference report, has been identified through lists, charts, or other means, including the name of each Senator who submitted a request to the committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified; and

(2) that the information in clause (1) has been available on a publicly accessible congressional website at least 48 hours before such vote.

(b) If a point of order is sustained under this paragraph, then the conference report shall be set aside.

4. (a) If during consideration of a bill or joint resolution, a Senator proposes an amendment containing a congressionally directed spending item, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit which was not included in the bill or joint resolution as placed on the calendar or as reported by any committee, in a committee report on such bill or joint resolution, or a committee report of the Senate on a companion measure, then as soon as practicable, the Senator shall ensure that a list of such items (and the name of any Senator who submitted a request to the Senator for each respective item included in the list) is printed in the Congressional Record.

(b) If a committee reports a bill or joint resolution that includes congressionally directed spending items, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits in the bill or joint resolution, or in the committee report accompanying the bill or joint resolution, the committee shall as soon as practicable identify on a publicly accessible congressional website each such item through lists, charts, or other similar means, including the name of each Senator who submitted a request to the committee for each item so identified. Availability on the Internet of a committee report that contains the information described in this subparagraph shall satisfy the requirements of this subparagraph.

(c) To the extent technically feasible, information made available on publicly accessible congressional websites under paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be provided in a searchable format.

5. For the purpose of this rule—

(a) the term “congressionally directed spending item” means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Senator providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or Congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative formula-driven or competitive award process;

(b) the term “limited tax benefit” means—

(1) any revenue provision that—

(A) provides a Federal tax deduction, credit, exclusion, or preference to a particular beneficiary or lim-

ited group of beneficiaries under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(B) contains eligibility criteria that are not uniform in application with respect to potential beneficiaries of such provision;

(c) the term “limited tariff benefit” means a provision modifying the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States in a manner that benefits 10 or fewer entities; and

(d) except as used in subparagraph 8(e), the term “item” when not preceded by “congressionally directed spending” means any provision that is a congressionally directed spending item, a limited tax benefit, or a limited tariff benefit.

6. (a) A Senator who requests a congressionally directed spending item, a limited tax benefit, or a limited tariff benefit in any bill or joint resolution (or an accompanying report) or in any conference report (or an accompanying joint statement of managers) shall provide a written statement to the chairman and ranking member of the committee of jurisdiction, including—

(1) the name of the Senator;

(2) in the case of a congressionally directed spending item, the name and location of the intended recipient or, if there is no specifically intended recipient, the intended location of the activity;

(3) in the case of a limited tax or tariff benefit, identification of the individual or entities reasonably anticipated to benefit, to the extent known to the Senator;

(4) the purpose of such congressionally directed spending item or limited tax or tariff benefit; and

(5) a certification that neither the Senator nor the Senator’s immediate family has a pecuniary interest in the item, consistent with the requirements of paragraph 9.

(b) With respect to each item included in a Senate bill or joint resolution (or accompanying report) reported by committee or considered by the Senate, or included in a conference report (or joint statement of managers accompanying the conference report) considered by the Senate, each committee of jurisdiction shall make available for public inspection on the Internet the certifications under subparagraph (a)(5) as soon as practicable.

7. In the case of a bill, joint resolution, or conference report that contains congressionally directed spending items in any classified portion of a report accompanying the measure, the committee of jurisdiction shall, to the greatest extent practicable, consistent with the need to protect national security (including intelligence sources and methods), include on the list required by paragraph 1, 2, or 3 as the case may be, a general program description in unclassified language, funding level, and the name of the sponsor of that congressionally directed spending item.

8. (a) A Senator may raise a point of order against one or more provisions of a conference report if they constitute new directed spending provisions. The Presiding Officer may sustain the point of order as to some or all of the provisions against which the Senator raised the point of order.

(b) If the Presiding Officer sustains the point of order as to any of the provisions against which the Senator raised the point of

order, then those provisions against which the Presiding Officer sustains the point of order shall be stricken. After all other points of order under this paragraph have been disposed of—

(1) the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate should recede from its amendment to the House bill, or its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and concur with a further amendment, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report that has not been stricken; and

(2) the question in clause (1) shall be decided under the same debate limitation as the conference report and no further amendment shall be in order.

(c) Any Senator may move to waive any or all points of order under this paragraph with respect to the pending conference report by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. All motions to waive under this paragraph shall be debatable collectively for not to exceed 1 hour equally divided between the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their designees. A motion to waive all points of order under this paragraph shall not be amendable.

(d) All appeals from rulings of the Chair under this paragraph shall be debatable collectively for not to exceed 1 hour, equally divided between the Majority and the Minority Leader or their designees. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair under this paragraph.

(e) The term 'new directed spending provision' as used in this paragraph means any item that consists of a specific provision containing a specific level of funding for any specific account, specific program, specific project, or specific activity, when no specific funding was provided for such specific account, specific program, specific project, or specific activity in the measure originally committed to the conferees by either House.

9. No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall knowingly use his official position to introduce, request, or otherwise aid the progress or passage of congressionally directed spending items, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits a principal purpose of which is to further only his pecuniary interest, only the pecuniary interest of his immediate family, or only the pecuniary interest of a limited class of persons or enterprises, when he or his immediate family, or enterprises controlled by them, are members of the affected class.

10. Any Senator may move to waive application of paragraph 1, 2, or 3 with respect to a measure by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. A motion to waive under this paragraph with respect to a measure shall be debatable for not to exceed 1 hour equally divided between the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their designees. With respect to points of order raised under paragraphs 1, 2, or 3, only one appeal from a ruling of the Chair shall be in order, and debate on such an appeal from a ruling of the Chair on such point of order shall be limited to one hour.

11. Any Senator may move to waive all points of order under this rule with respect to the pending measure or motion by an affirma-

tive vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. All motions to waive all points of order with respect to a measure or motion as provided by this paragraph shall be debatable collectively for not to exceed 1 hour equally divided between the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their designees. A motion to waive all points of order with respect to a measure or motion as provided by this paragraph shall not be amendable.

12. Paragraph 1, 2, or 3 of this rule may be waived by joint agreement of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader of the Senate upon their certification that such waiver is necessary as a result of a significant disruption to Senate facilities or to the availability of the Internet.

APPENDIX

NOTE.—S. Res. 445, 108–2, a resolution to eliminate certain restrictions on service of a Senator on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, passed the Senate Oct. 9, 2004. The resolution made several changes to the jurisdiction, treatment and name of Senate Committees. However, the provisions of S. Res. 445 did not modify the Standing Rules of the Senate and therefore could not be included in this document except as an appendix. The effective date for the provisions of the resolution was the convening of the 109th Congress. Titles I, III and V of S. Res. 445 are printed in this appendix.

S. Res. 28, 112–1, a resolution to establish as a standing order of the Senate that a Senator publicly disclose a notice of intent to objecting to any measure or matter, passed the Senate Jan. 27, 2011. S. Res. 29, 112–1, a resolution to permit the waiving of the reading of an amendment if the text and adequate notice are provided, passed the Senate Jan. 27, 2011. S. Res. 15, 113–1, a resolution to improve procedures for the consideration of legislation and nominations in the Senate, passed the Senate Jan. 24, 2013. These resolutions made changes to Senate procedure but did not modify the Standing Rules of the Senate and therefore could not be included in this document except as an appendix. S. Res. 28, S. Res. 29 and S. Res. 15 are printed in this appendix.

S. RES. 445

To eliminate certain restrictions on service of a Senator on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

October 1, 2004

Mr. Lott submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

October 5, 2004

Reported by Mr. Lott, without amendment

October 9, 2004

Considered, amended, and agreed to

RESOLUTION

To eliminate certain restrictions on service of a Senator on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Resolved,

SEC. 100. PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of titles I through V of this resolution to improve the effectiveness of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, especially with regard to its oversight of the Intelligence Community of the United States Government, and to improve the Senate's oversight of homeland security.

TITLE I—HOMELAND SECURITY OVERSIGHT REFORM**SEC. 101. HOMELAND SECURITY.**

(a) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Governmental Affairs is renamed as the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

(b) JURISDICTION.—There shall be referred to the committee all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

- (1) Department of Homeland Security, except matters relating to—
 - (A) the Coast Guard, the Transportation Security Administration, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center or the Secret Service; and
 - (B)(i) the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service; or
 - (ii) the immigration functions of the United States Customs and Border Protection or the United States Immigration and Custom Enforcement or the Directorate of Border and Transportation Security; and
 - (C) the following functions performed by any employee of the Department of Homeland Security—
 - (i) any customs revenue function including any function provided for in section 415 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296);
 - (ii) any commercial function or commercial operation of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection or Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, including matters relating to trade facilitation and trade regulation; or
 - (iii) any other function related to clause (i) or (ii) that was exercised by the United States Customs Service on the day before the effective date of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296).

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs in this paragraph shall supersede the jurisdiction of any other committee of the Senate provided in the rules of the Senate: *Provided*, That the jurisdiction pro-

vided under section 101(b)(1) shall not include the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, or functions of the Federal Emergency Management Agency related thereto.

- (2) Archives of the United States.
 - (3) Budget and accounting measures, other than appropriations, except as provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.
 - (4) Census and collection of statistics, including economic and social statistics.
 - (5) Congressional organization, except for any part of the matter that amends the rules or orders of the Senate.
 - (6) Federal Civil Service.
 - (7) Government information.
 - (8) Intergovernmental relations.
 - (9) Municipal affairs of the District of Columbia, except appropriations therefor.
 - (10) Organization and management of United States nuclear export policy.
 - (11) Organization and reorganization of the executive branch of the Government.
 - (12) Postal Service.
 - (13) Status of officers and employees of the United States, including their classification, compensation, and benefits.
- (c) ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—The committee shall have the duty of—
- (1) receiving and examining reports of the Comptroller General of the United States and of submitting such recommendations to the Senate as it deems necessary or desirable in connection with the subject matter of such reports;
 - (2) studying the efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of all agencies and departments of the Government;
 - (3) evaluating the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches of the Government; and
 - (4) studying the intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities, and between the United States and international organizations of which the United States is a member.
- (d) JURISDICTION OF BUDGET COMMITTEE.—Notwithstanding paragraph (b)(3) of this section, and except as otherwise 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 are—
- (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.
- (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.

TITLE III—COMMITTEE STATUS

SEC. 301. COMMITTEE STATUS.

(a) **HOMELAND SECURITY.**—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs shall be treated as the Committee on Governmental Affairs listed under paragraph 2 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate for purposes of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(b) **INTELLIGENCE.**—The Select Committee on Intelligence shall be treated as a committee listed under paragraph 2 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate for purposes of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

TITLE V—EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 501. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This resolution shall take effect on the convening of the 109th Congress.

S. RES. 28

To establish as a standing order of the Senate that a Senator publicly disclose a notice of intent to objecting to any measure or matter.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

January 27, 2011

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. TESTER, Mr. JOHANNES, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BEGICH, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

To establish as a standing order of the Senate that a Senator publicly disclose a notice of intent to objecting to any measure or matter.

Resolved,

SECTION 1. ELIMINATING SECRET SENATE HOLDS.

(a) In General—

(1) COVERED REQUEST—This standing order shall apply to a notice of intent to object to the following covered requests:

(A) A unanimous consent request to proceed to a bill, resolution, joint resolution, concurrent resolution, conference report, or amendment between the Houses.

(B) A unanimous consent request to pass a bill or joint resolution or adopt a resolution, concurrent resolution, conference report, or the disposition of an amendment between the Houses.

(C) A unanimous consent request for disposition of a nomination.

(2) RECOGNITION OF NOTICE OF INTENT—The majority and minority leaders of the Senate or their designees shall recognize a notice of intent to object to a covered request of a Senator who is a member of their caucus if the Senator--

(A) submits the notice of intent to object in writing to the appropriate leader and grants in the notice of intent to object permission for the leader or designee to object in the Senator's name; and

(B) not later than 2 session days after submitting the notice of intent to object to the appropriate leader, submits a copy of the notice of intent to object to the Congressional Record and to the Legislative Clerk for inclusion in the applicable calendar section described in subsection (b).

(3) FORM OF NOTICE—To be recognized by the appropriate leader a Senator shall submit the following notice of intent to object:

"I, Senator XXX, intend to object to XXX, dated XXX. I will submit a copy of this notice to the Legislative Clerk and the Congressional Record within 2 session days and I give my permission to the objecting Senator to object in my name." The first blank shall be filled with the name of the Senator, the second blank shall be filled with the name of the covered request, the name of the measure or matter and, if applicable, the calendar number, and the third blank shall be filled with the date that the notice of intent to object is submitted.

(4) NOTICES ON THE SENATE FLOOR- The requirement to submit a notice of intent to object to the Legislative Clerk and the Congressional Record shall not apply in the event a Senator objects on the floor of the Senate and states the following:

"I object to XXX, on behalf of Senator XXX."

(b) Calendar—

(1) OBJECTION—Upon receiving the submission under subsection (a)(2)(B), the Legislative Clerk shall add the information from the notice of intent to object to the applicable Calendar section entitled 'Notices of Intent to Object to Proceeding' created by Public Law 110-81. Each section shall include the name of each Senator filing a notice under subsection (a)(2)(B), the measure or matter covered by the calendar to which the notice of intent to object relates, and the date the notice of intent to object was filed.

(2) OBJECTION ON BEHALF- In the case of an objection made under subsection (a)(4), not later than 2 session days after the objection is made on the floor, the Legislative Clerk shall add the information from such objection to the applicable Calendar section entitled 'Notices of Intent to Object to Proceeding' created by Public Law 110-81. Each section shall include the name of the Senator on whose behalf the objection was made, the measure or matter objected to, and the date the objection was made on the floor.

(c) Removal- A Senator may have a notice of intent to object relating to that Senator removed from a calendar to which it was added under subsection (b) by submitting to the Legislative Clerk the following notice:

"I, Senator XXX, do not object to XXX, dated XXX." The first blank shall be filled with the name of the Senator, the second blank shall be filled with the name of the covered request, the name of the measure or matter and, if applicable, the calendar number, and the third blank shall be filled with the date of the submission to the Legislative Clerk under this subsection.

(d) Objecting on Behalf of a Member- Except with respect to objections made under subsection (a)(4), if a Senator who has notified his or her leader of an intent to object to a covered request fails to submit a notice of intent to object under subsection (a)(2)(B) within 2 session days following an objection to a covered request by the leader or his or her designee on that Senator's behalf, the Legislative Clerk shall list the Senator who made the objection to the covered request in the applicable 'Notice of Intent to Object to Proceeding' calendar section.

S. RES. 29

To permit the waiving of the reading of an amendment if the text and adequate notice are provided.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

January 27, 2011

Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

To permit the waiving of the reading of an amendment if the text and adequate notice are provided.

Resolved,

SECTION 1. READING OF AMENDMENTS.

- (a) Standing Order—This section shall be a standing order of the Senate.
- (b) Waiver—The reading of an amendment may be waived by a non-debatable motion if the amendment—
 - (1) has been submitted at least 72 hours before the motion; and
 - (2) is available in printed or electronic form in the Congressional Record.

S. RES. 15

To improve procedures for the consideration of legislation and nominations in the Senate.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 24 (legislative day, JANUARY 3), 2013

Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

To improve procedures for the consideration of legislation and nominations in the Senate.

Resolved,

SECTION 1. CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION.

(a) MOTION TO PROCEED AND CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS.—A motion to proceed to the consideration of a measure or matter made pursuant to this section shall be debatable for no more than 4 hours, equally divided in the usual form. If the motion to proceed is agreed to the following conditions shall apply:

(1) The first amendments in order to the measure or matter shall be one first-degree amendment each offered by the minority, the majority, the minority, and the majority, in that order. If an amendment is not offered in its designated order under this paragraph, the right to offer that amendment is forfeited.

(2) If a cloture motion has been filed pursuant to rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate on a measure or matter proceeded to under this section, it shall not be in order for the minority to propose its first amendment unless it has been submitted to the Senate Journal Clerk by 1:00 p.m. on the day following the filing of that cloture motion, for the majority to propose its first amendment unless it has been submitted to the Senate Journal Clerk by 3:00 p.m. on the day following the filing of that cloture motion, for the minority to propose its second amendment unless it has been submitted to the Senate Journal Clerk by 5:00 p.m. on the day following the filing of that cloture motion, or for the majority to propose its second amendment unless it has been submitted to the Senate Journal Clerk by 7:00 p.m. on the day following the filing of that cloture motion. If an amendment is not timely submitted under this paragraph, the right to offer that amendment is forfeited.

(3) An amendment offered under paragraph (1) shall be disposed of before the next amendment in order under paragraph (1) may be offered.

(4) An amendment offered under paragraph (1) is not divisible or subject to amendment while pending.

(5) An amendment offered under paragraph (1), if adopted, shall be considered original text for purpose of further amendment.

(6) No points of order shall be waived by virtue of this section.

(7) No motion to commit or recommit shall be in order during the pendency of any amendment offered pursuant to paragraph (1).

(8) Notwithstanding rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, if cloture is invoked on the measure or matter before all amendments offered under paragraph (1) are disposed of, any amendment in order under paragraph (1) but not actually pending upon the expiration of post-cloture time may be offered and may be debated for not to exceed 1 hour, equally divided in the usual form. Any amendment offered under paragraph (1) that is ruled non-germane on a point of order shall not fall upon that ruling, but instead shall remain pending and shall require 60 votes in the affirmative to be agreed to.

(b) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on the day after the date of the sine die adjournment of the 113th Congress.

SEC. 2. CONSIDERATION OF NOMINATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) Post-Cloture Consideration.—If cloture is invoked in accordance with rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate on a nomination described in para-

graph (2), there shall be no more than 8 hours of post-cloture consideration equally divided in the usual form.

(2) Nominations Covered.—A nomination described in this paragraph is any nomination except for the nomination of an individual—

(A) to a position at level I of the Executive Schedule under section 5312 of title 5, United States Code; or

(B) to serve as a judge or justice appointed to hold office during good behavior.

(b) SPECIAL RULE FOR DISTRICT COURT NOMINEES.—If cloture is invoked in accordance with rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate on a nomination of an individual to serve as a judge of a district court of the United States, there shall be no more than 2 hours of post-cloture consideration equally divided in the usual form.

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on the day after the date of the sine die adjournment of the 113th Congress.

INDEX

A

	Page
Absence of:	
Senators	4
Vice President	1
Acting President pro tempore, duties of the Chair	1
Additional numbers of documents, printing of	7
Additional views in committee reports	35
Adjourn, motion to	4, 15
Aging, Special Committee on, membership of	28
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Committee on	19
Amend, motion to	16
Amendment(s):	
Committee, not within jurisdiction	11
Congressionally directed spending	67
Division of a question	10
Not in order	10, 11
Of the rules	4
Post-cloture	16, 17
Reduced to writing	10
Tabled without prejudice to the bill	10
To appropriations bills	11, 12
Treaties	43
Announcement of committee hearings	32
Appeal from ruling of the Chair	14, 15
Appointment of:	
Committees	18
Senator to the Chair	1
Senator, by Governor	3
Appropriations bills:	
Amendments, restrictions on	11
New spending authority	20
Points of order	11
Private claims prohibited	11
Procedure on	11
Reappropriating unexpended balances	12
Reports to identify items not required to carry out provisions of existing law	11
Rescission of appropriations	20
Appropriations, Committee on:	
Excepted from certain procedures	13, 31–38
Jurisdiction of	19
Armed Services, Committee on	20
Assistant Secretary of the Senate, duties of the Chair	1
Authorization, expenditure, for committees	35

B

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, Committee on	20
Bills and resolutions:	
<i>See</i> Amendment(s).	
<i>See</i> Appropriations bills.	
Calendar call	5
Enrollment of	9

Introduction of.....	5, 6, 9
Motion to commit	9
Over, under the rule	6, 9
Pension bills	10
Preambles	10
Printing of	7
Private bills	10
Reading of	9
Reference to committees.....	9, 12
Reported from committees. <i>See also</i> Reports, committee.....	9, 12, 13, 34
Signing enrolled bills	1
To lie over one day	9
Broadcasting of committee hearings	33
Budget, Committee on the	21
Excepted from certain procedures	31–32, 35, 37
Business:	
Continued from session to session	13
Executive or confidential.....	38, 41
Morning business	5
Order of	6
Special orders	7
“Byrd rule.” <i>See</i> 2 U.S.C. 644. [Senate Manual Sec. 622, S. Doc. 112–1]	

C

Calendar of bills and resolutions:	
Calendar Monday	5
Calendar, call of	5
Consideration of items on	9
Placing of items on	9
Calendar of special orders	7
Candidates of U.S. Senate, financial disclosure requirements. <i>See</i> 5 U.S.C. App. 6. [Senate Manual § 439]	
Capitol, Senate wing, regulation of	45
Certificates of election or appointments of Senator:	
Forms of.....	2, 3
Record of	2
Chair. <i>See also</i> Presiding Officer:	
Order in the Chamber or Galleries, enforcement	14
Performance of duties by others	1
Rulings, appeal from.....	14, 15
Chairman, committee:	
Appointment of	18
Duty to report approved measures promptly	35
Limitations on service	29
Ranking majority member to serve in absence of	32
Resignation of	19
Chaplain, daily prayer by	4
Charitable contribution in lieu of honorarium	55
Claims, private	10
Closed session of:	
Committees.....	33, 34
Conferences	40
Senate	15
Cloture procedure:	
Extension of debate	16
Filing the cloture motion	15
Quorum required	16
Reading of Journal dispensed with	3
30-hour limit	16
Code of Official Conduct. <i>See</i> Senate Code of Official Conduct.	
Commencement of daily sessions	3
Commerce, Science, and Transportation, Committee on	21
Commit, motion to.....	9, 15
Committee powers	30
Committee(s), joint:	
Economic	28

Taxation.....	29, 30
Committee(s), select:	
Ethics	29
Intelligence	28
Committee(s), special:	
Aging	28
Committee(s), standing:	
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	19
Appropriations. <i>See also</i> Appropriations, Committee on	19
Armed Services	20
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	20
Budget. <i>See also</i> Budget, Committee on the	21
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	21
Energy and Natural Resources	22
Environment and Public Works	22
Finance	23
Foreign Relations	23
Governmental Affairs	24
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	25
Judiciary	25
Rules and Administration. <i>See also</i> Rules and Administration, Committee on	26
Small Business and Entrepreneurship	27
Veterans' Affairs	27
Committee(s):	
Amendments, not within jurisdiction	12
Appointment of	18
Chairman. <i>See</i> Chairman, committee.	
Conference, reports of	39, 40
Discharge, motion to	13
Expenditure authorizations	35
Hearings. <i>See</i> Hearings, committee.	
Investigations, authority for	31
Jurisdiction, questions of	12
Legislation jointly or sequentially referred	12
Legislative review by	35, 38
Meetings. <i>See</i> Meetings of committees.	
Membership. <i>See</i> Membership of committees.	
Minority staff	39
Powers, continuous	19
Procedure	31
Proxies, use of	34, 35
Quorum	34
Records. <i>See</i> Records of committees.	
Reference of bills and resolutions to.....	9, 12
Report on committee activities	35
Reports. <i>See</i> Reports, committee.	
Rules of	31
Sessions of	31
Sitting while the Senate is in session	32
Staff	39
Subcommittees, limitation on service on.....	29, 30
Subpoena power	31
Voting.....	33, 34
Witnesses	31-33
Communications from heads of departments	5
Computer facilities, restrictions on use	63
Conference committees, reports of:	
Adding new matter	40, 69
Public availability	41
Striking matter committed by both Houses	40
Confidential business, disclosure prohibited	42
Confidential proceedings to be kept in separate book	4
Conflict of interest:	
Ethics rule	56
Voting	8
Congressional Record:	
Committee rules of procedure to be published in	31

Memorials and petitions, summary to be printed in	5
Nominations to be printed in	44
Constituent services	65
Contribution (charitable) in lieu of honorarium	55
Contribution converted to personal use prohibited	56
Contributions, political, to nominees for U.S. Senator. <i>See</i> 2 U.S.C. §§ 431–437. [Senate Manual Secs. 586–589, S. Doc. 112–1]	
“Cordon rule” (Rule 26, para. 12)	38
Conventions, National Party	51
Credentials, presentation of	1, 2

D

Daily sessions, commencement of	3
Debate:	
Close, motion to. <i>See</i> Cloture procedure.	
Germaneness of	14
Procedure in	14
Discharge a committee, motion to	13
Disclosure of confidential business prohibited	42
Disclosure of financial interests by Senators, officers and employees of the Senate	45
Discrimination prohibited in employment practices	66
Division of a question	10

E

Earmarks. <i>See</i> Spending, “Congessionally Directed”	
Election of Senators, certificates	2
Employees of the Senate:	
Authority of Senators and officers over employees	42, 60
Committee employees. <i>See</i> Committee(s): Staff.	
Conflict of interest	56
Employment discrimination prohibited	66
Employment negotiations	59
Financial disclosure	45
Floor privilege	17
Foreign travel.....	48, 62
Gifts	46
Non-government employees, use of restricted	65
Outside earned income	56
Political fund activity	64
Post-employment lobbying restrictions	58
Representation of petitioners	66
Temporary, 90-day limit	65
Energy and Natural Resources, Committee on	22
Enrollment of bills and resolutions	9
Signing of same	9
Environment and Public Works, Committee on	22
Ethics Rules. <i>See</i> Senate Code of Official Conduct.	
Ethics, Select Committee on, membership	29
Executive sessions of the Senate	42
Motion to proceed to executive business	15
Nominations	43
President furnished with records	45
Proceedings to be kept in separate book	4
Treaties	43
Expenditure authorizations, committee	35

F

Fair employment practices	66
Filing of committee reports	34, 36
Finance, Committee on	23

Financial disclosure. <i>See also</i> 5 U.S.C. App. 6. [Senate Manual Sec. 1172, S. Doc. 112-1]	45
Floor:	
Privilege of	17
Recognition	14
Foreign Relations, Committee on	23
Foreign travel by Senators, officers and employees	62
Advance authorization and disclosure	62
Franking privilege:	
<i>See also</i> Mass mailing.	
Use of official funds	63

G

Galleries:	
News media, regulation of	44, 63
Occupants of, no Senator shall call attention to	14
Order in, enforcement	14
Germaneness of debate	14
Gifts to Senators, officers, employees, spouses and dependents. <i>See also</i> 2 U.S.C. 31-2. [Senate Manual Sec. 308, S. Doc. 112-1]	46
Governmental Affairs, Committee on	24

H

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, Committee on	25
Hearings, committee	
Announcement of	32
Authority for	31
Availability	13
Broadcasting/televising of	33
Closed	33
Executive decisions	13
Open	33
Printing of	32
Procedure	31
Scheduling	31, 32
Staff summary of witness testimony	32
Stenographic assistance for reporting of	31
Witnesses	31, 32
House of Representatives:	
Bills or messages from	5, 6, 9
Concurrence required for printing additional copies at a cost exceeding the sum established by law	7
Messages to	6
Motion to request return of an item from	8

I

Impeachment proceedings to be kept in separate book	4
Indian Affairs, Committee on, membership	29
Injunction of secrecy	42, 43
Intelligence, Select Committee on, membership	28
Investigations, committee authority for	31

J

Joint Committee on Taxation, membership	29
Joint Economic Committee, membership	28
Joint referral to committees of proposed legislation	12
Journal:	
Contents of	4
Legislative, executive, confidential, and impeachment proceedings to be kept in separate books	4

Reading of	3, 4, 5, 39
Judiciary, Committee on the	25
Jurisdiction of committees	18–29

L

Lame-duck foreign travel prohibited	60
Leaders, Majority and Minority	
Authority over certain employees	61, 64
Cloture, control of additional time	16
Committee membership, temporary increases in	29
Committees, permission to meet while Senate is in session	32
Joint referral of bills	12
2-day rule waiver	13
“Leaks.” Disclosure of confidential business	42
Legislation jointly referred to committees	12
Legislative proceedings to be kept in separate book	4
Legislative review by standing committees:	
Appropriations and Budget Committees excepted	35
Due by Mar. 31 in odd years	35
Lobbying, restrictions on former Members or employees	58–60

M

Majority Leader. <i>See</i> Leaders, Majority and Minority.	
Mass mailing under the frank:	
Exceptions	63
Pre-election restrictions	63
Public inspection, available for	63
Quarterly reports	63
Registration of mass mailings with Secretary of the Senate	63
Meetings of committees:	
<i>See also</i> Hearings, committee	
Broadcasting or televising	33
Closed and open sessions	33
Order, maintenance of	33
Permission to meet while Senate is in session	32
Public announcement	32
Public availability	33
Record of (transcript or electronic)	34
Regular meeting days	31
Requesting a special meeting	31
Scheduling	31–33
Membership of committees	28–31
Appointment of	18
Ex officio	29
Limitations and exceptions in respect to	29–30
Temporary increases in (by leadership agreement)	29
Memorials. <i>See</i> Petitions or memorials	
Messages from:	
House of Representatives	6
President of the United States	6
Messages to:	
House of Representatives	6
President of the United States	7
Minority Leader. <i>See</i> Leaders, Majority and Minority	
Minority views in committee reports	37
Minority:	
Staff of committees	39
Witnesses before committees	32
Morning business	5, 6
Morning hour, conclusion of	5, 6, 14
Motion to:	
Adjourn	4, 6, 15
Amend	15
Amend or correct the Journal	3

Amend the part to be stricken	10
Change order of special orders	7
Close debate. <i>See also</i> Cloture procedure	15
Commit a bill or resolution	9, 15
Compel the presence of absent Senators	4
Continue consideration of a subject	6
Discharge a committee from consideration of a matter	13
Extend post-cloture debate	16
Lay before the Senate bills or other matters from the President or the House	5
Lay on the table	15
Postpone indefinitely	15
Print documents	7
Proceed to consideration of a change in Standing Rules	6
Proceed to executive business	15
Proceed to other business	6
Recess	15
Reconsider	10
Reconsider a nomination	44
Reduced to writing	10
Refer a matter to committee	12
Request return of an item from the House	8
Strike out and insert	10
Suspend, modify, or amend any rule	4
Motions:	
Precedence of	10, 15
To be in writing if requested	10
Withdrawal or modification of by mover	10

N

Nominations:	
Injunction of secrecy	44
Proceedings on	43
Noncurrent records of the Senate	7

O

Oath, Senatorial	3
Objection to reading a paper	7
Offensive references to another Senator or State prohibited	14
Office accounts of Senators, unofficial, prohibited	61
Office expenses, use of contributed funds prohibited	62
Officers of the Senate:	
Authority over employees	39, 53
Conflict of interest	56
Financial disclosure	45
Foreign travel	48, 62
Gifts	46
Outside earned income	56
Political fund activity	64
Post employment lobbying restrictions	58-60
Official funds, use of for mass mailing	63
Open sessions:	
Committees	33
Conferences	39
Order:	
In Chamber or Galleries, enforcement	14
In committees, enforcement	33
Of business	6
Of special orders	7
Questions of	15
Outside earned income	56

P

Papers:	
Objection to reading	7
Printing of	7
Transfer of noncurrent records	7
Withdrawal of	7
“Pastore rule” (Rule 19, para. 1(b))	14
Pecuniary interest.....	57, 69, 70
Pension bills	10
Personnel on detail from other agencies	39
Petitions or memorials:	
Presentation of	5
Reference of	5
Summary of, to be printed in Congressional Record	5
Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the U.S.	3
Points of order:	
Amendments not within committee’s jurisdiction	12
Appropriations bill proposing new or general legislation	11
Conference report, new matter in	40
Certification of earmarks.....	67–70
During cloture proceedings	16
Measure reported from a committee	36
New directed spending.....	68, 69
New matter added in conference	40
Reappropriating unexpended balances	12
Restriction on expenditure of funds appropriated.....	11, 12
Striking matter committed by both Houses	40
Political fund activity by officers and employees:	
Compliance with Code of Conduct	64
Post-employment revolving door	58
Postpone, motion to	15
Powers, committee	19
Prayer, daily, by Chaplain	3
Preambles	10
Precedence of motions.....	10, 15
Presentation of credentials.....	1, 2
President of the United States	
Bills or messages from.....	5, 6
Communications, confidential, from	42
Former Presidents entitled to address the Senate	14
Meeting with Senate on executive business	42
Messages to	7
Transcript of executive records.....	42, 44
President pro tempore. <i>See also</i> Presiding Officer:	
Vice President, absence of	1
Presiding Officer. <i>See also</i> Chair.	
Bills or other matters from the President or the House, may at any time lay before the Senate	5
Calling a Senator to order	14
Cloture debate, to keep time during	16
Directing a Senator to take his/her seat	14
Order in the Chamber or galleries, enforcement	14
President pro tempore	1
Recognition of a Senator who desires to speak	13, 14
Rules for regulation of Senate wing, enforcement	45
Rulings, appeal from	14
Printing of:	
Additional numbers of documents	7
Bills and resolutions	7
Committee reports	7, 34
Conference reports	39
Hearings, committee.....	13, 34
Papers received from the House	7
Private bills and claims	10, 11
Privilege of the floor	17
Procedure, committee	31

Proxies, use of in committee.....	34, 35
-----------------------------------	--------

Q

Question:	
Division of a	10
Of absence of a quorum	4
Of order	14
Quorum:	
Absence of, question of	4
For cloture vote	16
For unanimous consent to take a final vote on a specific date	8
Of a committee	34
Of the Senate	4
Sergeant at Arms to obtain attendance of absent Senators	4

R

Radio and television:	
Broadcasting of committee meetings	33
Studios, restrictions on use	64
Ranking majority member of a committee to serve in absence of the chairman	32
Ratification of treaties	43
Reading of:	
Bills and joint resolutions	9
Journal.....	3, 4, 39
Paper, objection to	7
Recess, motion to	15
Reconsideration	8
Records of committees:	
Actions	34
Availability to all members	32
Proceedings (open or closed)	33
Separate from chairman's office records	36
Votes.....	34, 35
Records of the Senate, noncurrent	7
Records, financial disclosure	45
Reference, to committees.....	5, 10, 12, 13
Regulation of the Senate wing of the Capitol	45
Reports, committee:	
Activities during the preceding Congress	35
Availability of (2-day rule)	13
Conference committees	36-38
Contents required	36
Cost estimate	37
Debate equally divided	40
Filing of	35
Legislative review	35
Printing of.....	7, 34
Proposed changes in existing law	35
Regulatory impact statement	37
Submission of	5
Supplemental, minority, or additional views	36
Tabulation of votes cast	35
To identify items not required to carry out provisions of existing law	11
To lie over one day	13
2-day rule	13
Reports, conference. <i>See</i> Conference reports.	
Reports, financial disclosure	45
Representation by members	66
Restrictions on mass mailings	63
Rules and Administration, Committee on:	
Computer facilities, oversight	63
Floor privilege, regulation of	17
Jurisdiction	26

Motions to print documents to be referred to	7
Personnel detailed from other agencies	39
Senate wing, regulation of	45
Stenographic assistance to committees, regulations of	31
Strategic plan for infrastructure support	27
Rules of committees	31
Rules of the Senate:	
Continuance in effect from Congress to Congress	4
Motion to suspend, modify, or amend	4, 6
Suspension by unanimous consent	4

S

Scheduling of committee sessions	31–33
Secretary of the Senate:	
Assistant Secretary of the Senate	1
Certificates of election, record of	2
Duties of the Chair	1
Enrollment of bills and resolutions and presentation of same to the President	9
Financial disclosure	45
Mass mailings, registration of	63
Messages to the President and House to be delivered by	6, 7
Nominations, duties pertaining to	43, 44
Petitions, memorials, bills or resolutions, function with respect to	6
Transfer of noncurrent records	7
Withdrawal of papers	7
Senate Chamber:	
Floor privilege	17
For Senate use only	45
Galleries	14, 45
Order in, enforcement	14
Regulation of	45
Smoking prohibited	45
Senate Code of Official Conduct:	
Conflict of interest	56
Employment practices	64
Employment negotiations	60
Financial disclosure, public	45
Foreign travel	48, 62
Franking privilege	63
Gifts	46
Outside earned income	56
Personal use of contributed funds prohibited	61
Political fund activity	64
Post-employment lobbying restrictions	58
Radio and television studios	63
Representation by members	66
Unofficial office accounts prohibited	61
Senate floor, persons admitted to	17
Senate Office Buildings, regulation of	45
Senate wing of the Capitol, regulation of	45
Senators:	
Absence of	4
Appointment by Governor	3
Certificates of election or appointment	2, 3
Code of Official Conduct. <i>See</i> Senate Code of Official Conduct.	
Conflict of interest	56
Directed to take his/her seat	14
Disparaging references prohibited	14
Employment negotiations	60
Financial disclosure	45
Foreign travel	48, 62
Franking privilege	63
Gifts	46
Oath of office	3
Outside earned income	56

Post-employment lobbying restrictions	58
Radio and television studios, use of	63
Representation of petitioners	66
Sergeant at Arms:	
Financial disclosure	45
Quorum, function in obtaining	4
Sessions:	
Committee. <i>See</i> Meetings of committees.	
Executive. <i>See</i> Executive sessions of the Senate.	
With closed doors	15
Small Business, Committee on	27
Smoking in Senate Chamber prohibited	45
Special orders	7
Spending:	
Certification	67
Congressionally directed	67-71
Identification	67
Limited tariff benefit	67-71
Limited tax benefit.....	67-71
New directed spending	70
Public availability of requests.....	67, 68
Standing Rules of the Senate:	
Continuance in effect from Congress to Congress	4
Motion to suspend, modify, or amend	4, 6
Suspension by unanimous consent	4
State, offensive references prohibited	14
Statements of witnesses before committees, staff summary	32
Stenographic assistance for reporting of committee hearings	31
Striking matter committed by both Houses	40
Certification of earmarks	67
New directed spending.....	69-71
New matter added in conference	40
Subcommittees, limitation of service on.....	29, 30
Subpoena power of committees	31
Summary of testimony before committees, by staff	32
Supplemental expenditure authorizations for committees	36
Supplemental views in committee reports	36
Suspension of the rules	4

T

Table, motion to	15
Taxation, Joint Committee on, membership	29
Televising of committee hearings	33
Television and Radio Studios:	
Exemption from restrictions	63
User restrictions	63
Tickets:	
Entertainment and sporting events	47
Valuation	47
Travel expenses, foreign	54, 62
Travel Expenses:	
Certification.....	53, 54
Flight—fair market value	48, 62
Reimbursements.....	51, 52
Treaties:	
Amendments	43
Injunction of secrecy	42
Proceedings on	43
Trust funds. <i>See</i> Rule 34. <i>See also</i> 5 U.S.C. App. 6 [Senate Manual Sec. 1172, S. Doc. 112-1]	46
2-day rule (Rule 17, para. 5)	13

U

Unanimous consent:	
To change or withdraw a Senator's vote	8
To proceed to consideration of a subject	5
To reconsider a question	8
To suspend a rule	4
To suspend reading of the Journal	3, 4
To take a final vote on a specific date	8
Unfinished business	6, 14
Unofficial office accounts prohibited	52, 61

V

Veterans' Affairs, Committee on	27
Vice President	1
Voting:	
Changing or withdrawing a Senator's vote	8
Committee	34, 35
Conflict of interest	8
Reconsideration	8
Senator declining to vote	8
Unanimous consent to take a final vote on a specific date	8
Yeas and nays	8

W

Withdrawal:	
Of motion, amendment, or resolution	10
Of papers	7
Witnesses, committee	
Authority to summon	31
Selected by minority	32
To file advance statements	32

Y

Yeas and nays:	
See Voting.	
Conflict of interest	8

