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113TH CONGRESS }
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ REPORT
113-317

SURVEY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSE
COMMITTEE ON RULES FOR THE FIRST
SESSION OF THE 113TH CONGRESS

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON RULES
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

together with
MINORITY VIEWS



JANUARY 2, 2014—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON RULES,
Washington, DC, January 2, 2014

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

DEAR MADAM CLERK: Pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 113th Congress, I transmit herewith a report entitled "Survey of Activities of the House Committee on Rules for the First Session of the 113th Congress."

Sincerely,

PETE SESSIONS
CHAIRMAN.

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JANUARY 2, 2014.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
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Mr. SESSIONS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the
following,

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

Pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Rules transmits herewith its Survey of Activities for the first session of the 113th Congress.

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

A. INTRODUCTION

In the 113th Congress, the Committee on Rules has retained its traditional structure and purpose in the House of Representatives. Its size and super majority party ratio remain the same as it has in previous Congresses under both Republican and Democratic control. Its central function continues to be setting the conditions under which major legislation is considered on the House floor, including the terms of debate and the consideration of amendments.

The Committee has been described by various scholars and Members as a “legislative traffic cop,” “gatekeeper,” “field commander,” as well as “the Speaker’s Committee.” All of these terms underscore the critical role the Committee plays in the conduct of legislative business in the House. While the primary responsibility of the Committee is to be the scheduling arm of the majority leadership, it also exercises “original jurisdiction” over the rules of the House,

joint rules of the House and Senate, the order of business in the House, and the budget process. Although the principal purpose of this report is to summarize the activities of the Rules Committee during the first session of the 113th Congress, its secondary purpose is to view these activities in the context of the evolution of the Committee and the House of Representatives since the First Congress in 1789.

B. HISTORY AND FUNCTION

The history of the Committee on Rules roughly parallels the evolution of the House over the past 225 years. The first Rules Committee was established as a select committee of the House on the second day of the First Congress, April 2, 1789, pursuant to the Constitutional mandate in Article I, section 5, clause 2 that, "Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings...". The House order creating the Committee stated that "a committee be appointed to prepare and report such standing rules and order of proceeding as may be proper to be observed in this House...".

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

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

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

Although in its early years the House relied primarily on select committees to draft legislation, by the mid-nineteenth century this system evolved to include 34 standing committees, which assumed such responsibilities. The House briefly converted the Rules Com-

mittee into a standing committee between 1849 and 1853. In 1880, the House permanently converted the Rules Committee into a standing committee chaired by the Speaker of the House. It was this Speaker-Chair position, combined with the newly-emerging role of the Committee to report rules managing consideration of legislation on the floor, that cement the Committee's place in legislative history.

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

Special rules, which were and are House resolutions, also known as simple resolutions reported from the Rules Committee, were important because they only required a majority vote of the House to provide for the consideration of bills out of the order in which they appeared on the floor Calendar. This is notable because, until the use of special rules, a two-thirds vote was required to suspend the rules and consider a bill out of order. A simple majority could now accomplish what previously required a super-majority. Special rules gained importance because they gave the House flexibility in its legislative agenda, which in turn, allowed for House leadership to respond to changing judgments about the nation's needs at any given time.

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

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

This revolt had far-reaching and long-lasting consequences. The standing committees became independent power centers, no longer

directly accountable to the Speaker. While the Rules Committee continued to serve as the scheduling arm of the Leadership, it illustrated its independence when reaction set in against the New Deal in 1937. From that time until 1961, the Committee was dominated by a conservative coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans who would sometimes refuse to report rules on bills the majority leadership wanted on the floor, or would only report such rules under their terms and timing. A successful effort by Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas and President John F. Kennedy in 1961 to enlarge the Committee from 12 to 15 Members, including two more liberal Democrats, did not resolve this problem. It was not until the mid-1970s, with a large influx of new Democrats, that the Rules Committee was fully restored as an arm of the majority leadership.

This reform movement, with the emergence of more independent Members and the proliferation of semi-autonomous subcommittees furthered the decentralization of power in the House. This decentralization soon led to pressures to give the majority leadership, particularly the Speaker acting through the Rules Committee, more authority to direct the business of the House.

In 1975, the Democratic Speaker was given authority under Caucus rules to appoint all Rules Committee Democrats, subject to Caucus ratification. In 1989, the Republican Conference gave the minority leader the same authority to appoint all Rules Committee Republicans. The slates of appointees recommended by both Leaders are still subject to approval by the whole House in the form of a simple resolution. This practice continues today. In the 113th Congress, all of the Republican Members were appointed to the Rules Committee through the adoption of H. Res. 6 and H. Res. 7. The Democratic Members of the Committee were appointed through the adoption of H. Res. 7. Overall, the Rules Committee continues its role of facilitating the deliberation and amendment of major legislation in the House.

While the most high-profile role of the Rules Committee is to direct legislative traffic to the House floor, the Committee is also responsible for other important business. For instance, as part of its gate-keeping work, the Committee must help resolve jurisdictional disputes between other standing committees. As is often the case, committees will report legislation with amendments that impact the jurisdiction of other committees. When legislation with such cross-jurisdictional language comes to the Rules Committee, the Committee must resolve these disputes to ensure that legislation reaches the floor without controversy between House committees.

Finally, with the aid of the Office of the Parliamentarian, the Committee plays a role in ensuring compliance with the House Rules. Authorizing and appropriating committees often seek guidance in how to conduct their oversight and legislative responsibilities in accordance with the Rules, and when questions arise regarding the propriety of certain courses of action, they turn to the Rules Committee or the Parliamentarian for the answer.

Overall, and notwithstanding changes in majority control, the Rules Committee continues its role of facilitating the deliberation and amending of legislation in the House.

C. COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION DURING THE 113TH CONGRESS

At the beginning of the 94th Congress, the Committee membership was increased from 15 Members (10 Democrats and five Republicans) to 16 Members (11 Democrats and five Republicans). This ratio remained until the 98th Congress, when the membership was reduced to 13 Members (nine Democrats and four Republicans). The membership has remained at 13 for the 113th Congress. The ratio of majority party Members to minority party Members also has remained the same. As in the 104th through the 109th Congresses, Republicans are currently serving in the majority, with Democrats in the minority. During the 110th and 111th Congresses, Democrats were in the majority.

Ten of the 13 Members of the Rules Committee served on the Committee during the 112th Congress. The returning Republican Representatives are Pete Sessions of Texas, Virginia Foxx of North Carolina, Rob Bishop of Utah, Rob Woodall of Georgia, Richard B. Nugent of Florida, and Daniel Webster of Florida. The new Republican Representatives appointed to serve on the Rules Committee for the 113th Congress are Tom Cole of Oklahoma, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen of Florida, and Michael C. Burgess of Texas. The returning Democratic Representatives are Louise McIntosh Slaughter of New York, James P. McGovern of Massachusetts, Alcee L. Hastings of Florida, and Jared Polis of Colorado.

The Committee held its organizational meeting on January 4, 2013. Chair Pete Sessions of Texas opened the meeting, welcomed members, and introduced new members.

Ms. Foxx offered a motion that the Rules Committee adopt the proposed Committee rules for the 113th Congress. Chair Sessions announced that the proposed Committee rules would be considered as read and open for amendment at any point. The Chair explained that the proposal called for the adoption of the Committee's rules from the 112th Congress with the following changes: (1) clarifying the intent of certain requirements related to the availability of certain documents and the "emergency meeting" designation; (2) clarifying the intent of the rule with respect to the distribution of rules prior to any vote on a motion in committee; and (3) conforming the committee rules to several longstanding practices of the Committee. One amendment, Amendment #1, offered by Mr. Polis of Colorado, which requires that any bill or substitute amendment considered by the Committee on Rules be accompanied by a cost estimate from the Congressional Budget Office, failed by record vote of 9-3. The motion by Ms. Foxx to adopt the Committee rules for the 113th Congress was adopted by voice vote.

Pursuant to Clause 2(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House, Chair Sessions designated Virginia Foxx as the Vice Chair of the Rules Committee to act on the Chair's behalf during a temporary absence of the Chair.

Ms. Foxx offered a motion that pursuant to rule 5(c) of the Committee on Rules, the Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House and the Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process would each be composed of five majority and two minority Members, identical to the ratio used in recent Congresses. Ms. Foxx's motion was adopted by voice vote. Chair Sessions asked unanimous consent that any appointments to the subcommittees be

postponed until the chair and ranking member had time to consult with members and each other.

Finally, the majority and minority staff of the Committee on Rules was approved and the committee staff was authorized to make technical and conforming changes to rules reported by the Committee for the duration of the 113th Congress.

On February 26, 2013, Chair Sessions appointed Mr. Nugent as Chair of the Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House and Mr. Woodall as Chair of the Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process. Chair Sessions also appointed the majority and minority Members to the two subcommittees as follows:

Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House: Mr. Nugent (Chair), Mr. Bishop of Utah, Mr. Webster, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen, Mr. Sessions, Mr. McGovern (Ranking Member), and Ms. Slaughter.

Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process: Mr. Woodall (Chair), Ms. Foxx, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Webster, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Hastings of Florida (Ranking Member), and Mr. Polis.

D. INFORMATION TRANSPARENCY FOR THE RULES COMMITTEE

Due to its unique role in the legislative process, the Committee on Rules has traditionally assumed the role as the portal through which Members and the public access major legislation in the House. Whether it is early access to legislation or conference reports, or the text of amendments submitted to the Committee or made in order for the floor, the Rules Committee has always served as the central repository for those documents.

H. Res. 5 of the 112th Congress dictated the establishment of an official central location for the posting of electronic legislative documents. This electronic repository was launched at docs.house.gov on January 13, 2012 (beginning of the 112th Congress, Second Session). Along with the Majority Leader's office, the Committee on Rules still maintains its data.

The Committee's focus of emphasizing transparency can further be seen in the redesign of the Rules Committee website (<http://www.rules.house.gov>). The ability to follow legislation and amendments through the Committee's internal process to the House floor can be done so with more ease and detail. Among the new features for the site—

- Enhanced search functionality, including the ability to filter results by bill type, rule type, manager, congress, and committee of jurisdiction;

- A more accessible homepage, featuring active bills pending with the Committee or on the House floor, access to the new search features, and a log of the most recent meeting announcements, amendment processes for specific bills, and press releases;

- An ability to sort amendments submitted to individual bills by attributes including sponsor name, amendment number, status, or version; and

- A comprehensive legislation landing page, which lists all bills considered in the Committee, with “at-a-glance” information including hearing date and time, amendment process, managers when assigned, and status of the bill through the committee and House floor process.

Additionally, the website also maintains links to much of the historical and educational material that Members, staff, citizens, and academics find useful in understanding the legislative process in the House. Accordingly, throughout this Congress's first session, the Committee's website has averaged over 35,000 hits per month with visitors from over eight countries.

The Committee continues to update and modernize those materials and plans on adding more in the months to come.

In addition to the Committee's public website, the Committee also operates the Committee on Rules Electronic Database (CORED), an internal tracking and workflow system. Originally developed in the 109th Congress as a statistical repository, majorities of both parties have made significant investments to turn it into the backbone of the Committee's operation it is today.

This system serves as the interface through which Member offices submit amendments to the Committee. Once submitted, CORED allows the Committee to quickly process amendments, as well as track them throughout the Rules Committee process. Ultimately, CORED is responsible for producing the templates of each resolution and report needed for filing with the House. CORED also streamlines the posting of amendments and other information on the Committee's public website. CORED allows the Committee to simultaneously increase its efficiency and improve its transparency by closely linking the production of committee work product to its public disclosure responsibilities.

E. RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES FOR THE 113TH CONGRESS

RULE 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

RULE 2.—REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

REGULAR MEETINGS

(a)(1) The Committee shall regularly meet at 5:00 p.m. on the first day on which votes are scheduled of each week when the House is in session.

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

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

NOTICE FOR REGULAR MEETINGS

(b) The Chair shall notify in electronic or written form each member of the Committee of the agenda of each regular meeting of the Committee at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting and shall provide to each member of the Committee, at least 24 hours before the time of each regular meeting:

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

- (A) the bill or resolution;
 - (B) any committee reports thereon; and
 - (C) any available letter requesting a rule for the bill or resolution; and
- (2) for each other bill, resolution, report, or other matter on the agenda a copy of—
- (A) the bill, resolution, report, or materials relating to the other matter in question; and
 - (B) any report on the bill, resolution, report, or any other matter made by any subcommittee of the Committee.

EMERGENCY MEETINGS

(c)(1) The Chair may call an emergency meeting of the Committee at any time on any measure or matter which the Chair determines to be of an emergency nature; provided, however, that the Chair has made an effort to consult the ranking minority member, or, in such member's absence, the next ranking minority party member of the Committee.

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

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

SPECIAL MEETINGS

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

RULE 3.—MEETING AND HEARING PROCEDURES

IN GENERAL

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

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

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

(4) Before a motion to report a rule is offered, a copy of the language recommended shall be furnished to each member of the Committee.

QUORUM

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

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

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

VOTING

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

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

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

(4) A record of the vote of each member of the Committee on each record vote on any measure or matter before the Committee shall be made publicly available in

electronic form within 48 hours, and with respect to any record vote on any motion to amend or report, shall be included in the report of the Committee showing the total number of votes cast for and against and the names of those members voting for and against.

HEARING PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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

SUBPOENAS AND OATHS

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

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

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

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

RULE 4.—GENERAL OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

RULE 5.—SUBCOMMITTEES

ESTABLISHMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

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

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

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

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

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

REFERRAL OF MEASURES AND MATTERS TO SUBCOMMITTEES

(b)(1) No special order providing for the consideration of any bill or resolution shall be referred to a subcommittee of the Committee.

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

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

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

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

COMPOSITION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

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

SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

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

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

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

QUORUM

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

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

EFFECT OF A VACANCY

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

RECORDS

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

RULE 6.—STAFF

IN GENERAL

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

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

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

ASSOCIATE STAFF

(b) Associate staff for members of the Committee may be appointed only at the discretion of the Chair (in consultation with the ranking minority member regarding any minority party associate staff), after taking into account any staff ceilings and budgetary constraints in effect at the time, and any terms, limits, or conditions es-

established by the Committee on House Administration under clause 9 of rule X of the Rules of the House.

SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF

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

COMPENSATION OF STAFF

(d) The Chair shall fix the compensation of all professional and other staff of the Committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member regarding any minority party staff.

CERTIFICATION OF STAFF

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

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

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

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

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

RULE 7.—BUDGET, TRAVEL, PAY OF WITNESSES

BUDGET

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

TRAVEL

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

(A) The purpose of the travel.

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

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

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

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

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

PAY OF WITNESSES

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

RULE 8.—COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATION

REPORTING

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

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

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

(3) In the case of a resolution providing for consideration of a measure, the Committee report accompanying such resolution shall include an accurate explanation of any waivers of points of order, including a detailed explanation of all points of order.

RECORDS

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

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

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

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

AUDIO AND VIDEO COVERAGE

(c) The Chair shall provide, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) complete and unedited audio and video broadcasts of all committee hearings and meetings; and

(2) for distribution of such broadcasts and unedited recordings thereof to the public and for the storage of audio and video recordings of the proceedings. Proceedings shall be broadcast live on the Majority Committee website and recordings shall be made available on such website within one calendar day of the proceeding.

COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS ON THE INTERNET

(d) To the maximum extent feasible, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form.

JOURNAL

(e)(1) The Committee shall maintain a Committee Journal, which shall include all bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to or reported by the Committee and all bills, resolutions, and other matters reported by any other committee on which a rule has been granted or formally requested, and such other matters as the Chair shall direct. The Journal shall be published periodically, but in no case less often than once in each session of Congress.

(2) A rule is considered as formally requested when the Chairman of a committee of primary jurisdiction which has reported a bill or resolution (or a member of such committee authorized to act on the Chairman's behalf):

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

(B) has supplied the Committee with the bill or resolution, as reported, together with the final committee report thereon.

OTHER PROCEDURES

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

RULE 9.—AMENDMENTS TO COMMITTEE RULES

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

II. HOUSE RULES CHANGES ADOPTED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 113TH CONGRESS

A. INTRODUCTION

The resolution proposing the rules of a new Congress is usually called up by the chair of the Rules Committee from the prior Congress or the Majority Leader, debated for one hour, and given an up-or-down vote. Traditionally, the minority attempts to bring up an alternative by defeating the previous question on the resolution.

On January 3, 2013, Majority Leader Eric Cantor called up the opening day rules package (H. Res. 5). The Delegate from the District of Columbia, Ms. Eleanor Holmes Norton, moved to refer the resolution to a select committee of five Members, appointed by the Speaker and of which not more than three could be from the same political party, to consider the constitutionality of not including provisions in the rules from the 111th Congress permitting the delegates and the Resident Commissioner to cast votes in the Committee of the Whole. That motion was tabled by a record vote of 224 to 187. The previous question was ordered by a record vote of 227 to 191. A motion to commit the resolution with instructions failed by a record vote of 194 to 229 and the resolution was adopted by a record vote of 228 to 196.

The rules package for the 113th Congress contains many of the successful provisions from the 112th Congress, including the continuation of the CUTGO rule and the requirement for spending reduction accounts in appropriations bills. Major changes contained in the rules package for the 113th Congress include:

- A requirement that committee reports include a statement indicating whether any provision of the measure establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal Program;
- A requirement that committee reports on bills or joint resolutions include a statement estimating the number of directed rule makings required by the measure;

- A prohibition against the consideration of a concurrent resolution on the budget, or any proposed amendment to or conference report on, unless it includes specified information and estimates related to direct spending, including means-tested direct spending and non-means-tested direct spending; and
- A requirement to improve the readability of comparative prints (Ramseyer) by including other contiguous portions of law if they will be useful in understanding the change made by the amendment.

B. SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES CONTAINED IN H. RES. 5,
ADOPTING HOUSE RULES FOR THE 113TH CONGRESS

Committee Activity Reports.

Subsection (a) reduces the frequency of committee activity reports from four times per Congress to two times per Congress (once per Session). The process for filing end of session committee reports is also modified to allow filings through January 2nd of each year.

Voting.

Subsection (b) streamlines the voting process for several specific instances in the House and the Committee of the Whole. Paragraph (1) authorizes the Chair to reduce the time from 5 minutes to not less than 2 minutes for a vote after a quorum call in the Committee of the Whole, which is similar to the Speaker's current authority in the House to shorten votes following a quorum call. It also authorizes the Chair to reduce the time for voting on the first question arising without intervening debate or motion after the Committee of the Whole resumes its sitting. Paragraph (2) authorizes the Speaker to reduce the time for voting on the first question arising without intervening debate or motion after the Committee of the Whole rises and to reduce the time for voting on motions to recommit to not less than 5 minutes. The Rules Committee intends that these parallel authorities will be used following a vote stack in the Committee of the Whole or the House, respectively, where the Chamber is still full, and hence it would be likely that the Presiding Officer would determine that an adequate opportunity for Members to vote exists.

Clarifications in Rule X.

Subsection (c) makes two clarifications with respect to clause 1 of rule X. Paragraph (1) clarifies that the Committee on Homeland Security's jurisdiction includes the general management of the Department of Homeland Security. This change is intended to clarify the Committee's existing jurisdiction over the organization and administration of the department, and is not intended to alter the pattern of bill referrals to the Committee on Homeland Security, nor is it intended to alter the existing oversight jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security. Paragraph (2) conforms terminology used in the Committee on Natural Resources jurisdiction to terminology recognized by the Departments of State and Interior.

Modifications of the Ramseyer Rule.

Subsection (d) is intended to improve the readability of the comparative print required by clause 3(e) of rule XIII—commonly

known as a “Ramseyer”—by including other contiguous portions of law if they will be useful in understanding the change made by the amendment. The chair of each committee will determine the portions of the amended law that will be useful to improve readability.

Changes to the Code of Conduct and the Committee on Ethics.

Subsection (e) makes several improvements and clarifications to the Code of Conduct. Paragraph (1) clarifies the circumstances under which the Committee on Ethics or its chair must make a public statement following action whereby time for consideration of a certain recommendation from the Office of Congressional Ethics is extended. Currently, the rule could be read to require a public statement when the time is extended by joint action of the chair and ranking minority member, but not when the time is extended by committee vote. Paragraph (2) amends clause 8(c) of rule XXIII to expand the current nepotism rule to conform to current law and adds grandchildren to the rule, who are not currently covered under House Rules or current law. The provision permits grandchildren who were employed by a relative prior to the 113th Congress to retain their employment subject to the same restrictions applied to spouses employed prior to the 107th Congress. Paragraph (3) transfers the responsibility to maintain copies of the executed classified oath, in the case of an officer or employee of the House, to the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Clerk of the House will continue to maintain the executed oaths for Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners. Paragraph (4) amends the restrictions on the use of private aircraft contained in the Code of Conduct so as to conform the House rule to the existing rule in the Senate. The changes allow Members to pay their pro rata share for a charter flight based upon the fair market value of the flight, divided by the number of Members, officers, or employees of the House on the flight. It also increases the flexibility of Members with regard to which aircraft may be used. Members may pay for a charter flight authorized under this provision with either personal or official funds. The amended rule would allow House Members to use their campaign funds, in addition to official or personal funds. However, a statute still prohibits House candidates (but not Senate candidates) from using campaign funds for that purpose. Therefore, the rule change only affects personal and official funds unless 2 USC 439a(c)(2) is amended by future legislation. This paragraph also provides that the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ethics may jointly waive this rule, subject to such conditions as they may prescribe. This provision is intended to facilitate the use of private aircraft in extraordinary circumstances, such as in an emergency or in the aftermath of a natural disaster.

Technical and Clarifying Changes.

Subsection (f) corrects several typographic and other simple errors in the standing rules. Paragraph (1) corrects a typographic error. Paragraph (2) amends rule II (relating to House Officers) to add the Committee on Appropriations to the list of recipients of audit reports prepared by the Inspector General of the House. Paragraph (3) amends rule V (relating to Broadcasting of House proceedings) to address new technology and clarify acceptable uses of coverage of the floor proceedings. Paragraph (4) conforms the

process for regular meeting notices to committee practice, which will eliminate the need to cancel the regular meeting if it was never noticed. Paragraph (5) clarifies the process for noticing a special meeting called pursuant to clause 2(c)(2) of rule XI. Paragraphs (6) and (7) are technical changes. Paragraph (8) amends rule XI to clarify that if any Member notifies a committee of the intention to file views, all Members are entitled to file views. Paragraph (9) makes a typographic change and related conforming changes. Paragraph (10) conforms clause 6(g) of rule XIII to the Rules Committee practice of specifying waivers in committee reports rather than resolutions. Paragraph (11) amends rule XV to clarify that motions to discharge a committee apply to all committees, including select committees. Paragraph (12) clarifies that precedents related to Calendar Wednesday business in effect before the 111th Congress will be applied only to the extent consistent with clause 6 of rule XV. Paragraph (13) clarifies that with respect to a call of the House in the event of a catastrophic circumstance, the Speaker may consult with the Majority Leader and Minority Leader or their designees. Paragraph (14) conforms rules related to conference reports to existing electronic availability for bills and other measures. Paragraph (15) is a technical change to conform to current House practices. Paragraph (16) eliminates the requirement for physical printing of Member Financial Disclosures in light of online disclosure under the STOCK Act.

Independent Payment Advisory Board.

Subsection (a) eliminates provisions contained in the Affordable Care Act that limit the ability of the House to determine the method of consideration for a recommendation from the Independent Payment Advisory Board or to repeal the provision in its entirety.

Budget Matters.

Subsection (b)(1) clarifies that section 306 of the Budget Act (prohibiting consideration of legislation within the Budget Committee's jurisdiction, unless referred to or reported by the Budget Committee) only applies to bills and joint resolutions and not to simple or concurrent resolutions. Paragraph (2) makes a section 303 point of order (requiring adoption of budget resolution before consideration of budget-related legislation) applicable to text made in order as an original bill by a special rule. Paragraph (3) provides that specified or minimum levels of compensation for a Federal office will not be considered as providing new entitlement authority. Paragraph (4) prevents the Committee of the Whole from rising to report a bill to the House that exceeds an applicable allocation of new budget authority under section 302(b) (Appropriations subcommittee allocations) as estimated by the Budget Committee and creates a point of order. Paragraph (5) provides that the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 112 (112th Congress), as adopted by the House, and the allocations of spending authority printed in tables 11 and 12 of House Report 112-421 (112th Congress) will be in effect until a budget resolution for fiscal year 2014 is adopted.

Determinations for PAYGO Acts.

Subsection (c) allows the chair of the Budget Committee to take into account the exemptions provided under 503(b)(1) of H. Con.

Res. 112 (112th Congress) for the purpose of complying with Statutory PAYGO.

Spending Reduction Amendments in Appropriations Bills.

Subsection (d) carries forward the requirement from the 112th Congress that in each general appropriations bill there be a “spending reduction” account, the contents of which is a recitation of the amount by which, through the amendment process, the House has reduced spending in other portions of the bill and indicated that such savings should be counted towards spending reduction. It provides that other amendments that propose to increase spending in accounts in a general appropriations bill must include an offset of equal or greater value.

Estimates of Direct Spending.

Subsection (e) prohibits the consideration of a concurrent resolution on the budget, or any proposed amendment to or conference report on, unless it includes specified information and estimates related to direct spending, including means-tested direct spending and nonmeans-tested direct spending. The subsection also requires the chair of the Committee on the Budget to publish a description in the Congressional Record of covered programs.

Certain Subcommittees.

Subsection (f) waives clause 5(d) of rule X to allow the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs up to seven subcommittees each, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure up to six subcommittees. This is a standard provision carried in the rules package during the last several congresses.

Exercise Facilities for Former Members.

Subsection (g) continues the prohibition on access to any exercise facility which is made available exclusively to Members, former Members, officers and former officers of the House and their spouses to any former member, former officer, or spouse who is a lobbyist registered under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995.

Numbering of Bills.

Subsection (h) reserves the first 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) for assignment by the Speaker and the second 10 numbers (H.R. 11 through H.R. 20) for assignment by the Minority Leader.

Inclusion of United States Code Citations.

Subsection (i) requires the sponsor of a bill or joint resolution to include, if available and to the maximum extent practicable, the applicable United States Code citation when the legislation proposes to repeal or amend in full or in part any uncodified law.

Duplication of Federal Programs.

Subsection (j) authorizes the chair of a committee to request that the Government Accountability Office perform a duplication analysis of any bill or joint resolution referred to that committee. The subsection also requires committee reports to include a statement indicating whether any provision of the measure establishes or re-

authorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal Program.

Disclosure of Directed Rule Makings.

Subsection (k) requires committee reports on bills or joint resolutions to include a statement estimating the number of directed rule makings required by the measure. The subsection defines “directed rule making” to include those rule makings specifically directed to be completed by a provision in the legislation, but does not include a grant of discretionary rule making authority.

Litigation Matters.

Subsection (a) carries forward the authority of the House, and certain constituent entities on its behalf, to litigate ongoing matters. Paragraph (1) particularly relates to the House’s litigation through the Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group, the entity that speaks for, and articulates the litigation position of, the House in all litigation matters in which it appears. Paragraph (1) is intended to clarify the role of the Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group generally, and in the Windsor litigation particularly. Paragraph (2) authorizes the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, through the House Office of the General Counsel, to continue litigation to enforce a subpoena against the Attorney General related to the “Fast and Furious” investigation. This lawsuit was authorized by H. Res. 706 (112th Congress). It also authorizes the chair of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform (when elected) to take certain actions necessary to continue the litigation. Parallel authority was contained in H. Res. 5 (111th Congress) on a similar contempt matter.

House Democracy Partnership.

Subsection (b) reauthorizes the House Democracy Partnership.

Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission.

Subsection (c) reauthorizes the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission.

Office of Congressional Ethics.

Subsection (d) reauthorizes the Office of Congressional Ethics (OCE) for the 113th Congress and clarifies that term limits do not apply to members of the OCE.

Empanelling Investigative Subcommittee of the Committee on Standards and Official Conduct.

Subsection (e) continues House Resolution 451 (110th Congress) directing the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (now Ethics) to empanel investigative subcommittees within 30 days after the date a Member is indicted or criminal charges are filed.

Reading of the Constitution.

Subsection (a) allows the Speaker to recognize Members for the reading of the Constitution on any legislative day through January 15, 2013.

Motions to Suspend the Rules.

Subsection (b) authorizes the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules relating to a measure addressing flood insurance at any time on the legislative day of January 4, 2013.

III. COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT PLAN

Pursuant to clause 2(d)(1) of rule X, the Committee met in public session on February 13, 2013 and adopted by voice vote the Committee's Oversight Plan for the 113th Congress. Pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI, the Committee is required to include within this activity report a separate section summarizing that plan and the actions taken throughout the Congress to implement that plan, as well as any additional oversight activities that were conducted.

The Nation, and by extension the taxpayers, are facing record deficits and record levels of public debt. Congress must ensure that its processes are best structured to allow for comprehensive oversight and informed decision-making. In its oversight plan for the 113th Congress, the Committee highlighted a need to conduct more effective oversight of the Congressional budget process, dynamic scoring, and committee jurisdiction in order to ensure that Congress has effective processes in place, has the best available information when making decisions, and is organized in the most effective and efficient manner.

In recent years, the House has adapted and upgraded its technological capabilities to improve efficiency, accessibility, and transparency. Members are communicating more effectively with their constituents through the use of websites, blogs, and tele-townhalls. Technology is also affecting the way Congress considers legislation. The 112th Congress took the landmark step of recognizing electronic availability as an alternative to physical printing by the Government Printing Office. Members and the public may now view legislation that is expected to be considered on the House floor at the central online repository (docs.house.gov). Like any major change, this one will require oversight and adjustment as the House gains experience with the new rule and its implementation.

The Committee also highlighted the need to review specific Congressional procedures, including the expedited procedures contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act passed in the 111th Congress (P.L. 111-148; P.L. 111-152), the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, and the Congressional Review Act of 1996. The Committee strongly believes that focusing its attention on the procedures associated with these laws will ensure that Congress has the best possible tools at its disposal.

IV. COMMITTEE JURISDICTION AND ACTIVITIES

A. INTRODUCTION

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

(o) Committee on Rules.

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

(2) Recesses and final adjournments of Congress.

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

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

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

The other subgroup of the Committee's jurisdictional mandate, referred to as order of business resolutions or "special rules," is used by the Committee to direct the manner in which a bill or resolution will be considered by the House. "Special rules," in the form of House resolutions, tailor the time allotted for debate and the process by which a bill can be amended. This is done to allow the House to consider the subject matter in a way that best suits the bill's individual issues and/or controversies. These rules may also contain waivers of specific House rules or provisions of the Congressional Budget Act. It is sometimes necessary to waive the rules of the House in order to allow the chamber to consider all the facets of the particular issue or to facilitate resolving differences with the Senate. Special rules also allow the House to consider measures according to the majority leadership's legislative scheduling priorities rather than in the numerical order in which they were reported.

During the first session of the 113th Congress, the Committee held 51 days of hearings pursuant to the 40 written requests received from committee chairs seeking rules. These formal requests do not reflect additional requests of an emergency nature made in person by the chairs of the various legislative committees. The Committee reported 54 special orders providing for the consideration of 91 bills and resolutions and five Senate amendments.

The Committee granted five open rules, one modified open rule, 33 structured rules, and 44 closed rules for the consideration of bills and resolutions. In summary, of the 54 special orders reported

by the Committee on Rules, the House adopted 53, amended three, tabled one, and rejected none.

At the close of the first session of the 113th Congress, no Rules Committee matters remained on the House Calendar. The Committee on Rules reported no original jurisdiction measures. Neither the Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process nor the Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House conducted hearings concerning other matters in the Committee's jurisdiction during the first session of the 113th Congress.

B. SPECIAL ORDERS OR RULES

1. RULE REQUESTS

The process of considering requests for special orders or "rules" usually begins when the Committee on Rules receives a letter from a committee requesting that it hold a hearing and consider a rule for a particular measure. The letter is signed by the full committee chair and most often makes a specific request for the type of rule desired by the committee. In some cases, the emergency nature of legislation does not allow adequate time for a formal request to be registered. In these cases, the requests are traditionally made in person by the chair of the committee with jurisdiction. Once a hearing has been scheduled, the Committee on Rules allows any House Member who has an interest in testifying to do so. Under normal circumstances, and pursuant to Committee rules, printed copies of the legislation and accompanying committee report or conference report are provided to the Committee members at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting.

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

2. HEARINGS

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

In many cases, the components of the proposed special order form the basis for the dialogue between substantive committee leaders asking for the rule and the Rules Committee members. More often than not, the questioning escalates into discussions

about the merits of the bill itself. If the legislation is particularly wide-ranging or controversial, Representatives who do not sit on the relevant legislative committee seek to testify. (Except in the most unusual circumstances, only House Members are allowed to testify during a rule request hearing). Questioning of each witness takes place under the five-minute rule until each Committee member has had an opportunity to question the witness. Questioning is rather informal. The chair rarely enforces the five-minute rule, and Committee members yield to one another to allow their colleagues to make a specific point or follow up on a line of questioning.

A quorum, which exists when at least seven Rules Committee members of the 13 are in attendance, must be present before a recommendation on a rule can be ordered reported, postponed, or tabled.

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

Any member may ask for a record or a division vote. In the past, most decisions of the Committee were made by voice vote, but in the last several Congresses the number of record votes demanded has increased. For the entire 100th Congress there were 18 roll call votes demanded; in the 101st Congress there were 26; in the 102nd there were 193; in the 103rd there were 533; in the 104th there were 327; in the 105th there were 104; in the 106th there were 119; in the 107th there were 176; in the 108th there were 326; and in the 109th there were 254; in the 110th there were 620; in the 111th there were 517; and in the 112th, 366 recorded votes were taken. During the first session of the 113th Congress, 95 recorded votes have been requested.

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

3. SPECIAL ORDERS OR RULES

a. Background

Table 1 in the Appendix categorizes all special rules granted by the Committee. These special rules are broken down into 19 different categories dealing with all stages of the legislative process in the House.

The Rules Committee has granted special rules that provided for specified amendment and debate structures, which assist floor managers in managing the schedule. The Committee has also granted special rules for the consideration of legislation that resolved differences among, and responded to, the legislative actions

of committees. Some of these rules also addressed House-Senate relations. The explanations of these types of special rules and their methods of categorization are outlined below.

b. Categories of Rules Granted With Amendment Structures

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

(1) Open Rules

Under an open rule, any Member may offer an amendment that complies with the standing rules of the House and the Budget Act. The rule itself places no restrictions or prohibitions on amendments and provides an equal opportunity for all Members to offer amendments.

(2) Modified Open Rules (Time Cap on Consideration of Amendments/Required Amendment Preprinting in the Congressional Record)

This type of rule permits the offering of only those amendments preprinted in the Congressional Record and/or places an overall time cap for the consideration of amendments. A modified open rule with a preprinting requirement could require that amendments be printed in the Congressional Record by a specific date (in some cases the amendment must be printed before its consideration); in other cases, printing must occur before the consideration of the bill. In most cases these rules do not prohibit second degree amendments. Requiring that amendments be printed in advance of their consideration affords Members a better idea of the range of issues to be debated and voted on during consideration of the bill. This can particularly be true of bills or joint resolutions involving complex matters.

(3) Structured Rules

Under a structured rule, the Rules Committee limits the amendments that may be offered to only those amendments designated in the special rule or in the Rules Committee report to accompany the rule, or which precludes amendments to a particular portion of a bill, even though the rest of the bill may be completely open to amendment. In the case of a structured rule, the Chair will announce through an one-minute speech on the floor of the House and/or through a "Dear Colleague" letter the intention of the Committee to hold a hearing on a measure and to review all amendments. The Chair requests that Members provide the Rules Committee with copies of their proposed amendments in advance of the Committee meeting. In some instances, the amendments made in order represent all of the amendments submitted to the Committee.

(4) Closed Rules

This type of rule is one under which no amendments may be offered from the House floor. Accordant with the rules of the House, however, the Rules Committee is prohibited from reporting a special rule providing for consideration of a bill or joint resolution that denies the minority the right to offer amendatory instructions in a motion to recommit if offered by the minority leader or a designee.

c. Categories of Rules Granted With Certain Floor Management Tools

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

(1) Expedited Procedure Rules

This type of rule waives clause 6(a) of rule XIII (requiring a two-thirds vote to consider a special rule on the same day it is reported from the Rules Committee) against certain resolutions reported from the Rules Committee. These rules generally specify the measures or object to which the waiver applies, as well as a defined time period for its application. These rules are commonly referred to as "same-day" rules. In some cases the rule will not specify the object of the waiver. These rules are referred to as "blanket same-day" rules.

(2) Suspension Day Rules

Under House rule XV, it is in order on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of each week, and during the last six days of a session, for the Speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules and pass legislation. This category of rule authorizes the Speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules on days other than Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Generally, these rules specify the object that is to be considered under suspension of the rules. In some cases the object may not be identified, but the rule may provide that the Speaker or their designee shall consult with the Minority Leader or their designee on the object of any suspension considered under the rule.

(3) Chair's En Bloc Authority Rules

This category of rule authorizes the chair of a committee (usually the majority floor manager of the bill under consideration) or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments made in order by the special rule that have not earlier been disposed of. In most cases, the rule also allows germane modifications to any such amendments included in the en bloc amendment only by unanimous consent. With the exception of rules on appropriations bills (which permit en bloc amendments that do not increase budget authority or outlays in the bill), a Member seeking to offer amendments en bloc must obtain unanimous consent if they amend portions of the bill not yet open to amendment, unless a special rule authorizes several amendments to be offered and considered

as a group. There is usually a specified time for divided debate on the en bloc amendment and a prohibition on amendments to and demands for a division of the question on the en bloc amendment. Generally, the original sponsor of the amendment must agree to having the amendment considered en bloc, and these rules generally provide that the original proponent of an amendment included in such an en bloc amendment may insert a statement in the Congressional Record immediately before the disposition of the en bloc amendment. Such a rule enables the floor manager to maximize efficiency and consensus while minimizing duplicative floor time and consideration.

d. Categories of Rules Granted to Resolve Differences Among and Responding to the Legislative Actions of Committees

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

(1) Self-Executing Rules

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

(2) Original Text Rules

When a committee reports a measure, it will often favorably report the measure with a recommendation that an amendment or amendments be adopted by the full House. These amendments reflect the collegial action of the committee on that measure. This type of rule generally provides that the committee-recommended amendment be considered by the House and become the base text for the purpose of further amendment to the bill. This is often done to acknowledge the actions of the committee at the beginning of the consideration of a bill, and also to simplify the amendment process.

e. Categories of Rules Granted Dealing With House-Senate Relations

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

(1) Senate Hook-up Rules

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

(2) Disposition of Senate Amendment Rules

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

(3) Motion to Go to Conference Rules

These special rules are those separate rules that provide for the motion to go to conference with the Senate, by either disagreeing with the Senate position and requesting a conference or insisting on the House position and agreeing to a conference.

(4) Conference Report Rules

Under the standing rules of the House, conference reports are privileged matters. Unless the requirement is waived, House rules require that a conference report be available for at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) before it can be called up for consideration. After that time, because it is privileged, it can be called up at any time without a rule from the Rules Committee. If, however, a conference report is in violation of a rule of the House or some extraordinary procedure for consideration of the report is desired, a special rule may be necessary for the conference report to be considered. Consequently, conference report rules generally provide waivers of all points of order against consideration of the conference report and provide that the conference report be considered as read, which effectively waives the three-day availability requirement.

It should be noted that points of order against a conference report lie against its consideration, not against individual provisions contained within the report. A conference report represents the collective agreement of the House and the Senate. Changing indi-

vidual components of the agreement violates the sanctity of the agreement itself. Consequently, agreeing to a conference report is an all-or-nothing question. This is also the reason why, even as privileged matters, conference reports are not amendable on the Floor of the House.

(5) Engrossment of Multiple Measures Rules

These types of special rules generally provide for separate consideration and final passage votes on multiple bills, generally relating to a similar issue. The rule then instructs the House Clerk to engross the individually passed bills into one bill before transmitting them to the Senate for consideration.

(6) Instructing the Clerk Regarding the Transmittal of Papers

These types of special rules instruct the Clerk to withhold the transmittal of papers until the Clerk is notified of certain actions taken by the other body. This is done to address timing issues related to the passage or consideration of measures by the Senate.

f. Categories of Rules Granted With Certain Housekeeping Tools

Special rules are often utilized to assist House Leadership and committees with housekeeping elements to ensure the smooth running of House floor operations generally during constituent work breaks.

(1) Providing Procedures for Pro Forma Sessions

During periods when the House is unable to adjourn pursuant to a concurrent resolution, the Rules Committee will sometimes provide the chair with additional authority to manage required pro forma sessions. This authority may include allowing the chair to adjourn on his or her own, to toll periods for consideration of certain privileged matters, and other similar tools to provide for the orderly conduct of pro forma sessions during district work periods.

(2) Privileged Report Filing Authority

When a committee favorably reports a measure, it must file an accompanying report describing the purpose and scope of the legislation and the reasons for recommended approval. This tool allows for the filing of these reports from specific committees on days when the House is not otherwise in session.

4. FLOOR CONSIDERATION OF A SPECIAL RULE

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

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

(Any member of the Committee on Rules may be recognized to call up a rule that has been on the House Calendar for at least seven legislative days, and the Speaker is required to recognize the

Rules Committee member as rules are privileged items, so long as the member has given one day's notice of an intent to seek recognition for that purpose.)

Once the Clerk has read the resolution, the Speaker recognizes the majority Rules Committee member handling the rule for one hour. The majority floor manager then customarily yields 30 minutes to a minority counterpart for the purposes of debate only. The length of debate on the rule varies according to the complexity of the rule and the degree of controversy over the bill.

Since a rule is considered in the House under the hour rule, no amendments are in order unless the majority floor manager offers an amendment or yields to another Member for that purpose. At the conclusion of debate on the rule, the floor manager moves the previous question. If no objection is heard, the House proceeds to vote on the rule. If objection is heard, a vote occurs on the previous question. If the previous question is rejected, however, a Member who opposed the previous question (usually the Rules Committee minority floor manager) is recognized. That Member then controls one hour of debate time. The Member controlling the time may offer an amendment to the rule and then move the previous question on the amendment and on the rule when debate has concluded. Once the rule is adopted (with or without amendments), the legislation it concerns is eligible for consideration under the terms of the rule.

5. RULES REJECTED, TABLED, OR PENDING

During the first session of the 113th Congress, the Committee on Rules reported 54 rules. The House adopted 53 of these rules, and tabled one. At the close of the first session, no rules remain pending on the House Calendar, nor were any rules rejected.

a. Rules Rejected by the House During the First Session of the 113th Congress

No rules were rejected by the House during the first session of the 113th Congress.

b. Rules Tabled by the House During the First Session of the 113th Congress

One rule was tabled by the Committee on Rules: H. Res. 292, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 761) to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to more efficiently develop domestic sources of the minerals and mineral materials of strategic and critical importance to United States economic and national security and manufacturing competitiveness. It was tabled pursuant to H. Res. 322.

c. Rules Pending At the Close of the First Session of the 113th Congress

No rules were pending at the close of the first session of the 113th Congress.

6. EXPLANATION OF WAIVERS OF ALL POINTS OF ORDER

The Committee on Rules customarily provides waivers of all points of order when constructing special rules for the consider-

ation of measures. This is commonly referred to as a “blanket waiver” or “prophylactic waiver” because in most cases there are no applicable points of order against the measure. Just because a special rule includes a blanket waiver does not mean that points of order lie against any of the measures made in order or provisions contained in those measures; rather, blanket waivers ensure the immediate consideration of the underlying measure by providing the Chair with the ability to easily dispense with dilatory or specious points of order by asserting that, “pursuant to the previous order of the House, all points of order are waived.”

Also, as part of the Committee’s role as scheduler for the House, it is the Committee’s responsibility to ensure that when a majority of the House votes in favor of considering a measure notwithstanding any technical or substantive violations of the rules, a point of order would not prevent that measure’s consideration.

It is important to note that any specific waivers contained in a waiver of all points of order are required under clause 7(g) of rule XIII to be specified in the Rules Committee report accompanying the resolution and are also compiled in this report.

7. WAIVERS OF HOUSE RULES

The following compilation identifies the Rules of the House that were waived in specific resolutions and the legislation that required the waiver. There is also an indication whether the rule was waived against the bill (B), original text (OT), amendments (A), a motion (M), a conference report (CR), or provisions (P); items accompanied by an asterisk (*) denote measures that the waiver with which they were granted in the committee report accompanying the resolution was not applied.

Rule XIII, Clause 3(d)—Requiring inclusion of committee cost estimate

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 266	H.R. 1797	District of Columbia Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act.	B

Rule XIII, Clause 3(e)—Requiring the inclusion of a comparative print for a bill or joint resolution proposing to repeal or amend a statute

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 256	H.R. 1960	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014	B

Rule XIII, Clause 4(a)—Requiring the three-day layover of the committee report

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 256	H.R. 1960	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014	B
H. Res. 385	H.R. 3080	Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2013	B

Rule XIII, Clause 4(c)—Requiring the three-day availability of printed hearings on a general appropriations bill

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 243	H.R. 2216	Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.	B
H. Res. 243	H.R. 2217	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014	B
H. Res. 274	H.R. 2410	Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.	B
H. Res. 288	H.R. 2609	Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.	B
H. Res. 312	H.R. 2397	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014	B
H. Res. 312	H.R. 2610	Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.	B

Rule XIII, Clause 6(a)—Requiring a two-thirds vote to consider a rule on the same day it is reported from the Committee on Rules

see VII., A., Table 1b.

Rule XVI, Clause 7—Requiring that no motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 260	H.R. 1960	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014	OT

Rule XVIII, Clause 10—Requiring amendments to the concurrent resolution on the budget to be mathematically consistent and prohibiting amendments from proposing to change the appropriate level of public debt set forth in the concurrent resolution, as reported

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 122	H. Con. Res. 25 ...	Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023..	A

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

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 23	H.R. 152	Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013	A
H. Res. 243	H.R. 2216	Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.	P
H. Res. 243	H.R. 2217	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014	P
H. Res. 274	H.R. 2410	Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.	P
H. Res. 288	H.R. 2609	Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.	P
H. Res. 312	H.R. 2397	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014	P
H. Res. 312	H.R. 2610	Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.	P

Rule XXI, Clause 4—A bill or joint resolution carrying an appropriation may not be reported by a committee not having jurisdiction to report appropriations, and an amendment proposing an appropriation shall not be in order during the consideration of a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee not having that jurisdiction

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 107	H.R. 890	Preserving Work Requirements for Welfare Programs Act of 2013.	P
H. Res. 175	H.R. 1549	Helping Sick Americans Now Act	OT
H. Res. 178	H.R. 527	Responsible Helium Administration and Stewardship Act	OT
H. Res. 260	H.R. 1960	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014	OT
H. Res. 274	H.R. 2231	Offshore Energy and Jobs Act	OT
H. Res. 351	H.R. 1526	Restoring Healthy Forests for Healthy Communities Act	P

Rule XXI, Clause 5(a)—A bill or joint resolution carrying a tax or tariff measure may not be reported by a committee not having jurisdiction to report tax or tariff measures, and an amendment in the House or proposed by the Senate carrying a tax or tariff measure shall not be in order during the consideration of a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee not having that jurisdiction

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 271	H.R. 1947	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013.	OT

Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)(2)—Prohibiting consideration of a bill or joint resolution not reported by a committee, unless the chair of each committee of initial referral has caused a list of congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, and limited tariff benefits in the bill or a statement that the proposition contains no congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits to be printed in the Congressional Record prior to its consideration

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 366	H.R. 3210	Pay Our Military Act	B
H. Res. 370	H.J. Res. 73	National Institutes of Health Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.R. 3230*	Pay Our Guard and Reserve Act	B
H. Res. 373	H.J. Res. 89	Excepted Employees' Pay Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.J. Res. 90*	Federal Aviation Administration Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.R. 3273	To establish a bicameral working group on deficit reduction and economic growth.	B

Rule XXI, Clause 11—Prohibiting the consideration of a bill or joint resolution which has not been reported by a committee until the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which such measure has been available to members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 295	H.R. 2642	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013.	B
H. Res. 366	H.R. 3210	Pay Our Military Act	B
H. Res. 370	H.J. Res. 70	National Park Service Operations, Smithsonian Institution, National Gallery of Art, and United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.J. Res. 71	District of Columbia Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.J. Res. 72*	Veterans Benefits Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.J. Res. 73	National Institutes of Health Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.R. 3230	Pay Our Guard and Reserve Act	B
H. Res. 371	H.J. Res. 75	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.J. Res. 76*	National Nuclear Security Administration Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.J. Res. 77*	Food and Drug Administration Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.J. Res. 78*	National Intelligence Program Operations Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.J. Res. 79*	Border Security and Enforcement Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.J. Res. 80*	Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and Indian Health Service Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.J. Res. 82*	National Weather Service Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.J. Res. 83*	Impact Aid Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014	B
	H.J. Res. 84*	Head Start Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014	B
	H.J. Res. 85	Federal Emergency Management Agency Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.R. 3223*	Federal Employee Retroactive Pay Fairness Act	B
H. Res. 373	H.J. Res. 89	Excepted Employees' Pay Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.J. Res. 90	Federal Aviation Administration Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.	B
	H.R. 3273	To establish a bicameral working group on deficit reduction and economic growth.	B

Section 3(d)(5) of H. Res. 5 of the 113th Congress—Prohibiting the consideration of a general appropriation bill, unless it includes a spending reduction account

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 23	H.R. 152	Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013	B

Section 3(j)(2) of H. Res. 5 of the 113th Congress—Requiring that a report of a committee on a bill or joint resolution include a statement, as though under clause 3(c) of rule XIII, indicating whether any provision of the measure establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 216	H. R. 1062	SEC Regulatory Accountability Act	B
H. Res. 303	H.R. 5	Student Success Act	B

8. WAIVERS OF BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

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

Section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act—Prohibiting consideration of legislation providing new budget authority in excess of a 302(a) or 302(b) allocation of such authority

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 23	H.R. 152	Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013	B, A
H. Res. 99	H.R. 933	Department of Defense, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013.	B
H. Res. 175	H.R. 1549	Helping Sick Americans Now Act	B
H. Res. 232	H.R. 1911	Smarter Solutions for Students Act	B
H. Res. 266	H.R. 1947	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013.	B
H. Res. 295	H.R. 2642	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013.	B
H. Res. 352	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014	B
H. Res. 438	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014	M

Section 303(a) of the Budget Enforcement Act—Prohibiting consideration of legislation, as reported, providing new budget authority, change in revenues, change in public debt, new entitlement authority or new credit authority for a fiscal year until the budget resolution for that year has been agreed to

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 274	H.R. 2231	Offshore Energy and Jobs Act	A

Section 306 of the Congressional Budget Act—Prohibiting consideration of legislation within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Budget unless referred to or reported by the Budget Committee

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 243	H.R. 2217	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014	B
H. Res. 260	H.R. 1960	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014	OT
H. Res. 312	H.R. 2397	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014	B

Section 309 of the Congressional Budget Act—Prohibiting the House of Representatives from adjourning for more than three days in July unless the House has completed all action on appropriations bills.

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 274	Special rule reported on the legislative day of June 25, 2013 providing for adjournment during the month of July to be in order without intervention of any point of order.	.....

Section 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act—Prohibiting consideration of legislation that would cause the level of total new budget authority for the first fiscal year to be exceeded, or would cause revenues to be less than the level of total revenues for the first fiscal year or for the total of that first fiscal year and the ensuing fiscal years for which allocations are provided, except when a declaration of war by the Congress is in effect

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 23	H.R. 152	Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013	B, A
H. Res. 175	H.R. 1549	Helping Sick Americans Now Act	B
H. Res. 232	H.R. 1911	Smarter Solutions for Students Act	B
H. Res. 271	H.R. 1947	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013.	A
H. Res. 352	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014	B
H. Res. 438	H.J.Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014	M

Section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act—Prohibiting the consideration of legislation that provides budget authority for a fiscal year that exceeds either of the discretionary statutory spending limits

Resolution	Bill	Title	Object
H. Res. 352	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014	B

C. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION MATTER

1. COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION MEASURES

The Committee on Rules considered no original jurisdiction measures during the first session of the 113th Congress.

2. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION FULL COMMITTEE HEARINGS

The Committee on Rules held no original jurisdiction full committee hearings during the first session of the 113th Congress.

V. ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEES

A. ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE AND BUDGET PROCESS

1. JURISDICTION AND PURPOSE

The Committee on Rules first established the Subcommittee on Legislative Process in 1979 at the beginning of the 96th Congress; it has been reestablished at the start of each Congress since. In early 1995, the Committee changed the name of this body to the Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process to better reflect its jurisdiction.

In the 113th Congress, the Subcommittee retained its traditional makeup of seven Members, with the majority holding five of the spots, and the minority holding the remaining two. Chaired by Ms. Foxx, the Subcommittee also claims Mr. Woodall, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Webster, Mr. Hastings of Florida (Ranking Member), and Mr. Polis.

Committee Rule 5(a)(1)(A) assigns to the Subcommittee the general responsibility for measures or matters related to relations between the Congress and the Executive Branch. The legislation falling within the panel's jurisdiction includes resolutions and bills, with the primary statute within the Subcommittee's jurisdiction being the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344 as amended). The Subcommittee also continues to exercise jurisdiction over budget process-related provisions found in Part C of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177 as amended by Public Laws 100-119, 101-508 and 103-44) and the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (Public Law 103-44)). Legislation is referred to the Subcommittee at the discretion of the Chair of the Committee on Rules.

2. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES IN THE 113TH CONGRESS

The Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process has not yet convened during the 113th Congress.

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

Legislation has not yet been referred to the Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process during the 113th Congress.

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

1. JURISDICTION AND PURPOSE

The Subcommittee was first established at the beginning of the 96th Congress as the Subcommittee on Rules of the House. At the beginning of the 104th Congress, its name was changed to the Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House to more accurately reflect the Subcommittee's mission and jurisdiction. In the 107th Congress, the Subcommittee's name was modified to the Subcommittee on Technology and the House, and at the beginning of the 109th Congress, the name reverted back to the Sub-

committee on Rules and Organization of the House. The Subcommittee's jurisdiction remains unchanged and it maintains its previous membership of seven Representatives, with five serving from the majority and two from the minority. Chaired by Mr. Nugent, the Subcommittee roster also includes Mr. Webster, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen, Mr. Sessions, Mr. McGovern (Ranking Member), and Ms. Slaughter.

Committee rule 5(a)(1)(B) assigns to the Subcommittee the general responsibility for measures or matters related to process and procedures of the House, relations between the two Houses of Congress, relations between Congress and the Judiciary, and internal operations of the House. The Subcommittee is primarily responsible for the continuing examination of the committee structure and jurisdictional issues of all House committees. It remains committed to a continuing study of the organization and operations of the House. Legislation is referred to the Subcommittee at the discretion of the Chair of the Committee on Rules. Legislation has yet to be referred to the Subcommittee during the 113th Congress.

2. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES IN THE 113TH CONGRESS

The Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House has not yet convened during the 113th Congress.

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

Legislation has not yet been referred to the Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House during the 113th Congress.

VI. STATISTICAL PROFILE OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES IN THE 113TH CONGRESS

A. Statistics on Special Orders or Rules

1. Number of formal requests for Rules Committee hearings	40
(a). Number of rules requested for original consideration of measures, rules for further consideration, rules for disposition of Senate amendments	40
(b). Number of rules requested on conference reports	0
(c). Number of rules requested on procedural matters	0
(d). Number of formal rules requested otherwise disposed of by procedures other than the Rules Committee	0
2. Number of formal requests pending	0
3. Number of hearing days —	
(a) 1st Session:	51
(1) Regular meetings	34
(2) Emergency meetings	17
(3) Regular/Emergency meetings	1*
4. Number of special orders or “rules” reported from the Rules Committee	54
(a) Number of bills and resolutions provided consideration pursuant to a rule	91
(1) Bills	65
(2) Joint Resolutions	21
(3) Concurrent Resolutions	1
(4) Simple Resolutions	4
(b) Types of amendment structures for consideration of bills and resolutions—	
(1) Open	5
(2) Modified Open	1
(3) Structured	33
(4) Closed	44
(c) Categories of Rules Granted with Certain Floor Management Tools—	
(1) General Debate only	2
(2) Providing for the Consideration of Multiple Measures	20
(3) Expedited Procedures Rules (waiving 2/3 requirement)	4
(4) Suspension Day Rules	6
(5) Chair’s en bloc authority	4
(d) Categories of Rules Granted to Resolve Differences Among and Responding to the Legislative Actions of Committees—	
(1) Self-Executing Rules	18
(2) Original Text Rules	20
(e) Categories of Rules Granted Dealing with House-Senate Relations—	
(1) Senate Hook-up Rules	1
(2) Disposition of Senate Amendments	6
(3) Conference Report Rules	0
(4) Engrossment of Multiple Measures Rules	3
(5) Motions to go to conference	2
(6) Instructing the Clerk regarding the transmittal of papers	0
(f) Disposition of the 54 special orders or “rules” reported from the Rules Committee—	
(1) Adopted by the House	53
(2) Rejected by the House	0
(3) Resolutions Amended	3
(4) Laid on the Table	1
(5) Pending on the House Calendar at the close of the first session of the 113th Congress	0
5. Waivers of House rules, standing orders, and the Congressional Budget Act granted (waivers may apply to underlying measures, matter made in order as original text, motions, or amendments)—	

A. Statistics on Special Orders or Rules—Continued

(a) Waivers of rules of the House:	
(1) Rule XIII, clause 3(d)	1
(2) Rule XIII, clause 3(e)	1
(3) Rule XIII, clause 4(a)	2
(4) Rule XIII, clause 4(c)	6
(5) Rule XIII, clause 6(a)	4
(6) Rule XVI, clause 7	1
(7) Rule XVIII, clause 10	1
(8) Rule XXI, clause 2	7
(9) Rule XXI, clause 4	6
(10) Rule XXI, clause 5(a)	1
(11) Rule XXI, clause 9(a)(2)	4
(12) Rule XXI, clause 11	5
(13) Section 3(d)(5) of H. Res. 5 of the 113th Congress	1
(14) Section 3(j)(2) of H. Res. 5 of the 113th Congress	2
(b) Waivers of Budget Enforcement:	
(1) Section 302(f)	9
(2) Section 303(a) of the Budget Enforcement Act	1
(3) Section 306	3
(4) Section 309	1
(5) Section 311(a)	11
(6) Section 314	1

* Denotes a regularly scheduled meeting to which an emergency item was added.

B. Statistics on Original Jurisdiction Measures

1. Full Committee—	
(a) Number of bills and resolutions referred	102
(b) Number of measures referred to the subcommittees:	0
(1) Exclusive Referrals to the Subcommittee on the Legislative and Budget Process	0
(2) Exclusive Referrals to the Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House	0
(3) Joint Referrals	0
(c) Number of hearings and markups held by the full committee	0
(d) Number of measures reported by the full committee:	0
(1) Disposition of measures reported—	
(a) Measures adopted by the House	0
(b) Measures reported and pending floor action at the close of the first session of the 113th Congress	0
(c) Measures rejected by the House	0
(d) Measures tabled by the House	0
2. Subcommittee on the Legislative and Budget Process:	
(a) Measures referred	0
(b) Days of hearings and markups	0
(c) Measures reported	0
3. Subcommittee on Rules and Organization of the House:	
(a) Measures referred	0
(b) Days of hearings and markups	0
(c) Measures reported	0

VII. PUBLICATIONS

1. Oversight Plan of the Committee on Rules for the 113th Congress. Rules Committee Print 113-1.
2. S. 47—Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act. Rules Committee Print 113-2.
3. H.R. 890—Preserving Work Requirements for Welfare Programs Act of 2013. Rules Committee Print 113-3.
4. H.R. 809—SKILLS Act. Rules Committee Print 113-4.
5. Rules of the Committee on Rules for the 113th Congress. Rules Committee Print 113-5.
6. H.R. 1120—Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act. Rules Committee Print 113-6.
7. H.R. 624—Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act. Rules Committee Print 113-7.
8. H.R. 2549—Helping Sick Americans Now Act. Rules Committee Print 113-8.
9. H.R. 527—Responsible Helium Administration and Stewardship Act. Rules Committee Print 113-9.
10. H.R. 1062—SEC Regulatory Accountability Act. Rules Committee Print 113-10.
11. H.R. 3—Northern Route Approval Act. Rules Committee Print 113-11.
12. H.R. 1911—Smarter Solutions for Students Act. Rules Committee Print 113-12.
13. H.R. 1960—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014. Rules Committee Print 113-13.
14. H.R. 1947—Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013. Rules Committee Print 113-14.
15. H.R. 1797—District of Columbia Pain-Capable unborn Child Protection Act. Rules Committee Print 113-15.
16. H.R. 2231—Offshore Energy and Jobs Act. Rules Committee Print 113-16.
17. H.R. 761—National Strategic and Critical Minerals Production Act of 2013. Rules Committee Print 113-17.
18. H.R. 5—Student Success Act. Rules Committee Print 113-18.
19. H.R. 1582—Energy Consumers Relief Act of 2013. Rules Committee Print 113-19.
20. Rules of the Committees of the House of Representatives for the 113th Congress. Rules Committee Print 113-20.
21. H.R. 1526—Restoring Healthy Forests for Healthy Communities Act. Rules Committee Print 113-21.
22. H.R. 992—Swaps Regulatory Improvement Act. Rules Committee Print 113-22.
23. H.R. 2374—Retail Investor Protection Act. Rules Committee Print 113-23.
24. H.R. 3080—Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2013. Rules Committee Print 113-24.
25. H.R. 1900—Natural Gas Pipeline Permitting Reform Act. Rules Committee Print 113-25.
26. H.R. 19650—Federal Lands Jobs and Energy Security Act. Rules Committee Print 113-26.
27. H.R. 2728—Protecting States’ Rights to Promote American Energy Security Act. Rules Committee Print 113-27.
28. H.R. 3309—Innovation Act. Rules Committee Print 113-28.

29. H.R. 1105—Small Business Capital Access and Job Preservation Act. Rules Committee Print 113-29.

VIII. APPENDICES

A. Table 1a.—Types of Rules Granted (Consideration)

	Resolution	Bill	Title
General Debate:			
	H. Res. 256	H.R. 1960	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014
	H. Res. 266	H.R. 1947	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013
Open:			
	H. Res. 243	H.R. 2216	Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014
	H. Res. 243	H.R. 2217	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014
	H. Res. 274	H.R. 2410	Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014
	H. Res. 288	H.R. 2609	Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014
	H. Res. 312	H.R. 2610	Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014
Modified Open:			
	H. Res. 140	H.R. 678	Bureau of Reclamation Small Conduit Hydropower Development and Rural Jobs Act
Structured:			
	H. Res. 23	H.R. 152	Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013
	H. Res. 48	H.R. 444	Require a PLAN Act
	H. Res. 83	S. 47	Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013
	H. Res. 113	H.R. 803	SKILLS Act
	H. Res. 122	H. Con. Res. 25 ..	Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.
	H. Res. 164	H.R. 624	Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act
	H. Res. 175	H.R. 1549	Helping Sick Americans Now Act
	H. Res. 178	H.R. 527	Responsible Helium Administration and Stewardship Act
	H. Res. 198	H.R. 1406	Working Families Flexibility Act of 2013
	H. Res. 202	H.R. 807	Full Faith and Credit Act
	H. Res. 216	H.R. 1062	SEC Regulatory Accountability Act
	H. Res. 228	H.R. 3	Northern Route Approval Act
	H. Res. 260	H.R. 1960	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014
	H. Res. 271	H.R. 1947	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013
	H. Res. 274	H.R. 1613	Outer Continental Shelf Transboundary Hydrocarbon Agreements Authorization Act
	H. Res. 274	H.R. 2231	Offshore Energy and Jobs Act
	H. Res. 292	H.R. 761	National Strategic and Critical Minerals Production Act of 2013
	H. Res. 303	H.R. 5	Student Success Act
	H. Res. 312	H.R. 2397	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014
	H. Res. 315	H.R. 1582	Energy Consumers Relief Act of 2013
	H. Res. 315	H.R. 2218	Coal Residuals Reuse and Management Act of 2013
	H. Res. 322	H.R. 367	Regulations From the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2013
	H. Res. 347	H.R. 761	National Strategic and Critical Minerals Production Act of 2013
	H. Res. 351	H.R. 687	Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2013

A. Table 1a.—Types of Rules Granted (Consideration)—Continued

Resolution	Bill	Title
H. Res. 351	H.R. 1526	Restoring Healthy Forests for Healthy Communities Act
H. Res. 385	H.R. 3080	Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2013
H. Res. 391	H.R. 2374	Retail Investor Protection Act
H. Res. 403	H.R. 982	Furthering Asbestos Claim Transparency (FACT) Act of 2013
H. Res. 419	H.R. 1965	Federal Lands Jobs and Energy Security Act
H. Res. 419	H.R. 2728	Protecting States' Rights to Promote American Energy Security Act
H. Res. 420	H.R. 1900	Natural Gas Pipeline Permitting Reform Act
H. Res. 429	H.R. 3309	Innovation Act
H. Res. 429	H.R. 1105	Small Business Capital Access and Job Preservation Act
Closed:		
H. Res. 39	H.R. 325	No Budget, No Pay Act of 2013
H. Res. 66	H.R. 273	To eliminate the 2013 statutory pay adjustment for Federal employees.
H. Res. 99	H.R. 933	Department of Defense, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013
H. Res. 107	H.R. 890	Preserving Work Requirements for Welfare Programs Act of 2013
H. Res. 122	H. Res. 115	Providing for the expenses of certain committees of the House of Representatives in the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress.
H. Res. 146	H.R. 1120	Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act
H. Res. 215	H.R. 45	To repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and health-care related provisions in the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.
H. Res. 232	H.R. 1911	Smarter Solutions for Students Act
H. Res. 256	H.R. 1256	Swap Jurisdiction Certainty Act
H. Res. 266	H.R. 1797	Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act
H. Res. 295	H.R. 2642	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013
H. Res. 300	H.R. 2667	Authority for Mandate Delay Act
H. Res. 300	H.R. 2668	Fairness for American Families Act
H. Res. 322	H.R. 2009 ^{ee} the IRS Off Your Health Care Act of 2013.	
H. Res. 322	H.R. 2879	Stop Government Abuse Act
H. Res. 339	H.R. 2775	To condition the provision of premium and cost-sharing subsidies under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act upon a certification that a program to verify household income and other qualifications for such subsidies is operational, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 351	H.R. 3102	Nutrition Reform and Work Opportunity Act of 2013
H. Res. 352	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014
H. Res. 366	H.R. 3210	Pay Our Military Act
H. Res. 370	H.J. Res. 70	Open Our National Parks and Museums Act
H. Res. 370	H.J. Res. 71	Provide Local Funding for the District of Columbia Act
H. Res. 370	H.J. Res. 72	Honoring Our Promise to America's Veterans Act
H. Res. 370	H.J. Res. 73	Research for Lifesaving Cures Act
H. Res. 370	H.R. 3230	Pay Our Guard and Reserve Act
H. Res. 371	H.J. Res. 75	Nutrition Assistance for Low-Income Women and Children Act
H. Res. 371	H.J. Res. 76	Nuclear Weapon Security & Non-Proliferation Act

A. Table 1a.—Types of Rules Granted (Consideration)—Continued

Resolution	Bill	Title
H. Res. 371	H.J. Res. 77	Food and Drug Safety Act
H. Res. 371	H.J. Res. 78	Preserving Our Intelligence Capabilities Act
H. Res. 371	H.J. Res. 79	Border Safety & Security Act
H. Res. 371	H.J. Res. 80	American Indian and Alaska Native, Health, Education, and Safety Act
H. Res. 371	H.J. Res. 82	National Weather Monitoring Act
H. Res. 371	H.J. Res. 83	Impact Aid for Local Schools Act
H. Res. 371	H.J. Res. 84	Head Start for Low-Income Children Act
H. Res. 371	H.J. Res. 85	National Emergency and Disaster Recovery Act
H. Res. 371	H.R. 3223	Federal Employee Retroactive Pay Fairness Act
H. Res. 373	H.J. Res. 89	Federal Worker Pay Fairness Act
H. Res. 373	H.J. Res. 90	Flight Safety Act
H. Res. 373	H.R. 3273	Deficit Reduction and Economic Growth Working Group Act of 2013
H. Res. 380	H. Res. 378	Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding certain provisions of the Senate amend- ment to H.R. 2642 relating to the Secretary of Agri- culture's administration of tariff-rate quotas for raw and refined sugar.
H. Res. 380	H. Res. 379	Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding certain provisions of the Senate amend- ment to H.R. 2642 relating to crop insurance.
H. Res. 391	H.R. 992	Swaps Regulatory Improvement Act
H. Res. 403	H.R. 2655	Lawsuit Abuse Reduction Act of 2013
H. Res. 413	H.R. 3350	Keep Your Health Plan Act of 2013
H. Res. 438	H.R. 3695	To provide a temporary extension of the Food, Con- servation, and Energy Act of 2008 and amendments made by that Act, as previously extended and amended and with certain additional modifications and exceptions, to suspend permanent price support authorities, and for other purposes.

A. Table 1b.—Types of Rules Granted (Special Procedures)

Resolution	Bill	Title
Waiving Rule XIII, clause 6(a), requiring a two-thirds vote to consider a rule on the same day it is reported from the Committee on Rules:		
H. Res. 361	.....	Special rule reported on the legislative day of September 26, 2013 through September 30, 2013, providing for the consideration or disposition of any resolution reported relating to any of the following: (1) A measure making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014. (2) A measure relating to the public debt limit.
H. Res. 367	.....	Special rule reported on the legislative day of September 30, 2013 through October 7, 2013 providing for the consideration or disposition of any resolution reported from the Rules Committee.
H. Res. 371	.....	Special rule reported on the legislative day of October 3, 2013 through October 21, 2013 providing for the consideration or disposition of any resolution reported from the Rules Committee.
H. Res. 438	.....	Special rule reported on the legislative day of December 11, 2013 through December 13, 2013 providing for the consideration or disposition of any resolution reported from the Rules Committee.
Makes in order suspensions on special days:		
H. Res. 66	.....	Suspensions in order at any time through the legislative day of February 15, 2013 relating to a measure condemning the government of North Korea and its February 12, 2013 test of a nuclear device.
H. Res. 178	.....	Suspensions in order at any time through the legislative day of April 26, 2013.
H. Res. 352	.....	Suspensions are in order from the calendar day of September 26, 2013 through the calendar day of September 29, 2013.
H. Res. 370	.....	Suspensions are in order from the calendar day of October 3, 2013 through the calendar day of October 6, 2013.
H. Res. 371	.....	Suspensions are in order from the calendar day of October 3, 2013 through the calendar day of October 20, 2013.
H. Res. 438	.....	Suspensions are in order from the calendar day of December 12, 2013 through the calendar day of December 13, 2013.
Chair's en bloc authority:		
H. Res. 260	H.R. 1960	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014
H. Res. 271	H.R. 1947	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013
H. Res. 312	H.R. 2397	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014
H. Res. 385	H.R. 3080	Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2013
Self-Executing Rules:		
H. Res. 39	H.R. 325	No Budget, No Pay Act of 2013
H. Res. 99	H.R. 933	Department of Defense, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013
H. Res. 107	H.R. 890	Preserving Work Requirements for Welfare Programs Act of 2013
H. Res. 146	H.R. 1120	Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act

A. Table 1b.—Types of Rules Granted (Special Procedures)—Continued

Resolution	Bill	Title
H. Res. 215	H.R. 45	To repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and health-care related provisions in the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.
H. Res. 232	H.R. 1911	Smarter Solutions for Students Act
H. Res. 256	H.R. 1256	Swap Jurisdiction Certainty Act
H. Res. 266	H.R. 1797	Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act
H. Res. 274	H.R. 1613	Outer Continental Shelf Transboundary Hydrocarbon Agreements Authorization Act
H. Res. 322	H.R. 367	Regulations From the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2013
H. Res. 339	H.R. 2775	No Subsidies Without Verification Act
H. Res. 351	H.R. 1526	Restoring Healthy Forests for Healthy Communities Act
H. Res. 352	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014
H. Res. 391	H.R. 2374	Retail Investor Protection Act
H. Res. 419	H.R. 1965	Federal Lands Jobs and Energy Security Act
H. Res. 419	H.R. 2728	Protecting States' Rights to Promote American Energy Security Act
H. Res. 429	H.R. 1105	Small Business Capital Access and Job Preservation Act
H. Res. 438	H.R. 3695	To provide a temporary extension of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 and amendments made by that Act, as previously extended and amended and with certain additional modifications and exceptions, to suspend permanent price support authorities, and for other purposes.
Makes in order original text:		
H. Res. 23	H.R. 152	Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013
H. Res. 113	H.R. 803	SKILLS Act
H. Res. 164	H.R. 624	Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act
H. Res. 175	H.R. 1549	Helping Sick Americans Now Act
H. Res. 178	H.R. 527	Responsible Helium Administration and Stewardship Act
H. Res. 198	H.R. 1406	Working Families Flexibility Act of 2013
H. Res. 202	H.R. 807	Full Faith and Credit Act
H. Res. 216	H.R. 1062	SEC Regulatory Accountability Act
H. Res. 228	H.R. 3	Northern Route Approval Act
H. Res. 260	H.R. 1960	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014
H. Res. 271	H.R. 1947	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013
H. Res. 274	H.R. 2231	Offshore Energy and Jobs Act
H. Res. 292	H.R. 761	National Strategic and Critical Minerals Production Act of 2013
H. Res. 303	H.R. 5	Student Success Act
H. Res. 315	H.R. 2218	Coal Residuals Reuse and Management Act of 2013
H. Res. 315	H.R. 1582	Energy Consumers Relief Act of 2013
H. Res. 322	H.R. 367	Regulations From the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2013
H. Res. 347	H.R. 761	National Strategic and Critical Minerals Production Act of 2013
H. Res. 351	H.R. 687	Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2013
H. Res. 385	H.R. 3080	Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2013
H. Res. 420	H.R. 1900	Natural Gas Pipeline Permitting Reform Act
H. Res. 429	H.R. 3309	Innovation Act
Senate Hook-up:		
H. Res. 361	H.R. 2642	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013
Disposition of Senate Amendments:		
H. Res. 361	H.R. 2642	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013

A. Table 1b.—Types of Rules Granted (Special Procedures)—Continued

Resolution	Bill	Title
H. Res. 366	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014
H. Res. 367	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 (Meeting II)
H. Res. 368	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 (Meeting III)
H. Res. 380	H.R. 2642	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act, 2013
H. Res. 438	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014
Motions to go to conference:		
H. Res. 368	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014
H. Res. 380	H.R. 2642	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act, 2013
Conference Report:		<i>No conference reports reported.</i>
Providing for the Engrossment of Multiple Measures:		
H. Res. 232	H.R. 1911	Smarter Solutions for Students Act
	H.R. 1949	Improving Postsecondary Education Data for Students Act
H. Res. 300	H.R. 2668	Fairness for American Families Act
	H.R. 2667	Authority for Mandate Delay Act
H. Res. 373	H.J. Res. 89	Federal Worker Pay Fairness Act
	H.R. 3273	Deficit Reduction and Economic Growth Working Group Act of 2013
Instructing the Clerk Regarding the Transmittal of Papers:		<i>No transmittal instructions reported.</i>
Providing for the Consideration of Multiple Measures:		
H. Res. 122	H. Res. 115	Providing for the expenses of certain committees of the House of Representatives in the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress
	H. Con. Res. 25 ..	Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023
H. Res. 243	H.R. 2216	Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014
	H.R. 2217	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014
H. Res. 256	H.R. 1960	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014
	H.R. 1256	Swap Jurisdiction Certainty Act
H. Res. 266	H.R. 1797	Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act
	H.R. 1947	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013
H. Res. 274	H.R. 1613	Outer Continental Shelf Transboundary Hydrocarbon Agreements Authorization Act
	H.R. 2231	Offshore Energy and Jobs Act
	H.R. 2410	Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014
H. Res. 300	H.R. 2667	Authority for Mandate Delay Act
	H.R. 2668	Fairness for American Families Act
H. Res. 312	H.R. 2397	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014
	H.R. 2610	Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014
H. Res. 315	H.R. 1582	Energy Consumers Relief Act of 2013
	H.R. 2218	Coal Residuals Reuse and Management Act of 2013
H. Res. 322	H.R. 367	Regulations From the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2013
	H.R. 2009	Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act of 2013

A. Table 1b.—Types of Rules Granted (Special Procedures)—Continued

Resolution	Bill	Title
H. Res. 351	H.R. 2879	Stop Government Abuse Act
	H.R. 687	Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2013
H. Res. 366	H.R. 1526	Restoring Healthy Forests for Healthy Communities Act
	H.R. 3102	Nutrition Reform and Work Opportunity Act of 2013
	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014
H. Res. 370	H.R. 3210	Pay Our Military Act
	H.J. Res. 70	Open Our National Parks and Museums Act
H. Res. 371	H.J. Res. 71	Provide Local Funding for the District of Columbia Act
	H.J. Res. 72	Honoring Our Promise to America's Veterans Act
	H.J. Res. 73	Research for Lifesaving Cures Act
	H.R. 3230	Pay Our Guard and Reserve Act
	H.J. Res. 75	Nutrition Assistance for Low-Income Women and Children Act
H. Res. 373	H.J. Res. 76	Nuclear Weapon Security & Non-Proliferation Act
	H.J. Res. 77	Food and Drug Safety Act
	H.J. Res. 78	Preserving Our Intelligence Capabilities Act
	H.J. Res. 79	Border Safety & Security Act
	H.J. Res. 80	American Indian and Alaska Native, Health, Education, and Safety Act
	H.J. Res. 82	National Weather Monitoring Act
	H.J. Res. 83	Impact Aid for Local Schools Act
	H.J. Res. 84	Head Start for Low-Income Children Act
	H.J. Res. 85	National Emergency and Disaster Recovery Act
	H.R. 3223	Federal Employee Retroactive Pay Fairness Act
H. Res. 380	H.J. Res. 89	Federal Worker Pay Fairness Act
	H.J. Res. 90	Flight Safety Act
	H.R. 3273	Deficit Reduction and Economic Growth Working Group Act of 2013
H. Res. 391	H.R. 2642	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act, 2013
	H. Res. 378	Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding certain provisions of the Senate amendment to H.R. 2642 relating to the Secretary of Agriculture's administration of tariff-rate quotas for raw and refined sugar.
	H. Res. 379	Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding certain provisions of the Senate amendment to H.R. 2642 relating to crop insurance.
H. Res. 403	H.R. 992	Swaps Regulatory Improvement Act
	H.R. 2374	Retail Investor Protection Act
H. Res. 419	H.R. 2655	Lawsuit Abuse Reduction Act of 2013
	H.R. 982	Furthering Asbestos Claim Transparency (FACT) Act of 2013
H. Res. 429	H.R. 1965	Federal Lands Jobs and Energy Security Act
	H.R. 2728	Protecting States' Rights to Promote American Energy Security Act
H. Res. 438	H.R. 3309	Innovation Act
	H.R. 1105	Small Business Capital Access and Job Preservation Act
H. Res. 448	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014
	H.R. 3695	To provide a temporary extension of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 and amendments made by that Act, as previously extended and amended and with certain additional modifications and exceptions, to suspend permanent price support authorities, and for other purposes.

Providing procedures for Pro Forma sessions:

A. Table 1b.—Types of Rules Granted (Special Procedures)—Continued

Resolution	Bill	Title
H. Res. 66	Allows for, on any legislative day during the period from February 16, 2013, through February 22, 2013: the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; and the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment. The Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 4 of this resolution as though under clause 8(a) of rule I.
H. Res. 122	Allows for on any legislative day during the period from March 22, 2013 through April 8, 2013: the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment; and bills and resolutions introduced during the period addressed by this section shall be numbered, listed in the Congressional Record, and when printed shall bear the date of introduction, but may be referred by the Speaker at a later time. The Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 2 of this resolution as though under clause 8(a) of rule I. Each day during the period addressed by section 2 of this resolution shall not constitute a calendar day for purposes of section 7 of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1546).
H. Res. 178	Allows for on any legislative day during the period from April 27, 2013, through May 3, 2013: the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; and the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment. The Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 2 of this resolution as though under clause 8(a) of rule I.
H. Res. 232	Allows for, on any legislative day during the period from May 24, 2013, through May 31, 2013: the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; and the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment. The Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 3 of this resolution as though under clause 8(a) of rule I.

A. Table 1b.—Types of Rules Granted (Special Procedures)—Continued

Resolution	Bill	Title
H. Res. 274	Allows for on any legislative day during the period from June 29, 2013, through July 5, 2013: the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; and the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment. The Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 4 of this resolution as though under clause 8(a) of rule I. It shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider concurrent resolutions providing for adjournment during the month of July.
H. Res. 322	Allows for on any legislative day during the period from August 3, 2013, through September 6, 2013: the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment; and bills and resolutions introduced during the period addressed by this section shall be numbered, listed in the Congressional Record, and when printed shall bear the date of introduction, but may be referred by the Speaker at a later time. The Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 4 of this resolution as though under clause 8(a) of rule I. Each day during the period addressed by section 4 of this resolution shall not constitute a calendar day for purposes of section 7 of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1546). Each day during the period addressed by section 4 of this resolution shall not constitute a legislative day for purposes of clause 7 of rule XIII.
H. Res. 391	Allows for on any legislative day during the period from October 31, 2013 through November 11, 2013: the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment.
H. Res. 420	Allows for, on any legislative day during the period from November 22, 2013 through November 29, 2013: the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment.

A. Table 1b.—Types of Rules Granted (Special Procedures)—Continued

Resolution	Bill	Title
H. Res. 438	Allows for, on any legislative day of the first session of the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress after December 13, 2013 the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment; On any legislative day of the second session of the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress before January 7, 2014; the Speaker may dispense with organizational and legislative business; the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved if applicable; the Chair at any time may declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment. The Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by sections 6 and 7 as though under clause 8(a) of rule I. Each day during the period addressed by sections 6 and 7 of this resolution shall not constitute a calendar day for purposes of section 7 of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1546).
Privileged Report Filing Authority:		
H. Res. 178	Allows the Committee on Education and the Workforce may, at any time before 5 p.m. on Tuesday, April 30, 2013, file a report to accompany H.R. 1406.
H. Res. 232	Allows for the Committee on Appropriations may, at any time before 6 p.m. on Wednesday, May 29, 2013, file privileged reports to accompany measures making appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014. The Committee on Agriculture may, at any time before 6 p.m. on Wednesday, May 29, 2013, file a report to accompany H.R. 1947.
H. Res. 256	Allows for the chair of the Committee on Agriculture, on behalf of the committee, to file a supplemental report to accompany H.R. 1947.
H. Res. 274	Allows for the Committee on Appropriations may, at any time before 6 p.m. on Wednesday, July 3, 2013, file privileged reports to accompany measures making appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014.

B. Table 2.—Resolutions Reported

Rule	Bill	Title and Floor Action	Date	Managers
H. Res. 23, H. Rept. 113-1	H.R. 152	Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 Reported from Rules	1/14/2013	Cole/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 293-128	1/15/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 367-52	1/15/2013	
H. Res. 39, H. Rept. 113-2	H.R. 325	To ensure the complete and timely payment of the obligations of the United States Government until May 19, 2013, and for other purposes. Reported from Rules	1/22/2013	Sessions/McGovern
		Previous question agreed to 232-193	1/23/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 234-190	1/23/2013	
H. Res. 48, H. Rept. 113-8	H.R. 444	Require a PLAN Act Reported from Rules	2/4/2013	Woodall/McGovern
		Previous question agreed to 229-188	2/5/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 228-189	2/5/2013	
H. Res. 66, H. Rept. 113-9	H.R. 273	To eliminate the 2013 statutory pay adjustment for Federal employees. Reported from Rules	2/13/2013	Woodall/Hastings (FL)
		Previous question agreed to 229-194	2/14/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 227-192	2/14/2013	
H. Res. 83, H. Rept. 113-10	S. 47	To reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 Reported from Rules	2/26/2013	Nugent/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 229-196	2/27/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 414-9	2/27/2013	
H. Res. 99, H. Rept. 113-12	H.R. 933	Department of Defense, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013. Reported from Rules	3/5/2013	Cole/McGovern
		Previous question agreed to 227-188	3/6/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 212-197	3/6/2013	
H. Res. 107, H. Rept. 113-15	H.R. 890	Preserving Work Requirements for Welfare Programs Act of 2013 Reported from Rules	3/12/2013	Cole/McGovern
		Previous question agreed to 233-195	3/13/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 233-194	3/13/2013	
H. Res. 113, H. Rept. 113-16	H.R. 803	SKILLS Act Reported from Rules	3/13/2013	Fox/Pollis

H. Res. 122, H. Rept. 113-21	H. Con. Res. 25	Previous question agreed to 225-191	3/14/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 226-191	3/14/2013	
		Establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014		
		and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through		
		2023.		
	H. Res. 115	Providing for the expenses of certain committees of the House of Representa-		
		tives in the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress.		
		Reported from Rules	3/18/2013	Woodall/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 223-189	3/19/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 224-189	3/19/2013	
H. Res. 140, H. Rept. 113-31	H.R. 678	Bureau of Reclamation Small Conduit Hydropower Development and Rural Jobs		
		Act.		
		Reported from Rules	4/9/2013	Bishop (UT)/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 236-189	4/10/2013	
		Rule adopted by voice vote	4/10/2013	
H. Res. 146, H. Rept. 113-32	H.R. 1120	Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act		
		Reported from Rules	4/10/2013	Foxx/Polis
		Previous question agreed to 226-192	4/11/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 226-194	4/11/2013	
H. Res. 164, H. Rept. 113-41	H.R. 624	Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act		
		Reported from Rules	4/16/2013	Woodall/Hastings (FL)
		Amendment agreed to by voice vote	4/17/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 227-192	4/17/2013	
H. Res. 175, H. Rept. 113-46	H.R. 1549	Helping Sick Americans Now Act		
		Reported from Rules	4/23/2013	Burgess/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 228-192	4/24/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 225-189	4/24/2013	
H. Res. 178, H. Rept. 113-47	H.R. 527	Responsible Helium Administration and Stewardship Act		
		Reported from Rules	4/24/2013	Bishop (UT)/McGovern
		Amendment agreed to by voice vote	4/25/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 231-177	4/25/2013	
H. Res. 198, H. Rept. 113-51	H.R. 1406	Working Families Flexibility Act of 2013		
		Reported from Rules	5/6/2013	Foxx/Polis
		Previous question agreed to 230-198	5/7/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 228-199	5/7/2013	
H. Res. 202, H. Rept. 113-52	H.R. 807	Full Faith and Credit Act		

B. Table 2.—Resolutions Reported—Continued

Rule	Bill	Title and Floor Action	Date	Managers
H. Res. 215, H. Rept. 113-59	H.R. 45	To repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and health care-related provisions in the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.	5/7/2013 5/8/2013 5/8/2013	Sessions/Slaughter
H. Res. 216, H. Rept. 113-60	H.R. 1062	SEC Regulatory Accountability Act	5/15/2013 5/16/2013 5/16/2013	Burgess/Slaughter
H. Res. 228, H. Rept. 113-88	H.R. 3	Northern Route Approval Act	5/15/2013 5/17/2013 5/17/2013	Sessions/McGovern
H. Res. 232, H. Rept. 113-89	H.R. 1911	Smarter Solutions for Students Act	5/21/2013 5/22/2013 5/22/2013	Webster/Polis
H. Res. 243, H. Rept. 113-95	H.R. 2216	Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.	5/22/2013 5/23/2013 5/23/2013	Foxx/Slaughter
H. Res. 256, H. Rept. 113-104	H.R. 1960 H.R. 1256	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 [General Debate]	6/3/2013 6/4/2013 6/4/2013	Webster/Hastings (FL)
H. Res. 260, H. Rept. 113-108	H.R. 1960	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 [Amendment Consideration]	6/11/2013 6/12/2013	Nugent/McGovern

H. Res. 266, H. Rept. 113-114 ...	H.R. 1947 H.R. 1797	Reported from Rules Previous question agreed to 233-195 Rule adopted record vote 238-189 Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013 [General Debate] Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act Reported from Rules Previous question agreed to 229-196 Rule adopted record vote 232-193 Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013 [Amendment Consideration].	Nugent/McGovern Fox/Slaughter	6/12/2013 6/13/2013 6/13/2013 6/17/2013 6/18/2013 6/18/2013
H. Res. 271, H. Rept. 113-117 ...	H.R. 1947	Reported from Rules Previous question agreed to 233-187 Rule adopted record vote 239-177 Outer Continental Shelf Transboundary Hydrocarbon Agreements Authorization Act.	Sessions/McGovern	6/18/2013 6/19/2013 6/19/2013
H. Res. 274, H. Rept. 113-131 ...	H.R. 1613	Offshore Energy and Jobs Act Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.		
H. Res. 288, H. Rept. 113-144 ...	H.R. 2231 H.R. 2410 H.R. 2609	Reported from Rules Previous question agreed to 228-194 Rule adopted record vote 235-187 Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014	Bishop (UT)/Hastings (FL)	6/25/2013 6/26/2013 6/26/2013
H. Res. 292, H. Rept. 113-147 ...	H.R. 761	Reported from Rules Previous question agreed to 220-182 Rule adopted record vote 226-178 National Strategic and Critical Minerals Production Act of 2013	Burgess/Polis	7/8/2013 7/9/2013 7/9/2013
H. Res. 295, H. Rept. 113-149 ...	H.R. 2642	Reported from Rules Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013 Reported from Rules Agreed to table the appeal of the ruling of the chair 226-196 Rule adopted record vote 223-195 Authority for Mandate Delay Act Fairness for American Families Act	Bishop (UT)/Hastings (FL)	7/9/2013
H. Res. 300, H. Rept. 113-157 ...	H.R. 2667 H.R. 2668	Reported from Rules Previous question agreed to 230-192 Rule adopted record vote 232-183	Sessions/McGovern Burgess/Slaughter	7/10/2013 7/11/2013 7/11/2013 7/16/2013 7/17/2013 7/17/2013

B. Table 2.—Resolutions Reported—Continued

Rule	Bill	Title and Floor Action	Date	Managers
H. Res. 303, H. Rept. 113-158 ...	H.R. 5	Student Success Act	7/17/2013	Fox/Polis
		Reported from Rules	7/18/2013	
		Previous question agreed to 232-192	7/18/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 230-190		
H. Res. 312, H. Rept. 113-170 ...	H.R. 2397	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014		
	H.R. 2610	Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014		
		Reported from Rules	7/22/2013	Nugent/McGovern
		Previous question agreed to 229-190	7/23/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 226-194	7/23/2013	
H. Res. 315, H. Rept. 113-174 ...	H.R. 2218	Coal Residuals Reuse and Management Act of 2013		
	H.R. 1582	Energy Consumers Relief Act of 2013		
		Reported from Rules	7/23/2013	Burgess/Hastings (FL)
		Previous question agreed to 224-191	7/24/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 232-188	7/24/2013	
H. Res. 322, H. Rept. 113-187 ...	H.R. 367	Regulations From the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2013		
	H.R. 2009	Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act of 2013		
	H.R. 2879	Stop Government Abuse Act		
		Reported from Rules	7/31/2013	Cole/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 222-191H. Res. 339, H. Rept. 113-206	8/1/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 223-189	8/4/2013	
H. Res. 339, H. Rept. 113-206 ...	H.R. 2775	To condition the provision of premium and cost-sharing subsidies under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act upon a certification that a program to verify household income and other qualifications for such subsidies is operational, and for other purposes.		
		Reported from Rules	9/10/2013	Burgess/Polis
		Previous question agreed to 227-196	9/11/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 228-195	9/11/2013	
		National Strategic and Critical Minerals Production Act of 2013		
H. Res. 347, H. Rept. 113-214 ...	H.R. 761	Reported from Rules	9/17/2013	Bishop/Hastings (FL)
		Previous question agreed to 229-192	9/18/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 231-190	9/18/2013	

H. Res. 351, H. Rept. 113-215 ...	H.R. 687 H.R. 1526 H.R. 3102	Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2013 Restoring Healthy Forests for Healthy Communities Act Nutrition Reform and Work Opportunity Act of 2013 Reported from Rules Rule adopted record vote 231-193 Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 Reported from Rules Previous question agreed to 232-193 Rule adopted record vote 230-192 Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, and relating to consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2642) to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2018, and for other purposes. Reported from Rules Rule adopted record vote 226-191 Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 [Senate Amendment] Pay Our Military Act	9/18/2013 9/19/2013 9/18/2013 9/19/2013 9/19/2013	Sessions/McGovern
H. Res. 352, H. Rept. 113-216 & H. Rept. 113-216 Part 2	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014		
H. Res. 361, H. Rept. 113-231 ...	H. Res. 361	Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, and relating to consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2642) to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2018, and for other purposes. Reported from Rules Rule adopted record vote 226-191 Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 [Senate Amendment] Pay Our Military Act	9/26/2013 9/28/2013	Sessions/McGovern
H. Res. 366, H. Rept. 113-238 ...	H.J. Res. 59 H.R. 3210	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 [Senate Amendment] Pay Our Military Act		
H. Res. 367, H. Rept. 113-239 ...	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 (Meeting II) [Senate Amendment] Reported from Rules Previous question agreed to 229-192 Rule adopted record vote 231-191 Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 (Meeting II) [Senate Amendment] Reported from Rules Previous question agreed to 229-198 Rule adopted record vote 225-204	9/28/2013 9/28/2013 9/28/2013	Sessions/Slaughter
H. Res. 368, H. Rept. 113-240 ...	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 (Meeting III) [Senate Amendment] Reported from Rules Rule adopted record vote 228-199 National Park Service Operations, Smithsonian Institution, National Gallery of Art, and United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014	9/30/2013 9/30/2013 9/30/2013	Sessions/Slaughter
H. Res. 370, H. Rept. 113-241 ...	H.J. Res. 70	National Park Service Operations, Smithsonian Institution, National Gallery of Art, and United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014	9/30/2013 10/1/2013	Sessions/Slaughter
	H.J. Res. 71 H.J. Res. 72 H.J. Res. 73 H.R. 3230	District of Columbia Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 Veterans Benefits Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 National Institutes of Health Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 Pay Our Guard and Reserve Act	10/2/2013	Woodall/Slaughter

B. Table 2.—Resolutions Reported—Continued

Rule	Bill	Title and Floor Action	Date	Managers
H. Res. 371, H. Rept. 113-242 ...	H.J. Res. 75	Previous question agreed to 227-197 Rule adopted record vote 228-198	10/2/2013 10/2/2013	
	H.J. Res. 76	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014		
	H.J. Res. 77	National Nuclear Security Administration Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.		
	H.J. Res. 78	Food and Drug Administration Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014		
	H.J. Res. 79	National Intelligence Program Operations Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.		
	H.J. Res. 80	Border Security and Enforcement Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014		
	H.J. Res. 82	Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and Indian Health Service Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014.		
	H.J. Res. 83	National Weather Service Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014		
	H.J. Res. 84	Impact Aid Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014		
	H.J. Res. 85	Head Start Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014		
	H.R. 3223	Federal Emergency Management Agency Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014. Federal Employee Retroactive Pay Fairness Act Reported from Rules	10/3/2013	Cole/Slaughter
		Amendment agreed to by unanimous consent	10/4/2013	
		Previous question agreed to 223-184	10/4/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 222-183	10/4/2013	
H. Res. 373, H. Rept. 113-243 ...	H.J. Res. 89	Excepted Employees' Pay Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014		
	H.J. Res. 90	Federal Aviation Administration Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014		
	H.R. 3273	To establish a bicameral working group on deficit reduction and economic growth. Reported from Rules	10/8/13	Sessions/McGovern
		Previous question agreed to 226-186	10/8/13	
		Rule adopted record vote 227-186	10/8/13	
H. Res. 380, H. Rept. 113-244 ...	H.R. 2642	Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013 (Senate Amendment).		

H. Res. 378	Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding certain provisions of the Senate amendment to H.R. 2642 relating to the Secretary of Agriculture's administration of tariff-rate quotas for raw and refined sugar.		
H. Res. 379	Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding certain provisions of the Senate amendment to H.R. 2642 relating to crop insurance.		
	Reported from Rules		Foxx/Slaughter
	Previous question agreed to 219-193	10/11/2013	
	Rule adopted record vote 223-189	10/11/2013	
H. Res. 385, H. Rept. 113-251 ...	Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2013		
	Reported from Rules	10/22/2013	Webster/Hastings (FL)
	Previous question agreed to 225-194	10/23/2013	
	Rule adopted record vote 271-147	10/23/2013	
H. Res. 391, H. Rept. 113-253 ...	Swaps Regulatory Improvement Act		
	Retail Investor Protection Act		
	Reported from Rules	10/28/2013	Sessions/Polis
	Previous question agreed to 226-193	10/29/2013	
	Rule adopted record vote 230-188	10/29/2013	
H. Res. 403, H. Rept. 113-264 ...	Furthering Asbestos Claim Transparency (FACT) Act of 2013		
	Lawsuit Abuse Reduction Act of 2013		
	Reported from Rules	11/12/2013	Woodall/Hastings (FL)
	Previous question agreed to 224-195	11/13/2013	
	Rule adopted record vote 223-194	11/13/2013	
H. Res. 413, H. Rept. 113-265 ...	Keep Your Health Plan Act of 2013		
	Reported from Rules	11/14/2013	Burgess/McGovern
	Previous question agreed to 225-193	11/15/2013	
	Rule adopted record vote 228-189	11/15/2013	
H. Res. 419, H. Rept. 113-271 ...	Federal Lands Jobs and Energy Security Act of 2013		
	Protecting States' Rights to Promote American Energy Security Act		
	Reported from Rules	11/18/2013	Bishop/Polis
	Previous question agreed to 223-194	11/19/2013	
	Rule adopted record vote 222-196	11/19/2013	
H. Res. 420, H. Rept. 113-272 ...	Natural Gas Pipeline Permitting Reform Act		
	Reported from Rules	11/19/2013	Burgess/McGovern
	Previous question agreed to 223-195	11/20/2013	
	Rule adopted record vote 225-194	11/20/2013	
H. Res. 429, H. Rept. 113-283 ...	Small Business Capital Access and Job Preservation Act		

B. Table 2.—Resolutions Reported—Continued

Rule	Bill	Title and Floor Action	Date	Managers
	H.R. 3309	Innovation Act		
		Reported from Rules	12/3/2013	Nugent/Polis
		Previous question agreed to 220-194	12/4/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 229-185	12/4/2013	
H. Res. 438, H. Rept. 113-290 ...	H.J. Res. 59	Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 [Senate Amendment]		
	H.R. 3695	To provide a temporary extension of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 and amendments made by that Act, as previously extended and amended and with certain additional modifications and exceptions, to suspend permanent price support authorities, and for other purposes..		
		Reported from Rules	12/11/2013	Woodall/Slaughter
		Previous question agreed to 227-195	12/12/2013	
		Rule adopted record vote 226-195	12/12/2013	

C. Table 3.—Resolutions Discharged

The Committee was not discharged from the consideration of any resolution.

D. Table 4.—Resolutions Laid on the Table

Resolution	Bill	Title
H. Res. 292 ..	H.R. 761	Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 761) to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to more efficiently develop domestic sources of the minerals and mineral materials of strategic and critical importance to United States economic and national security and manufacturing competitiveness.

E. Table 5.—Resolutions Amended

Resolution	Bill	Title
H. Res. 164 ..	H.R. 624	Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 624) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 178 ..	H.R. 527	Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 527) to amend the Helium Act to complete the privatization of the Federal helium reserve in a competitive market fashion that ensures stability in the helium markets while protecting the interests of American taxpayers, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 371 ..	H.J. Res. 75, H.J. Res. 76, H.J. Res. 77, H.J. Res. 78, H.J. Res. 79, H.J. Res. 80, H.J. Res. 82, H.J. Res. 83, H.J. Res. 84, H.J. Res. 85, H.R. 3223.	Providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 75) making continuing appropriations for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules; waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules; and for other purposes.

Table 6a.—List of Original Jurisdiction Referrals—House Resolutions

H. Res. 11	Representative Welch of Vermont, January 3, 2013. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to reinstate the “Gephardt rule”.
H. Res. 12	Representative Welch of Vermont, January 3, 2013. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that any extension of the public debt limit only be considered in a standalone bill.
H. Res. 13	Representative Gingrey of Georgia, January 3, 2013. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that general appropriations for military construction and veterans’ affairs be considered as stand-alone measures.
H. Res. 14	Representative Hoyer of Maryland, January 3, 2013. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to permit Delegates and the Resident Commissioner to the Congress to cast votes in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.
H. Res. 16	Representative Schweikert of Arizona, January 3, 2013. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit the consideration of any bill or joint resolution carrying more than one subject.

Table 6a.—List of Original Jurisdiction Referrals—House Resolutions—Continued

H. Res. 36	Representative Wolf of Virginia, January 18, 2013. A resolution establishing a select committee to investigate and report on the attack on the United States consulate in Benghazi, Libya.
H. Res. 88	Representative Poe of Texas, February 27, 2013. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit the consideration of any bill or joint resolution that appropriates foreign assistance for more than one country.
H. Res. 119	Representative Duncan of South Carolina, March 15, 2013. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish the Committee on the Elimination of Nonessential Federal Programs.
H. Res. 137	Representative Pearce of New Mexico, March 21, 2013. A resolution recognizing the security challenges of convening government officials in one specific place and directing the House of Representatives to take appropriate steps so that the House of Representatives can meet in a virtual setting.
H. Res. 160	Representative Gardner of Colorado, April 15, 2013. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require authorizing committees to hold annual hearings on GAO investigative reports on the identification, consolidation, and elimination of duplicative Government programs.
H. Res. 213	Representative McCollum of Minnesota, May 14, 2013. A resolution establishing the Special Committee on Sexual Assault and Abuse in the Armed Forces to conduct oversight, ensure accountability, and report on the activities of the Department of Defense to prevent, reduce, prosecute, and provide victims' services for cases of sexual assault and abuse in the Armed Forces.
H. Res. 225	Representative Grayson of Florida, May 20, 2013. A resolution raising a question of the privileges of the House.
H. Res. 231	Representative Bachmann of Minnesota, May 22, 2013. A resolution establishing a Select Committee on POW and MIA Affairs.
H. Res. 258	Representative Esty of Connecticut, June 12, 2013. A resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1565) to protect Second Amendment rights, ensure that all individuals who should be prohibited from buying a firearm are listed in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, and provide a responsible and consistent background check process.
H. Res. 269	Representative Braley of Iowa, June 18, 2013. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1947) to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2018, and for other purposes.
H. Res. 287	Representative Swalwell of California, June 28, 2013. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to permit absent Members to participate in committee hearings using video conferencing and related technologies and to establish a remote voting system under which absent Members may cast votes in the House on motions to suspend the rules.
H. Res. 306	Representative Stockman of Texas, July 18, 2013. A resolution providing for the consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 36) establishing a select committee to investigate and report on the attack on the United States consulate in Benghazi, Libya.
H. Res. 323	Representative Jones of North Carolina, August 1, 2013. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to observe a moment of silence in the House on the first legislative day of each month for those killed or wounded in the United States engagement in Afghanistan.
H. Res. 330	Representative Gohmert of Texas, August 2, 2013. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that until the United States southern border is secured as confirmed by the governors and the legislatures jointly of the four southern border states, the House of Representatives shall not bring any legislation including any conference report regarding immigration to the floor of the House for a vote.

Table 6a.—List of Original Jurisdiction Referrals—House Resolutions—Continued

H. Res. 350	Representative Rokita of Indiana, September 18, 2013. A resolution establishing a select committee to investigate and report on the surveillance operations of the National Security Agency.
H. Res. 372	Representative Van Hollen of Maryland, October 4, 2013. A resolution providing for the consideration of legislation to reopen the Government.
H. Res. 374	Delegate Pierluisi of Puerto Rico, October 8, 2013. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to allow Delegates and the Resident Commissioner to file, sign, and call up discharge petitions.
H. Res. 376	Representative Honda of California, October 10, 2013. A resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 233) to amend chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, to provide for an orderly process by which the debt ceiling is increased.
H. Res. 412	Representative Cartwright of Pennsylvania, November 14, 2013. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require a reading of the names of members of the Armed Forces who died in the previous month as a result of combat operations.
H. Res. 424	Representative Slaughter of New York, November 20, 2013. A resolution prohibiting the consideration of a concurrent resolution providing for adjournment unless the House has adopted a conference report on the budget resolution.
H. Res. 442	Representative Rice of South Carolina, December 12, 2013. A resolution directing the House of Representatives to bring a civil action for declaratory or injunctive relief to challenge certain policies and actions taken by the executive branch.

Table 6b.—List of Original Jurisdiction Referrals—House Bills

H.R. 37	Representative Barrow of Georgia, January 3, 2013. A bill to repeal portions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, to reduce Federal Government spending and to reduce the salaries of Members of Congress, and for other purposes.
H.R. 45	Representative Bachmann of Minnesota, January 3, 2013. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and health care-related provisions in the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.
H.R. 109	Representative Gingrey of Georgia, January 3, 2013. A bill to require Congress to specify the source of authority under the United States Constitution for the enactment of laws, and for other purposes.
H.R. 132	Representative King of Iowa, January 3, 2013. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.
H.R. 201	Representative Lee of California, January 4, 2013. A bill to require poverty impact statements for certain legislation.
H.R. 233	Representative Honda of California, January 14, 2013. A bill to amend chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, to provide for an orderly process by which the debt ceiling is increased.
H.R. 243	Representative Ross of Florida, January 14, 2013. A bill to adopt the seven immediate reforms recommended by the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform to reduce spending and make the Federal Government more efficient.
H.R. 292	Representative Norton of the District of Columbia, January 15, 2013. A bill to provide for the admission of the State of New Columbia into the Union.
H.R. 319	Representative Issa of California, January 18, 2013. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide for an expedited process for increasing the statutory limit on the public debt.
H.R. 326	Representative Lamborn of Colorado, January 22, 2013. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to establish a point of order to prohibit the extension of the public debt limit unless a concurrent resolution on the budget has been agreed to and is in effect.

Table 6b.—List of Original Jurisdiction Referrals—House Bills—Continued

H.R. 335	.....	Representative Boustany of Louisiana, January 22, 2013. A bill to ensure that amounts credited to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund are used for harbor maintenance.
H.R. 351	.....	Representative Roe of Tennessee, January 23, 2013. A bill to repeal the provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act providing for the Independent Payment Advisory Board.
H.R. 352	.....	Representative Goodlatte of Virginia, January 23, 2013. A bill to terminate the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.
H.R. 367	.....	Representative Young of Indiana, January 23, 2013. A bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law.
H.R. 372	.....	Representative Broun of Georgia, January 23, 2013. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to eliminate the requirement that the President submit a budget to the Congress each year, and for other purposes.
H.R. 381	.....	Representative Fattah of Pennsylvania, January 23, 2013. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require long-term cost benefit analyses of introduced bills.
H.R. 383	.....	Representative Gibson of New York, January 23, 2013. A bill to amend the War Powers Resolution to limit the use of funds for introduction of the Armed Forces into hostilities, and for other purposes.
H.R. 530	.....	Representative Bustos of Illinois, February 6, 2013. A bill to establish the Independent Government Waste Reduction Board.
H.R. 567	.....	Representative Rokita of Indiana, February 6, 2013. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to replace the Medicaid program and the Children's Health Insurance program with a block grant to the States, and for other purposes.
H.R. 607	.....	Representative Thornberry of Texas, February 8, 2013. A bill to delay until 2016 provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act scheduled to take effect in 2014 or 2015 and to delay the application of sequestration until 2014.
H.R. 695	.....	Representative Denham of Texas, February 14, 2013. A bill to decrease the deficit by realigning, consolidating, selling, disposing, and improving the efficiency of Federal buildings and other civilian real property, and for other purposes.
H.R. 779	.....	Representative Issa of California, February 15, 2013. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions in the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 and to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish a national health program administered by the Office of Personnel Management to offer Federal employee health benefits plans to individuals who are not Federal employees, and for other purposes.
H.R. 787	.....	Representative Murphy of Pennsylvania, February 15, 2013. A bill to greatly enhance America's path toward energy independence and economic and national security, to rebuild our Nation's aging roads, bridges, locks, and dams, and for other purposes.
H.R. 879	.....	Representative Wilson of South Carolina, February 28, 2013. A bill to provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the performance of the Federal Government.
H.R. 884	.....	Representative Chaffetz of Utah, February 28, 2013. A bill to require Members of Congress to disclose delinquent tax liability and to require an ethics inquiry into, and the garnishment of the wages of, a Member with Federal tax liability.
H.R. 899	.....	Representative Foxx of North Carolina, February 28, 2013. A bill to provide for additional safeguards with respect to imposing Federal mandates, and for other purposes.
H.R. 1040	.....	Representative Burgess of Texas, March 11, 2013. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide taxpayers a flat tax alternative to the current income tax system.

Table 6b.—List of Original Jurisdiction Referrals—House Bills—Continued

H.R. 1165	Representative Calvert of California, March 14, 2013. A bill to greatly enhance the Nation's environmental, energy, economic, and national security by terminating long-standing Federal prohibitions on the domestic production of abundant offshore supplies of oil and natural gas, and for other purposes.
H.R. 1202	Representative Scott of Georgia, March 14, 2013. A bill to prevent a fiscal crisis by enacting legislation to balance the Federal budget through reductions of discretionary and mandatory spending.
H.R. 1270	Representative Roby of Alabama, March 19, 2013. A bill to provide for greater transparency and honesty in the Federal budget process.
H.R. 1475	Representative Jenkins of Kansas, April 10, 2013. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide for supplemental estimates of certain revenue bills or joint resolutions that incorporates the macroeconomic effects of that measure.
H.R. 1624	Representative Poe of Texas, April 18, 2013. A bill to safeguard the Crime Victims Fund.
H.R. 1654	Representative Renacci of Ohio, April 18, 2013. A bill to improve the accuracy and transparency of the Federal budget process.
H.R. 1713	Representative Murphy of Pennsylvania, April 24, 2013. A bill to establish a procedure to safeguard the surpluses of the Social Security and Medicare hospital insurance trust funds.
H.R. 1715	Representative Peters of Michigan, April 24, 2013. A bill to establish procedures for the expedited consideration by Congress of the recommendations set forth in the Cuts, Consolidations, and Savings report prepared by the Office of Management and Budget.
H.R. 1762	Representative Thornberry of Texas, April 25, 2013. A bill to provide a biennial budget for the United States Government.
H.R. 1793	Representative Connolly of Virginia, April 26, 2013. A bill to establish a framework for effective, transparent, and accountable United States foreign assistance, and for other purposes.
H.R. 1831	Representative Bentivolio of Michigan, May 6, 2013. A bill to preserve the constitutional authority of Congress and ensure accountability and transparency in legislation.
H.R. 1868	Representative Black of Tennessee, May 8, 2013. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to establish joint resolutions on the budget, and for other purposes.
H.R. 1869	Representative Ribble of Wisconsin, May 8, 2013. A bill to establish biennial budgets for the United States Government.
H.R. 1870	Representative Ryan of Wisconsin, May 8, 2013. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for a legislative line-item veto to expedite consideration of rescissions, and for other purposes.
H.R. 1873	Representative Chaffetz of Utah, May 8, 2013. A bill to require greater accountability in discretionary and direct spending programs, and for other purposes.
H.R. 1874	Representative Price of Georgia, May 8, 2013. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide for macroeconomic analysis of the impact of legislation.
H.R. 1922	Representative Gosar of Arizona, May 9, 2013. A bill to limit assistance to Iran, North Korea, Syria, Egypt, and Pakistan, and for other purposes.
H.R. 1954	Representative Hudson of North Carolina, May 13, 2013. A bill to amend chapter 7 of title 31, United States Code, to require the Comptroller General to assist Congress and the President in eliminating agencies and programs in Executive departments that no longer serve a public need, and for other purposes.
H.R. 2220	Representative Poe of Texas, June 3, 2013. A bill to provide for operational control of the international border of the United States, and for other purposes.
H.R. 2250	Representative Owens of New York, June 4, 2013. A bill to require the head of each executive agency to submit a report on the implementation of Government Accountability Office reports on reducing duplication, achieving savings, and enhancing revenue within the Federal Government.

Table 6b.—List of Original Jurisdiction Referrals—House Bills—Continued

H.R. 2300	Representative Price of Georgia, June 4, 2013. A bill to provide for incentives to encourage health insurance coverage, and for other purposes.
H.R. 2506	Representative Dent of Pennsylvania, June 26, 2013. A bill to amend the Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 to create an expedited procedure to enact recommendations of the Government Accountability Office for consolidation and elimination to reduce duplication.
H.R. 2518	Representative Kinzinger of Illinois, June 26, 2013. A bill to increase the long-term fiscal accountability of direct spending legislation.
H.R. 2675	Representative Bustos of Illinois, July 11, 2013. A bill to establish the Commission on Government Transformation to make recommendations to improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness, of Federal programs, and for other purposes.
H.R. 2809	Representative Blackburn Tennessee, July 24, 2013. A bill to delay the application of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.
H.R. 2900	Representative Broun of Georgia, August 1, 2013. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010; to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the percentage floor on medical expense deductions, expand the use of tax-preferred health care accounts, and establish a charity care credit; to amend the Social Security Act to create a Medicare Premium Assistance Program, reform EMTALA requirements, and to replace the Medicaid program and the Children's Health Insurance program with a block grant to the States; to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for cooperative governing of individual and group health insurance coverage offered in interstate commerce; and for other purposes.
H.R. 2916	Representative Shuster of Pennsylvania, August 1, 2013. A bill to require congressional review of certain rules promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency.
H.R. 3059	Representative Whitfield of Kentucky, August 2, 2013. A bill to provide a biennial budget for the United States Government.
H.R. 3065	Representative Garrett of New Jersey, September 9, 2013. A bill to repeal the War Powers Resolution.
H.R. 3121	Representative Roe of Tennessee, September 18, 2013. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and related reconciliation provisions, to promote patient-centered health care, and for other purposes.
H.R. 3146	Representative Murphy of Florida, September 19, 2013. A bill to take steps to reduce the deficit of the Federal Government.
H.R. 3149	Representative Peters of California, September 19, 2013. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide for a debt stabilization process, and for other purposes.
H.R. 3165	Representative Latham of Iowa, September 20, 2013. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and to take meaningful steps to lower health care costs and increase access to health insurance coverage without raising taxes, cutting Medicare benefits for seniors, adding to the national deficit, intervening in the doctor-patient relationship, or instituting a government takeover of health care.
H.R. 3218	Representative Nugent of Florida, September 28, 2013. A bill to delay increases in flood insurance premium rates under the national flood insurance program until completion of the pending study regarding the affordability of such rates and congressional consideration of reforms to make such rates affordable, and for other purposes.
H.R. 3273	Representative Sessions of Texas, October 8, 2013. A bill to establish a bicameral working group on deficit reduction and economic growth.
H.R. 3355	Representative Guthrie of Kentucky, October 28, 2013. A bill to increase the competitiveness of American manufacturing by reducing regulatory and other burdens, encouraging greater innovation and investment, and developing a stronger workforce for the twenty-first century, and for other purposes.

Table 6b.—List of Original Jurisdiction Referrals—House Bills—Continued

H.R. 3370	Representative Grimm of New York, October 29, 2013. A bill to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes.
H.R. 3372	Representative Honda of California, October 29, 2013. A bill to provide a process for ensuring the United States does not default on its obligations.
H.R. 3412	Representative Gowdy of South Carolina, October 30, 2013. A bill to establish the Higher Education Regulatory Reform Task Force, to expand the experimental sites initiative under the Higher Education Act of 1965 to reduce college costs for students, and for other purposes.
H.R. 3417	Representative Johnson of Texas, October 30, 2013. A bill to prohibit the consideration of any bill by Congress unless a statement on tax transparency is provided in the bill.
H.R. 3511	Representative Capuano of Massachusetts, November 15, 2013. A bill to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, and for other purposes.
H.R. 3592	Representative Cicilline of Rhode Island, November 21, 2013. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require a jobs score for each spending bill considered in Congress.
H.R. 3622	Representative Duffy of Wisconsin, November 22, 2013. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and provide for comprehensive health reform, and for other purposes.
H.R. 3645	Representative Kuster of New Hampshire, December 3, 2013. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a legislative proposal to Congress to reorganize executive branch agencies, and for other purposes.
H.R. 3766	Representative Ros-Lehtinen of Florida, December 12, 2013. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to require congressional approval of agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation with foreign countries, and for other purposes.
H.R. 3784	Representative Yoho of Florida, December 16, 2013. A bill to repeal the Affordable Care Act unless the initial enrollment target for Exchanges has been met, and for other purposes.

Table 6c.—Original Jurisdiction Measures Referred—House Concurrent Resolutions

H. Con. Res. 9 ..	Representative Rigell of Virginia, January 22, 2013. A resolution prohibiting the House or Senate from adjourning for a period of more than 5 days during a fiscal year unless the House involved has adopted a concurrent resolution on the budget for such fiscal year and has approved legislation to provide funding for the operations of the government for the entire fiscal year.
H. Con. Res. 45	Representative Garrett of New Jersey, July 10, 2013. A resolution expressing the sense of Congress that President Barack Obama has violated section 3 of article II of the Constitution by refusing to enforce the employer mandate provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

Table 6d.—Original Jurisdiction Measures Referred—House Joint Resolutions

H.J. Res. 60	Representative DeFazio of Oregon, September 11, 2013. A joint resolution to amend the War Powers Resolution.
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IX. MINORITY VIEWS

It is increasingly evident that Congress has become polarized to the point of paralysis. It is now a rare moment when gridlock, dysfunction and partisanship do not rule the day. Unfortunately, nowhere has this been truer than in the House of Representatives during the 113th Congress.

Authors, journalists and politicians alike now look back in wonder at the late 1970s and early 1980s, when relationships like the respectful friendship of Speaker Tip O'Neill and President Ronald Reagan resulted in a Congress that took pride in shaping major legislation and passing it into law.¹

In the years since, Congress has increasingly abandoned the spirit of bipartisan cooperation and our ability to function has suffered as a result. Many have speculated on the forces that are driving this polarization—from the rise of the Tea Party, to the dominating influence of outside groups and a Majority whose agenda is at odds with the views of the American people. However, many have overlooked the degree to which a manipulation of the legislative process itself has enabled each of these forces to take root and grow.

In particular, the use of “closed rules” has excluded the Minority party from fully participating in the legislative process. Under a closed rule, no amendments are allowed on the House Floor. As a result, the Majority is able to pursue a politically-driven agenda without the Minority being able to offer commonsense amendments that could achieve bipartisan compromise.

This approach has also empowered the most extreme members of the Majority Party to pursue narrow policy goals at all costs, and resulted in a government shutdown, debt limit brinksmanship and partisan stalemates that are seemingly the new norm.

While closing down the legislative process has become more common under the leadership of both parties over the last two decades, the current Majority has broken all previous records and has presided over *the most closed Session of Congress in American history*. Over the last twelve months, the Majority adopted 44 closed rules, the highest number on record.

¹“Tip and the Gipper: When Politics Worked.” Chris Matthews. <http://www.msnbc.com/hardball/tip-and-the-gipper-when-politics-worked>.

The Republican House Sets New Records

- **Most closed rules in a single year.** The House approved 44 closed rules this year, more than any year in the history of the House. This statistic makes this the most closed Session of Congress on record.
- **Most closed rules in a single week.** The House approved 19 closed rules from October 2 to October 8, 2013. That is as many closed rules in one week as the entire last year of the Speakership of Nancy Pelosi.
- **Most closed rules in a single day.** The House approved an unprecedented 11 closed rules on October 4, 2013. That is more closed rules in a single day than the final three years of the Speakership of Tom Foley.
- **Most closed rules on appropriations bills.** The House approved 20 closed rules for appropriations bills—more than any year on record for the traditionally open appropriations process.

Source: *Survey of Activities of the House Committee on Rules*
(House Reports 102-1101, 103-891, and 111-714)

In addition, almost half of all bills considered by the Rules Committee this year (46 percent) were considered under emergency procedures, which prevented members of the Minority from having ample time to read bills before being forced to vote.

Under this closed regime, the Majority pursued a partisan agenda with vigor, holding 46 votes to undermine the Affordable Care Act, taking the full faith and credit of the United States hostage and shutting down the government in order to placate an extreme faction. Meanwhile, important national priorities such as reforming a broken immigration system, preventing gun violence and extending emergency unemployment benefits went unaddressed.

The Majority's "my way or the highway" approach not only earned them the dubious distinction of presiding over the least productive Congress in history,² but inflicted pain on millions of Americans. The impact of the Majority's failures has been borne by the families in Newtown, CT and Webster NY who have lost loved ones due to gun violence, the 18.4 million children of immigrant families who have fallen through the cracks of our broken immigration system, and the 1.3 million Americans who were kicked off of unemployment insurance this holiday season.

²"This Congress Going Down as Least Productive." Matt Viser, Boston Globe. December 4, 2013. <http://www.bostonglobe.com/news/politics/2013/12/04/congress-course-make-history-least-productive/kGAVEBskUeqCB0htOUG9GI/story.html>.

Even when the stakes were the highest, the Majority closed down the legislative process to pursue partisan gridlock over bipartisan compromise. On the evening of September 30, 2013 the House Rules Committee convened with a chance to avert a government shutdown by allowing a vote on a compromise spending bill that had passed the Senate just days prior. Instead, the Majority members of the Rules Committee changed the rules of the House to prevent a vote on the Senate-passed compromise. As a result of their actions, our nation endured a 16-day government shutdown that cost the economy more than \$24 billion.³

During that September 30th meeting, Ranking Member Slaughter rightfully labeled this manipulation of the House Rules an “atrocious,” a position that we reiterate today. Without this rule change members of the Minority—who were already clamoring for a vote on the Senate bill—would have been able to call for an immediate vote and avert a government shutdown.

Once the government shutdown commenced, we members of the Minority repeatedly declared our willingness to find a compromise agreement and accept provisions demanded by the Majority in order to reopen the government as soon as possible. Yet, the Majority’s same “no compromise” agenda that led to the government shutdown, kept our government closed for more than two weeks.

Repeatedly during 2013, the Majority only allowed bipartisan legislation to pass after exhausting their pursuit of a partisan agenda. From providing relief aid to victims of Hurricane Sandy to reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act and keeping our government funded, the Majority prevented Congress from passing bipartisan solutions until their pursuit of partisan goals had failed, often in spectacular and costly ways.

After a record-breaking year of closed rules, it is clear that a willingness to work together in a divided government is the only way to end the partisanship, gridlock and dysfunction that has plagued the House of Representatives. With major policy debates on the horizon, it is our sincere hope that the leaders of the Majority stand up to their most extreme factions, finally open the legislative process, and allow bipartisanship to take hold. We are confident that if they do, Congress can once again work on behalf of the American people.

LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER
 JAMES P. MCGOVERN
 ALCEE L. HASTINGS
 JARED POLIS.



³“Here’s How Much the Government Shutdown Cost the Economy.” Eliana Dockterman, TIME. October 17, 2013. <http://swampland.time.com/2013/10/17/heres-what-the-government-shutdown-cost-the-economy/>.