COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES
ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

JANUARY 3, 2001

THROUGH

NOVEMBER 22, 2002

Pursuant to Clause 1(d) of Rule XI

JANUARY 2, 2003.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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WASHINGTON : 2003
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

JANUARY 2, 2003

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am pleased to transmit herewith a report on the activities of the Committee on Appropriations during the 107th Congress, pursuant to Clause 1(d) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

C. W. BILL YOUNG,
Chairman.
REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE 107TH CONGRESS

JANUARY 2, 2003.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. YOUNG of Florida, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

The Committee on Appropriations is the principal arm through which the House of Representatives exercises its constitutional responsibility to provide funds for the operations of the various activities of the Federal Government. Clause 1(b) of Rule X of the House provides that the Committee shall have jurisdiction over the “Appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government.” This responsibility has basically been vested in the Committee since 1865.

The Committee has been established by the House with a membership of 65 during the 107th Congress. With relatively few exceptions, the responsibilities of the Committee are carried out through its 13 Subcommittees which in turn report to the full Committee. The Subcommittees are organized essentially on a functional basis with recognition of the existing structure of the Departments and agencies within the Executive Branch. (The jurisdictional assignments of Subcommittees during the 107th Congress are displayed in Appendix C.)
SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS ACTIONS

The response to the events of September 11, 2001, shaped much of the Committee's activities during the 107th Congress. Congress reacted immediately to the terrorist attacks by passing, on September 14, 2001, an appropriations bill establishing a $40 billion emergency response fund. This bill provided for transfers from the fund for the purposes of recovering from the attacks and fighting the war on terrorism. The President was authorized to transfer $20 billion, and Congress passed an appropriations bill on December 20, 2001, transferring the remaining $20 billion to specific programs. In addition, on August 2, 2002, the President signed a $30 billion fiscal year 2002 supplemental appropriations bill, which provided funds predominantly for further recovery, homeland security, and defense activities.

With respect to the Committee's regular appropriations activities, the 107th Congress concluded with much of the government operating under a continuing resolution for fiscal year 2003. Since Congress was unable to agree to a bicameral FY 2003 budget resolution, the appropriations process was unable to proceed in regular order. The Appropriations Committee reported to the House eleven fiscal year 2003 bills, and the Chairman introduced a twelfth bill. Five of these bills passed the House, but seven bills were not scheduled for floor consideration. Of the thirteen annual appropriations bills, only two bills, Defense and Military Construction, were signed into law during the 107th Congress. All regular fiscal year 2002 appropriations bills were completed by the end of calendar year 2001, and these were completed as Congress worked to respond to the terrorist attacks and the anthrax scares that occurred that fall.

In the regular appropriations bills, the Appropriations Committee continued to hold the line on unnecessary spending while preserving and even increasing spending for important national priorities. Some of these priorities included: homeland security ($17.4 billion in three supplemental appropriations bills); medical research at the National Institutes of Health (increased 15 percent in fiscal year 2002); national defense (the Defense bill increased $19.2 billion from fiscal year 2001 to fiscal year 2002 and $37.5 billion from fiscal year 2002 to fiscal year 2003, excluding supplemental appropriations); improved education (provided $48.9 billion for education programs, $4.4 billion above the President's request, for fiscal year 2002); veterans health care (increased $1.1 billion from fiscal year 2001 to fiscal year 2002); drug interdiction (increased the Drug Enforcement Agency $122 million from fiscal year 2001 to fiscal year 2002); and the child survival and disease programs fund (increased $371 million from fiscal year 2001 to fiscal year 2002), and land conservation (increased $121 million from fiscal year 2001 to fiscal year 2002).

It is the Committee's expectation that the remaining fiscal year 2003 appropriations bills will be completed early in the 108th Congress.
The Committee placed a high priority on its oversight responsibilities, during the 107th Congress. The 13 Subcommittees conducted 365 days of hearings, receiving testimony from 4,014 witnesses. In the process, 160 volumes of hearings were generated, comprising 174,748 printed pages. The Committee also initiated or completed 47 reports from its Surveys and Investigations Staff and had underway or completed an additional 186 reports from the General Accounting Office during the 107th Congress.

The following is a tabular display of the appropriations actions of the Committee during the 107th Congress indicating the various bill numbers, dates, report numbers, amounts, and public law numbers:
### HISTORY OF FISCAL YEAR 2002 APPROPRIATIONS ACTS

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<td>Aug. 2</td>
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## 2002 Appropriations

(Dollars in millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year 2002 Bills</th>
<th>President's Request</th>
<th>2002 Bills</th>
<th>Bills vs. President's Request</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discretionary</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
<td>Discretionary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture (P.L. 107–76)</td>
<td>$15,409</td>
<td>$58,885</td>
<td>$16,018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commerce-Justice-State (P.L. 107–77)</td>
<td>37,942</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>38,656</td>
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<tr>
<td>District of Columbia (P.L. 107–96)</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy and Water (P.L. 107–66)</td>
<td>22,518</td>
<td>24,596</td>
<td>2,078</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Operations (P.L. 107–115)</td>
<td>15,168</td>
<td>15,346</td>
<td>178</td>
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<td>Interior (P.L. 107–63)</td>
<td>18,127</td>
<td>19,120</td>
<td>993</td>
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<td>Labor, HHS, Education (P.L. 107–116)</td>
<td>135,053</td>
<td>272,554</td>
<td>22,200</td>
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<td>Legislative (P.L. 107–68)</td>
<td>2,962</td>
<td>123,371</td>
<td>272,553</td>
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<td>Military Construction (P.L. 107–64)</td>
<td>9,971</td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>529</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation (P.L. 107–87)</td>
<td>16,240</td>
<td>15,300</td>
<td>540</td>
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<td>Treasury, Postal Service (P.L. 107–67)</td>
<td>16,681</td>
<td>15,300</td>
<td>388</td>
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<td>VA-HUD (P.L. 107–73)</td>
<td>83,363</td>
<td>85,434</td>
<td>2,071</td>
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<td>Subtotal, Regular FY 2002 Bills</td>
<td>692,923</td>
<td>685,999</td>
<td>–6,924</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002 (P.L. 107–117)</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, FY 2002 Bills</td>
<td>712,923</td>
<td>705,999</td>
<td>–6,924</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year 2001 Supplemens and Rescissions</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2001 (P.L. 107–20)</td>
<td>6,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorism Supplemental, 2001 (P.L. 107–38)</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes emergency appropriations totaling $22,200 million for fiscal year 2002.
2 Labor-HHS-Education request includes $18.9 billion in funds that are normally advance appropriated. The President proposed that advance appropriations be provided as regular appropriations.
3 Transportation does not include $1.349 billion in transit budget authority counted as obligation limitations for the purpose of section 302 budget allocation enforcement.
4 $20 billion of the $40 billion total appropriation was not available until subsequent congressional action. This $20 billion was made available in P.L. 107–117 (See above).
H.R. 2216—Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year
ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes. Approved
July 24, 2001 (P.L. 107–20)

H.R. 2888—Making emergency supplemental appropriations for fis-
cal year 2001 for additional disaster assistance, for anti-ter-
rorism initiatives, and for assistance in the recovery from the
tragedy that occurred on September 11, 2001, and for other
purposes. Approved September 18, 2001 (P.L. 107–38)

FISCAL YEAR 2002 CONTINUING RESOLUTIONS
1ST SESSION—107TH CONGRESS

H.J. Res. 65—Making continuing appropriations for fiscal year
2002. Provided funding for various government activities for
the period October 1 thru October 16, 2001. Approved Sep-
tember 28, 2001 (P.L. 107–44)

H.J. Res. 68—Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal
year 2002. Provided funding for various government activities
for the period October 16 thru October 23, 2001. Approved
October 12, 2001 (P.L. 107–48)

H.J. Res. 69—Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal
year 2002. Provided funding for various government activities
for the period October 23 thru October 31, 2001. Approved
October 22, 2001 (P.L. 107–53)

H.J. Res. 70—Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal
year 2002. Provided funding for various government activities
for the period October 31 thru November 16, 2001. Approved
October 31, 2001 (P.L. 107–58)

H.J. Res. 74—Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal
year 2002. Provided funding for various government activities
for the period November 16 thru December 7, 2001. Approved
November 17, 2001 (P.L. 107–70)

H.J. Res. 76—Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal
year 2002. Provided funding for various government activities
for the period December 7 thru December 15, 2001. Approved
December 7, 2001 (P.L. 107–79)

H.J. Res. 78—Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal
year 2002. Provided funding for various government activities
for the period December 15 thru December 21, 2001. Approved
December 13, 2001 (P.L. 107–83)

H.J. Res. 79—Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal
year 2002. Provided funding for various government activities
for the period December 21, 2001 thru January 10, 2002.
Approved December 21, 2001 (P.L. 107–97)
FISCAL YEAR 2002—SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

DIVISION B—H.R. 3338

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Bill Number</th>
<th>Subcommittee</th>
<th>House Report No.</th>
<th>Vote Total</th>
<th>Senate Report No.</th>
<th>Vote Total</th>
<th>Conference</th>
<th>Public Law</th>
<th>House Report No.</th>
<th>Vote Total</th>
<th>Public Law No.</th>
<th>Date Filed</th>
<th>Date Passed</th>
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<td>107–</td>
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### 2003 Appropriations

(Dollars in millions)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year 2003 Bills ¹</th>
<th>President's Request</th>
<th>2003 Bills</th>
<th>Bills vs. President's Request</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discretionary ²</td>
<td>Mandatory ³</td>
<td>Discretionary ²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>$17,421</td>
<td>$56,641</td>
<td>$17,601</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commerce-Justice-State</td>
<td>41,798</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defense (P.L. 107–248)⁴</td>
<td>360,671</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>354,830</td>
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<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>517</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy and Water</td>
<td>25,877</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>26,027</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Operations</td>
<td>16,471</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>16,549</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>19,460</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>19,730</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor, HHS, Education</td>
<td>131,862</td>
<td>289,838</td>
<td>130,902</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative⁵</td>
<td>3,584</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,674</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military Construction (P.L. 107–249)</td>
<td>9,703</td>
<td>10,499</td>
<td>796</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation⁶</td>
<td>21,238</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>20,858</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treasury, Postal Service</td>
<td>18,708</td>
<td>16,586</td>
<td>18,500</td>
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<td>VA-HUD</td>
<td>93,403</td>
<td>31,577</td>
<td>91,020</td>
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<td><strong>Total, FY 2003 Bills</strong></td>
<td><strong>760,582</strong></td>
<td><strong>396,654</strong></td>
<td><strong>709,707</strong></td>
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Fiscal Year 2002 Supplementals and Rescissions

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<td>Discretionary ²</td>
<td>Mandatory ³</td>
<td>Discretionary ²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplemental, Further Recovery and Response to Terrorist Attacks, 2002 (P.L. 107–206)</td>
<td>29,513</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>30,011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ All FY 2003 bills except Defense and Military Construction are funded under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107–294) through January 11, 2003.
² President's request includes $9 billion for the accrual accounting proposal.
³ Amounts for all FY 2003 bills except Defense, Military Construction, Commerce-Justice-State, and Labor-HHS-Education are House-reported or House-passed amounts. Defense and Military Construction are enacted amounts. Labor-HHS-Education is the amount scored to the bill introduced by the Committee Chairman. There was no Commerce-Justice-State bill in the 107th Congress.
⁴ President's Request for Defense excludes $9 billion representing the unused portion of the Defense Emergency Response Fund. Of the original $10 billion fund, $1 billion was included in the final bill.
⁵ The House-passed Legislative Branch bill does not include amounts for Senate items. These amounts will be included in the final conference agreement on the bill.
⁶ Transportation includes $1.445 billion in transit budget authority that is not scored in the House for the purpose of section 302 budget allocation enforcement.
N/A = Not available.
H.R. 4775—Making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes. Approved August 2, 2002 (P.L. 107–206)

FISCAL YEAR 2003 CONTINUING RESOLUTIONS
2D SESSION—107TH CONGRESS


OVERSIGHT PLAN

Pursuant to clause 2(d)(1) of Rule X the Committee submitted the following Oversight Plan on February 28, 2001.

“For the 107th Congress the Committee intends to proceed in the following manner:

1. **Budget Overview Hearings.** Immediately upon receipt of the President’s budget the Committee will conduct its annual budget overview hearings on the recommendations of the President. These hearings will take testimony from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chairman of the President’s Council of Economic Advisers, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

2. **Subcommittee Hearings.** The Appropriations Committee has a long tradition of in-depth analysis of the President’s pending budget as well as the effective use of previously appropriated resources. For example, during the 106th Congress the Committee on Appropriations held 429 days of hearings, took testimony from 4,916 witnesses, and published 169 volumes of hearings totaling 188,907 pages. This level of oversight and investigation will continue during this Congress.

3. **Investigations.** In addition to formal oversight, the Committee utilizes various investigative agencies to conduct in-depth analysis of specific problem areas. These investigations are conducted by the Committee’s own Surveys and Investigations Staff, the General Accounting Office, the Congressional Research Service, and the Office of Technology Assessment. In the previous Congress, the Committee received 56 Surveys and Investigations studies and 143 investigative reports from the GAO.

4. **Appropriations Bills.** The ultimate exercise of oversight is the ‘power of the purse’ which the Committee takes as its highest responsibility. This allocation of scarce Federal dollars demands strict compliance with all budgetary concepts and strictures. The Committee intends to follow the requirements of the Congressional Budget and Control Act with regard to the subdivision of budget authority and outlays to the 13 subcommittees. Appropriations bills will be developed in accordance with the results of all the oversight activities in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, above and brought to the floor for consideration within all relevant budgetary constraints.”

OVERSIGHT ACTIONS

For the 107th Congress, the Committee accomplished its oversight plan. As stated earlier, the Committee conducted extensive hearings. In the matter following this section, the details of investigations conducted by and for the Committee are provided. As a result of these hearings and investigations, the Committee was able to produce appropriations bills that were within all relevant budgetary constraints for the 107th Congress.
INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE COMMITTEE
(107TH CONGRESS)

In addition to and in support of the regular hearing process, the Committee conducted numerous studies of Federal projects and activities designed to assist in reaching decisions on specific funding levels covering a wide range of subjects. These studies were conducted by the Committee’s Surveys and Investigations Staff, which has been in continuous existence since 1943.

The Committee has, over a number of years, delegated the authority to originate requests for investigations to its Subcommittees, with the concurrence of the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee required to implement such requests.

When an investigation is ordered, expert investigators are assembled to conduct it and render a report thereon for the use of the Committee. The Committee delegates to this Staff the responsibility for selection of individual investigators, the criteria being competence and objectivity.

During the 107th Congress, the Surveys and Investigations Staff was tasked to conduct 39 investigations of operations and programs of various departments and agencies of the Federal Government and, in addition, completed and reported to the Committee on 8 investigations that had been directed during previous Congresses. Some of these efforts were of long duration, resulted in the preparation of multiple investigative products, and involved a sizable number of investigators. Examples of this type of investigation include an examination of the Federal Law Enforcement Control of U.S. Borders; Department of Defense Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund; and the U.S. Forest Service Forest Legacy Program.

Other investigations of shorter duration and with fewer investigators assigned, provided a quick response to the Committee. An example of such an inquiry was the one dealing with the Operations of the Patent and Trademark Office. This investigation was concluded within 11 weeks from the receipt of the request.

Most investigations undertaken by the Surveys and Investigations Staff fell somewhere in between the above extremes in terms of duration and the number of investigators committed. Notable examples of investigations conducted during the 107th Congress include:

—Department of Defense Ship Depot Maintenance
—U.S. Customs Service Air Maintenance Contract
—Treasury Information Technology Systems Related to Human Resources and Financial Management
—Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service’s Plum Island Animal Disease Center
—Department of Defense Chief of Staff—Service Secretary Reserve Funds

During the 107th Congress, a total of 81 professionals, variously consisting of a small number of permanent staff, personnel on loan from 3 agencies of the Federal Government, as well as contractors were utilized to conduct these investigations and prepare the reports. A summary of the investigations requested by the various
Subcommittees and completed or started during the 107th Congress follows. Eight investigations dealt with classified intelligence matters and consequently are not otherwise identified.

STUDIES COMPLETED OR STARTED BY THE SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS STAFF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, 107TH CONGRESS

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FEDERAL, AND RELATED AGENCIES
—Department of Agriculture Utilization of Commodity Credit Corporation Funds for Market Loss Assistance Payments and Other Program Payments
—The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service’s Plum Island Animal Disease Center

COMMERCE, JUSTICE AND STATE
—Operations of the Patent and Trademark Office

DEFENSE
—DOD Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund
—Budget Activities of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service
—DOD Aviation Spares
—DOD Ship Depot Maintenance
—DOD Acquisition Workforce
—DOD and North Atlantic Treaty Organization Support to Other Nations
—DOD A-76 Cost Comparisons
—DOD Management of Special and Incentive Pays
—DOD War Reserve Materials and Prepositioned Equipment Sets
—Navy and Air Force Flying Hour Costs
—FY 2002 Budget Request for DOD Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense Wide Accounts
—FY 2002 Budget Request for DOD Procurement, Defense-Wide Accounts
—FY 2002 Budget Request for the DOD Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide Accounts
—Intelligence Matter I (00)
—Intelligence Matter II (00/01/02)
—Intelligence Matter III (00/01/02)
—Intelligence Matter IV (00/01/02)
—Intelligence Matter VI (00)
—Intelligence Matter I (01/02)
—Intelligence Matter II (01/02)
—Intelligence Matter I (02)
—Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Programs of the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force
—Army Budget Activities of the FY 2003 Other Procurement Appropriations
—Navy Budget Activities of the FY 2003 Other Procurement Appropriations
—Air Force Budget Activities of the FY 2003 Other Procurement Appropriations
—Department of the Navy’s Programs to Mitigate Terrorist Risk Against Naval Vessels
—Navy-Marine Corps Intranet
—Defense Health Program of the DOD
—Chemical Weapons Storage and Disposal Programs of the DOD
—Chief of Staff/Service Secretary Reserve Funds

INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
—U.S. Forest Service Forest Legacy Program
—Indian Health Service Administration of Federal Health Programs

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
—Presidential Emergency Action Facilities And Programs
—Status of Command Structure Planning at U.S. Southern Command
TREASURY, POSTAL, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

—Information Technology Systems Related to Human Resources and Financial Management
—United States Customs Service Air Maintenance Contract
—E-Government Initiative
—Department of Treasury’s HR Connect
—Selected Programs of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Treasury
—Federal Law Enforcement Control of U.S. Borders
—Public Safety Wireless Integrated Network

VA, HUD AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

—Increasing Costs Associated with NASA’s International Space Station
—Procedures Established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to Enforce the Anti-Deficiency Act

With respect to the above listing, it should be noted that since studies originate with the Subcommittees, any information developed during the course of an investigation is reported to the Subcommittee which requested such study or examination as well as the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee. This information may be released for publication only when the Subcommittee so determines as provided by Section 8 of the Committee’s rules.

SUPPORT PROVIDED BY THE GAO

In addition to the information made available to the Committee through its Surveys and Investigation Staff, the Committee also utilizes the resources of the General Accounting Office. The Committee receives a copy of every GAO report addressed to the Congress. In recent years the scope of the GAO auditing and review capability has been enlarged to include management surveys. For over 20 years the GAO has extracted from those reports and compiled in separate volumes a list of so-called “significant audit findings” for special use by the Committee staff in the annual appropriations hearings. These findings relate to matters which are felt to require corrective action by the Committee’s efforts, through legislation, or through administrative efforts. This compilation is designed to identify problem areas in an individual agency which might have applicability to other organizations.

Additionally, the Committee frequently calls upon GAO to make special studies and investigations.

A listing of some reports and staff studies by the Committee which were underway during the 107th Congress follows:
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APPENDIX A

BACKGROUND OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

On March 2, 1865, the House of Representatives separated the appropriating and banking and currency duties from the Committee on Ways and Means, which was first established in 1789, and assigned them to two new committees—the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Until 1865, all “general” appropriations bills had been controlled in the House by the Committee on Ways and Means—also in charge of revenue measures and some other classes of substantive legislation.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

The new Committee on Appropriations—six Republicans and three Democrats—was appointed on December 11, 1865, in the 1st session of the 39th Congress, and first reported the general appropriations bills for the fiscal year 1867. By 1920, the number of members had grown to 21. It was changed that year to 35 and gradually increased to 50 by 1951, and now numbers 65 members with 36 Republicans and 29 Democrats.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Twenty-nine men, including the present incumbent, the Honorable C. W. Bill Young of Florida, have served as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The Honorable Clarence Cannon of Missouri, served as chairman nearly 19 years, although his term as chairman was of broken continuity. The Honorable George Mahon of Texas, served as chairman continuously longer than any other person, from May 18, 1964 to January 3, 1979. Several chairmen went on to higher or other important offices. One, James Garfield of Ohio, became President. Three, Samuel Randall of Pennsylvania, Joseph Cannon of Illinois, and Joseph Byrns of Tennessee, became Speaker of the House. Three later served in the U.S. Senate. One became Governor of his State. The list of distinctions is long. Interesting biographical sketches of 21 of the men are contained in House Document No. 299 of the 77th Congress.

THE GROWTH OF EXPENDITURES

In the early years of the Congress, a single general appropriation bill from the Ways and Means Committee met the needs of the country. The first bill, in 1789, appropriated $639,000 and covered 13 lines of the printed statutes. Five years later, in 1794, the Army was supplied in a separate bill, then the Navy in 1799. This trend continued until in 1865, there were 10 bills passed over to the new Committee on Appropriations, not including deficiency bills. For fiscal year 1999, appropriations within the 13 subcommittees have provided a total of $840.7 billion.

Until recent years, large sustained spending increases of the Federal Government usually occurred only in connection with wars. For several years prior to the Civil War, Federal expenditures averaged $60,000,000 annually. By the peak of the war, in fiscal year
1865, expenditures amounted to $1,297,555,224. The year following the war—fiscal year 1866—spending was reduced to $520,809,417.

In the first year for which the new Committee on Appropriations reported the general bills, fiscal year 1867, total expenditures of the Government were $357,542,675. In the ensuing 100 years the lowest expenditure level was $236,964,327—in fiscal year 1878. The Spanish-American War period marked the high point for the remainder of the century; in fiscal year 1899 expenditures reached $605,072,179, but by 1902 had dropped back to $485,234,249. With the onset of World War I expenditures again crossed the billion-dollar mark in fiscal year 1917, reached a war peak of $18,514,879,955 in fiscal year 1919, and receded by fiscal year 1927 to $2,974,029,674, the lowest subsequent level.

By 1940, spending in appropriations bills had climbed to $14.6 billion as a result mainly of various New Deal legislation—when we began meeting local problems with national programs. Since 1934, our national wealth has increased 41 times.

By 1943, the fiscal high point of World War II—some $143.8 billion was being spent. After World War II spending declined to the $30 billion range and then increased to $91.1 billion in 1951 in connection with the Korean War.

After the Korean War, Federal spending in appropriations bills decreased to $47.6 billion in 1954. This is the last period in the Federal budget in which spending has decreased. Every year after 1954 spending has steadily increased in order to help meet the needs facing the country.

**THE BUDGET PROCESS**

By the early 1970's new forces were at work calling for changes in the way in which Congress handled the budget and appropriations process.

One of the most compelling of these forces, although it was largely a temporary problem, was due to the “impoundment” of funds in fiscal year 1974 by the President. This was, in effect, a line item veto of funds for programs that were initiated or increased by the Congress. Many Members of Congress and certain special interest groups were outraged and extremely frustrated by the impoundments. Numerous court suits on various impoundments had been filed and were in the process of being heard.

A more serious reason for budget reform was due to the widely held belief that the budget was out of control. Deficits were mounting; so-called “uncontrollable” spending was climbing; and “back door” spending, i.e. spending provided other than through the Appropriations Committee, was increasing. It was also becoming clear that there was little, if any coordination between raising and spending revenues.
Additionally, there was a feeling among some Members of Congress that there needed to be other or additional ways to change the priorities of Federal spending. Because of these and other concerns, formal work was begun on improving the congressional budget process through the establishment of the Joint Study Committee on Budget Control.

The work of this Committee, the House Rules Committee, the Senate Committee on Government Operations, and the Senate Rules Committee eventually resulted in the adoption of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.
APPENDIX B

PROVISIONS OF THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPLICABLE TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Rule X

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES

Committees and Their Legislative Jurisdictions

1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4. All bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of the standing committees listed in this clause shall be referred to those committees, in accordance with clause 2 of rule XII, as follows:

   * * * * * * * * * *

(b) Committee on Appropriations

   (1) Appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government.
   (2) Rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts.
   (3) Transfers of unexpended balances.
   (4) Bills and joint resolutions reported by other committees that provide new entitlement authority as defined in section 3(9) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and referred to the committee under clause 4(a)(2).

   * * * * * * * * * *

General Oversight Responsibilities

2. (a) The various standing committees shall have general oversight responsibilities as provided in paragraph (b) in order to assist the House in—

   (1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of—

      (A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of Federal laws; and

      (B) conditions and circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation; and

   (2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of changes in Federal laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate.

(b)(1) In order to determine whether laws and programs addressing subjects within the jurisdiction of a committee are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of Congress and whether they should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated, each standing committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) shall review and study on a continuing basis—

   * * * * * * * * * 
Special Oversight Functions

3. (a) The Committee on Appropriations shall conduct such studies and examinations of the organization and operation of executive departments and other executive agencies (including an agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the United States) as it considers necessary to assist it in the determination of matters within its jurisdiction.

* * * * * * *

Additional Functions of Committees

4. (a)(1)(A) The Committee on Appropriations shall, within 30 days after the transmittal of the Budget to the Congress each year, hold hearings on the Budget as a whole with particular reference to—

(i) the basic recommendations and budgetary policies of the President in the presentation of the Budget; and
(ii) the fiscal, financial, and economic assumptions used as bases in arriving at total estimated expenditures and receipts.

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

(C) A hearing under subdivision (A), or any part thereof, shall be held in open session, except when the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by record vote that the testimony to be taken at that hearing on that day may be related to a matter of national security. The committee may by the same procedure close one subsequent day of hearing. A transcript of all such hearings shall be printed and a copy thereof furnished to each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner.

(D) A hearing under subdivision (A), or any part thereof, may be held before a joint meeting of the committee and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate in accordance with such procedures as the two committees jointly may determine.

(2) Pursuant to section 401(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, when a committee reports a bill or joint resolution that provides new entitlement authority as defined in section 3(9) of that Act, and enactment of the bill or joint resolution, as reported, would cause a breach of the committee's pertinent allocation of new budget authority under section 302(a) of that Act, the bill or joint resolution may be referred to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report it with recommendations (which may include an amendment limiting the total amount of new entitlement authority provided in the bill or joint resolution). If the Committee on Appropriations fails to report a bill or joint resolution so referred within 15 calendar days (not counting any day on which the house is not in session), the committee automatically shall be discharged from consideration of the bill or joint resolution, and the bill or joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(3) In addition, the Committee on Appropriations shall study on a continuing basis those provisions of law that (on the first day of
the first fiscal year for which the congressional budget process is effective) provide spending authority of permanent budget authority, and shall report to the House from time to time its recommendations for terminating or modifying such provisions.

(4) In the manner provided by section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee on Appropriations (after consulting with the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate) shall subdivide any allocations made to it in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on such concurrent resolution, and promptly report the subdivisions to the House as soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the budget for a fiscal year is agreed to.
NOTE: Under Committee Rules, Mr. Young of Florida, as Chairman of the Full Committee, and Mr. Obey, as Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee, are authorized to sit as Members of all Subcommittees.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

HENRY BONILLA, Texas, Chairman
JAMES T. WALSH, New York
JACK KINGSTON, Georgia
GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, Jr., Washington
TOM LATHAM, Iowa
JO ANN EMERSON, Missouri
VIRGIL H. GOODE, Jr., Virginia
RAY LAHOOD, Illinois
MARCY KAPTUR, Ohio
ROSA L. DeLAURO, Connecticut
MAURICE D. HINCHERY, New York
SAM FARR, California
ALLEN BOYD, Florida

JURISDICTION

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Except Forest Service).
Farm Credit Administration.
Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation.
Commodity Futures Trading Commission.
Food and Drug Administration (HHS).
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES

FRANK R. WOLF, Virginia, Chairman
HAROLD ROGERS, Kentucky
JIM KOLBE, Arizona
CHARLES H. TAYLOR, North Carolina
RALPH REGULA, Ohio
TOM LATHAM, Iowa
DAN MILLER, Florida
DAVID VITTER, Louisiana
JOSE E. SERRANO, New York
ALAN B. MOLLOHAN, West Virginia
LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, California
ROBERT E. “BUD” CRAMER, Jr., Alabama
PATRICK J. KENNEDY, Rhode Island

JURISDICTION

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE (Except International Narcotics Control; International Organizations and Programs (voluntary contributions); Migration and Refugee Assistance; Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs; Peacekeeping Operations (voluntary contributions); U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund; Economic Support Fund).

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION: Maritime Administration.

THE JUDICIARY.

RELATED AGENCIES:
Commission for the Preservation of America’s Heritage Abroad.
Commission on Civil Rights.
Commission on Ocean Policy.
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.
Federal Communications Commission.
Federal Maritime Commission.
Federal Trade Commission.
International Trade Commission.
Legal Services Corporation.
Marine Mammal Commission.
Office of the United States Trade Representative.
Securities and Exchange Commission.
Small Business Administration.
State Justice Institute.
Broadcasting Board of Governors.
SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE

JERRY LEWIS, California, Chairman

C. W. BILL YOUNG, Florida
JOE SKEEN, New Mexico
DAVID L. HOBSON, Ohio
HENRY Bonilla, Texas
GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, Jr., Washington
Randy “Duke” Cunningham, California
RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSSEN, New Jersey
TODD TIAHRT, Kansas

JOHN P. MURTHA, Pennsylvania
NORMAN D. DICKS, Washington
MARTIN OLAV SABO, Minnesota
PETER J. VISCOSKY, Indiana
JAMES P. MORAN, Virginia

JURISDICTION

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY:
Departments of Army, Navy (including Marine Corps), Air Force, Office of Secretary of Defense, and Defense Agencies (Except Military Construction).
Central Intelligence Agency.
Intelligence Community Staff.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JOE KNOLLENBERG, Michigan, Chairman

ERNEST J. ISTOOK, Jr., Oklahoma
RANDY “DUKE” CUNNINGHAM, California
JOHN T. DOOLITTLE, California
JOHN E. Sweeney, New York
DAVID VITTER, Louisiana

CHAKA FATTAH, Pennsylvania
ALAN B. MOLLOHAN, West Virginia
JOHN W. OLVER, Massachusetts

JURISDICTION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

SONNY CALLAHAN, Alabama

HAROLD ROGERS, Kentucky
RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey
TOM LATHAM, Iowa
ROGER F. WICKER, Mississippi
ZACH WAMP, Tennessee
JO ANN EMERSON, Missouri
JOHN T. DOOLITTLE, California

JURISDICTION

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (Except the Economic Regulatory Administration; Energy Information Administration; Office of Hearings and Appeals; Strategic Petroleum Reserve; Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves; Fossil Energy Research and Development; Clean Coal Technology; Energy Conservation; Alternative Fuels Production and Related Matters).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL: Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers—Civil.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR: Bureau of Reclamation; Central Utah Project.

RELATED AGENCIES:
Appalachian Regional Commission.
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.
Delta Regional Authority.
Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
Tennessee Valley Authority.
JURISDICTION

Agency for International Development.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE:
   Foreign Military Financing Program.
   International Military Assistance and Training.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE:
   International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement.
   International Organizations and Programs (voluntary contributions).
   Migration and Refugee Assistance.
   Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs.
   Peacekeeping Operations (voluntary contributions).
   U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (SHARED):
   Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States.
   Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.
   Economic Support Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY:
   Debt Restructuring.
   International Affairs Technical Assistance.
   International Monetary Fund.
   Multilateral Development Banks.
   Export-Import Bank.
   Overseas Private Investment Corporation.
   Peace Corps.
   Trade and Development Agency.

RELATED ACTIVITIES:
   African Development Foundation.
   Inter-American Foundation.
JURISDICTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (Except Bureau of Reclamation).

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY: Economic Regulatory Administration; Energy Information Administration; Office of Hearings and Appeals; Elk Hills School Lands Fund; Strategic Petroleum Reserve; Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves; Fossil Energy Research and Development; Clean Coal Technology; Energy Conservation; Alternative Fuels Production and Related Matters; Alaska Gas Pipeline Authorities.

OTHER AGENCIES:
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
- Commission of Fine Arts.
- Forest Service (USDA).
- Holocaust Memorial Council.
- Indian Health Services and Facilities (HHS).
- Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development.
- John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.
- National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities (Except Office of Library Services).
- National Gallery of Art.
- Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission.
- Presidio Trust.
- Smithsonian Institution.
- Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.
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SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

RALPH REGULA, Ohio, Chairman
C. W. BILL YOUNG, Florida
ERNEST J. ISTOOK, Jr., Oklahoma
DAN MILLER, Florida
ROGER F. WICKER, Mississippi
ANNE M. NORTHUP, Kentucky
RANDY “DUKE” CUNNINGHAM, California
KAY GRANGER, Texas
JOHN E. PETERSON, Pennsylvania
DON SHERWOOD, Pennsylvania
DAVID R. OBEY, Wisconsin
STENY H. HOYER, Maryland
NANCY PELOSI, California
NITA M. LOWEY, New York
ROSA L. DeLAURO, Connecticut
JESSE L. JACKSON, Jr., Illinois
PATRICK J. KENNEDY, Rhode Island

JURISDICTION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (Except Food and Drug Administration; Indian Health Services and Facilities).
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.
RELATED AGENCIES:
   Armed Forces Retirement Home.
   Corporation for National and Community Service (VISTA and seniors programs only).
   Corporation for Public Broadcasting.
   Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.
   Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.
   Institute of Museum and Library Services (Except Office of Museum Services).
   Medicare Payment Advisory Commission.
   National Council on Disability.
   National Education Goals Panel.
   National Labor Relations Board.
   National Mediation Board.
   Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.
   Railroad Retirement Board.
   Social Security Administration.
   United States Institute of Peace.
SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, North Carolina, Chairman

ZACH WAMP, Tennessee
JERRY LEWIS, California
RAY LAHOOD, Illinois
DON SHERWOOD, Pennsylvania

JAMES P. MORAN, Virginia
STENY H. HOYER, Maryland
MARCY KAPTUR, Ohio

JURISDICTION

House of Representatives.
Joint Items.
Architect of the Capitol (Except Senate Items).
Botanic Garden.
Congressional Budget Office.
General Accounting Office.
Government Printing Office.
John C. Stennis Center.
Library of Congress, including:
  Congressional Research Service.
  Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel.
  Copyright Office.
  National Film Preservation Board.
  United States Capitol Preservation Commission.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

DAVID L. HOBSON, Ohio, Chairman

JAMES T. WALSH, New York
DAN MILLER, Florida
ROBERT B. ADERHOLT, Alabama
KAY GRANGER, Texas
VIRGIL H. GOODE, Jr., Virginia
JOE SKEEN, New Mexico
DAVID VITTER, Louisiana

JOHN W. OLVER, Massachusetts
CHET EDWARDS, Texas
SAM FARR, California
ALLEN BOYD, Florida
NORMAN D. DICKS, Washington

JURISDICTION

Military Construction, Army, Navy (including Marine Corps), Air Force, and Defense Agencies, and Reserve Forces.
Military Family Housing.
DOD Base Closure Account.
DOD Family Housing Improvement Fund.
DOD Military Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund.
Homeowners Assistance Fund.
NATO Security Investment Program.
JURISDICTION

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (Except Maritime Administration).

RELATED AGENCIES:

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.
National Transportation Safety Board.
Panama Canal Commission.
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.
JURISDICTION

TREASURY DEPARTMENT (Except Community Development Financial Institutions).

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE.

Payment to the Postal Service Fund.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT:

Armstrong Resolution.
Compensation of the President.
Council of Economic Advisers.
Executive Residence at the White House.
Federal Drug Control Programs.
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.
Special Forfeiture Fund.
National Security Council.
Office of Administration.
Office of Management and Budget.
Office of National Drug Control Policy.
Office of Policy Development.
Official Residence of the Vice President.
Special Assistance to the President.
Unanticipated Needs.
White House Office.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES:
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.
Federal Election Commission.
Federal Labor Relations Authority.
General Services Administration (Except Consumer Information Center).
Merit Systems Protection Board.
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation.
Office of Special Counsel.
National Archives and Records Administration.
National Historical Publications and Records Commission.
Office of Government Ethics.
Office of Personnel Management and Related Trust Funds.
United States Tax Court.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, GOVERNMENTWIDE.
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

JAMES T. WALSH, New York, Chairman

TOM DeLAY, Texas
DAVID L. HOBSON, Ohio
JOE KNOLLENBERG, Michigan
RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey
ANNE M. NORTHUP, Kentucky
JOHN E. SUNUNU, New Hampshire
VIRGIL H. GOODE, Jr., Virginia
ROBERT B. ADERHOLT, Alabama
ALAN B. MOLLOHAN, West Virginia
MARCY KAPTUR, Ohio
CARRIE P. MEEK, Florida
DAVID E. PRICE, North Carolina
ROBERT E. “BUD” CRAMER, Jr., Alabama
CHAKA FATTAH, Pennsylvania

JURISDICTION

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES:

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (HHS, formerly EPA/Superfund).
American Battle Monuments Commission.
Cemeterial Expenses, Army (DOD).
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board.
Community Development Financial Institutions (Treasury).
Federal Consumer Information Center (GSA).
Corporation for National and Community Service.
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality.
Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims.
Environmental Protection Agency.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Office of Inspector General.
Federal Emergency Management Agency.
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
National Credit Union Administration.
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (HHS, formerly EPA/Superfund).
National Science Foundation.
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation.
Office of Science and Technology Policy.
Selective Service System.
RESOLVED, That the rules and practices of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, in the One Hundred Sixth Congress, except as otherwise provided hereinafter, shall be and are hereby adopted as the rules and practices of the Committee on Appropriations in the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

The foregoing resolution adopts the following rules:

Sec. 1: Power to Sit and Act

For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee or any of its subcommittees is authorized:

(a) To sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings; and

(b) To require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, reports, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. The Chairman, or any Member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(c) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or its subcommittees under subsection 1 (b) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the Members of the Committee voting, a majority being present. The power to authorize and issue subpoenas under subsection 1 (b) may be delegated to the Chairman pursuant to such rules and under such limitations as the Committee may prescribe. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman or by any Member designated by the Committee.

(d) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee or its subcommittees may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

Sec. 2: Subcommittees

(a) The Majority Caucus of the Committee shall establish the number of subcommittees and shall determine the jurisdiction of each subcommittee.

(b) Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Committee all matters referred to it.

(c) All legislation and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred to the subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks unless, by majority vote of the Majority Members of the full Committee, consideration is to be by the full Committee.
(d) The Majority Caucus of the Committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of Majority to Minority Members for each subcommittee. The Chairman is authorized to negotiate that ratio with the Minority; Provided, however, That party representation in each subcommittee, including ex-officio members, shall be no less favorable to the Majority than the ratio for the full Committee.

(e) The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee are authorized to sit as a member of all subcommittees and to participate, including voting, in all its work.

Sec. 3: Staffing

(a) Committee Staff—The Chairman is authorized to appoint the staff of the Committee, and make adjustments in the job titles and compensation thereof subject to the maximum rates and conditions established in Clause 9 (c) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives. In addition, he is authorized, in his discretion, to arrange for their specialized training. The Chairman is also authorized to employ additional personnel as necessary.

(b) Assistants to Members—Each of the top twenty-one senior majority and minority Members of the full Committee may select and designate one staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of that Member. Such staff members shall be compensated at a rate, determined by the Member, not to exceed 75 per centum of the maximum established in Clause 9 (c) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives; Provided, That Members designating staff members under this subsection must specifically certify by letter to the Chairman that the employees are needed and will be utilized for Committee work.

Sec. 4: Committee Meetings

(a) Regular Meeting Day—The regular meeting day of the Committee shall be the first Wednesday of each month while the House is in session, unless the Committee has met within the past 30 days or the Chairman considers a specific meeting unnecessary in the light of the requirements of the Committee business schedule.

(b) Additional and Special Meetings:

(1) The Chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to that call of the Chairman.

(2) If at least three Committee Members desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chairman, those Members may file in the Committee Offices a written request to the Chairman for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Upon the filing of the request, the Committee Clerk shall notify the Chairman.

(3) If within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the Committee Members may file in the
Committee Offices their written notice that a special meeting will be held, specifying the date and hour of such meeting, and the measure or matter to be considered. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour.

(4) Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the Committee Clerk shall notify all Committee Members that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered. Only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at the special meeting.

(c) **Vice Chairman To Preside in Absence of Chairman**—A member of the majority party on the Committee or subcommittee thereof designated by the Chairman of the full Committee shall be vice chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, and shall preside at any meeting during the temporary absence of the chairman. If the chairman and vice chairman of the Committee or subcommittee are not present at any meeting of the Committee or subcommittee, the ranking member of the majority party who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(d) **Business Meetings:**

(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the Committee and its subcommittees shall be open to the public except when the Committee or its subcommittees, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed.

(2) No person other than Committee Members and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed.

(e) **Committee Records:**

(1) The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee action, including a record of the votes on any question on which a roll call is demanded. The result of each roll call vote shall be available for inspection by the public during regular business hours in the Committee Offices. The information made available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, or other proposition, and the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against, and the names of those Members present but not voting.

(2) All hearings, records, data, charts, and files of the Committee shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Chairman of the Committee. Such records shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

(3) The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House, except that the Committee authorizes use of any record to which Clause 3(b)(4) of Rule VII of the Rules of the House would otherwise apply after such record has been in existence for 20 years. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to Clause 3(b)(3) or Clause 4(b) of Rule VII.
of the Rules of the House, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination upon the written request of any Member of the Committee.

Sec. 5: Committee and Subcommittee Hearings

(a) Overall Budget Hearings—Overall budget hearings by the Committee, including the hearing required by Section 242 (c) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and Clause 4 (a)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be conducted in open session except when the Committee in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that the testimony to be taken at that hearing on that day may be related to a matter of national security; except that the Committee may by the same procedure close one subsequent day of hearing. A transcript of all such hearings shall be printed and a copy furnished to each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

(b) Other Hearings:

(1) All other hearings conducted by the Committee or its subcommittees shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee in open session and with a majority present determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or Rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present at a hearing conducted by the Committee or any of its subcommittees, there being in attendance the number required under Section 5 (c) of these Rules to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, (1) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security or violate Clause 2 (k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or (2) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in Clause 2 (k)(5) of such Rule. No Member of the House of Representatives may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or its subcommittees unless the House of Representatives shall by minority vote authorize the Committee or any of its subcommittees, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by the same procedures designated in this subsection for closing hearings to the public; Provided, however, That the Committee or its subcommittees may by the same procedure vote to close five subsequent days of hearings.

(2) Subcommittee chairmen shall coordinate the development of schedules for meetings or hearings after consultation with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings.
(3) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or any of its subcommittees as the case may be, insofar as is practicable, shall file in advance of such appearance, a written statement of the proposed testimony and shall limit the oral presentation at such appearance to a brief summary, except that this provision shall not apply to any witness appearing before the Committee in the overall budget hearings.

(4) Each witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity before the Committee, or any of its subcommittees as the case may be, shall to the greatest extent practicable, submit a written statement including 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 previous fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness.

c) **Quorum for Taking Testimony**—The number of Members of the Committee which shall constitute a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence in any hearing of the Committee shall be two.

d) **Calling and Interrogation of Witnesses:**

   (1) The Minority Members of the Committee or its subcommittees shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, by a majority of them before completion of any hearing, to call witnesses selected by the Minority to testify with respect to the matter under consideration during at least one day of hearings thereon.

   (2) The Committee and its subcommittees shall observe the five-minute rule during the interrogation of witnesses until such time as each Member of the Committee or subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

e) **Broadcasting and Photographing of Committee Meetings and Hearings**—Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by the full Committee or any of its subcommittees is open to the public, those proceedings shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography, as provided in Clause (4)(f) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. Neither the full Committee Chairman or Subcommittee Chairman shall limit the number of television or still cameras to fewer than two representatives from each medium.

   (f) **Subcommittee Meetings**—No subcommittee shall sit while the House is reading an appropriation measure for amendment under the five-minute rule or while the Committee is in session.

   (g) **Public Notice of Committee Hearings**—The Chairman of the Committee shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any Committee or subcommittee hearing at least one week before the commencement of the hearing. If the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member of the Committee or respective subcommittee, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee or subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chairman or subcommittee chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any announcement made under
Sec. 6: Procedures for Reporting Bills and Resolutions

(a) Prompt Reporting Requirement:
   (1) It shall be the duty of the Chairman to report, or cause to be reported promptly to the House any bill or resolution approved by the Committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.
   (2) In any event, a report on a bill or resolution which the Committee has approved shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days in which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the Committee Clerk a written request, signed by a majority of Committee Members, for the reporting of such bill or resolution. Upon the filing of any such request, the Committee Clerk shall notify the Chairman immediately of the filing of the request. This subsection does not apply to the reporting of a regular appropriation bill or to the reporting of a resolution of inquiry addressed to the head of an executive department.

(b) Presence of Committee Majority—No measure or recommendation shall be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee was actually present.

(c) Roll Call Votes—With respect to each roll call vote on a motion to report any measure or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered to the measure of matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those Members voting for and against, shall be included in the Committee report on the measure or matter.

(d) Compliance With Congressional Budget Act—A Committee report on a bill or resolution which has been approved by the Committee shall include the statement required by Section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and clearly identified, if the bill or resolution provides new budget authority.

(e) Constitutional Authority Statement—Each report of the committee on a bill or joint resolution of a public character shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.

(f) Changes in Existing Law—Each Committee report on a general appropriation bill shall contain a concise statement describing fully the effect of any provision of the bill which directly or indirectly changes the application of existing law.

(g) Rescissions and Transfers—Each bill or resolution reported by the Committee shall include separate headings for rescissions and transfers of unexpended balances with all proposed rescissions and transfers listed therein. The report of the Committee accompanying such a bill or resolution shall include a separate section with respect to such rescissions or transfers.

(h) Listing of Unauthorized Appropriations—Each Committee report on a general appropriations bill shall contain a list of all appropriations contained in the bill for any expenditure not
previously authorized by law (except for classified intelligence or national security programs, projects, or activities) along with a statement of the last year for which such expenditures were authorized, the level of expenditures authorized for that year, the actual level of expenditures for that year, and the level of appropriations in the bill for such expenditures.

(i) Supplemental or Minority Views:

(1) If, at the time the Committee approves any measure or matter, any Committee Member gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, the Member shall be entitled to not less than two additional calendar days after the day of such notice (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views in writing and signed by the Member, with the Clerk of the Committee. All such views so filed shall be included in and shall be a part of the report filed by the Committee with respect to that measure or matter.

(2) The Committee report on that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

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

(ii) shall have on its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views are included as part of the report.

(3) Subsection (i)(1) of this section, above, does not preclude—

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

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

(4) If, at the time a subcommittee approves any measure or matter for recommendation to the full Committee, any Member of that subcommittee who gives notice of intention to offer supplemental, minority, or additional views shall be entitled, insofar as is practicable and in accordance with the printing requirements as determined by the subcommittee, to include such views in the Committee Print with respect to that measure or matter.

(j) Availability of Reports—A copy of each bill, resolution, or report shall be made available to each Member of the Committee at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in advance of the date on which the Committee is to consider each bill, resolution, or report; Provided, That this subsection may be waived by agreement between the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee.

(k) Performance Goals and Objectives—Each Committee report shall contain a statement of general performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for which the measure authorizes funding.
Sec. 7: Voting

(a) No vote by any Member of the Committee or any of its subcommittees with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(b) The vote on any question before the Committee shall be taken by the yeas and nays on the demand of one-fifth of the Members present.

Sec. 8: Studies and Examinations

The following procedure shall be applicable with respect to the conduct of studies and examinations of the organization and operation of Executive Agencies under authority contained in Section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and in Clause (3)(a) of Rule X, of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

(a) The Chairman is authorized to appoint such staff and, in his discretion, arrange for the procurement of temporary services of consultants, as from time to time may be required.

(b) Studies and examinations will be initiated upon the written request of a subcommittee which shall be reasonably specific and definite in character, and shall be initiated only by a majority vote of the subcommittee, with the chairman of the subcommittee and the ranking minority member thereof participating as part of such majority vote. When so initiated such request shall be filed with the Clerk of the Committee for submission to the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member and their approval shall be required to make the same effective. Notwithstanding any action taken on such request by the chairman and ranking minority member of the subcommittee, a request may be approved by a majority of the Committee.

(c) Any request approved as provided under subsection (b) shall be immediately turned over to the staff appointed for action.

(d) Any information obtained by such staff shall be reported to the chairman of the subcommittee requesting such study and examination and to the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, shall be made available to the members of the subcommittee concerned, and shall not be released for publication until the subcommittee so determines.

(e) Any hearings or investigations which may be desired, aside from the regular hearings on appropriation items, when approved by the Committee, shall be conducted by the subcommittee having jurisdiction over the matter.

Sec. 9: Official Travel

(a) The chairman of a subcommittee shall approve requests for travel by subcommittee members and staff for official business within the jurisdiction of that subcommittee. The ranking minority member of a subcommittee shall concur in such travel requests by minority members of that subcommittee and the Ranking Minority Member shall concur in such travel requests for Minority Members of the Committee. Requests in writing covering the purpose, itinerary, and dates of proposed travel shall be submitted for final
approval to the Chairman. Specific approval shall be required for each and every trip.

(b) The Chairman is authorized during the recess of the Congress to approve travel authorizations for Committee Members and staff, including travel outside the United States.

(c) As soon as practicable, the Chairman shall direct the head of each Government agency concerned not to honor requests of subcommittees, individual Members, or staff for travel, the direct or indirect expenses of which are to be defrayed from an executive appropriation, except upon request from the Chairman.

(d) In accordance with Clause 8 of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives and Section 502 (b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, local currencies owned by the United States shall be available to Committee Members and staff engaged in carrying out their official duties outside the United States, its territories, or possessions. No Committee Member or staff member shall receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in any country at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem rate set forth in applicable Federal law.

(e) **Travel Reports:**

   (1) Members or staff shall make a report to the Chairman on their travel, covering the purpose, results, itinerary, expenses, and other pertinent comments.

   (2) With respect to travel outside the United States or its territories or possessions, the report shall include: (1) an itemized list showing the dates each country was visited, the amount of per diem furnished, the cost of transportation furnished, and any funds expended for any other official purpose; and (2) a summary in these categories of the total foreign currencies and/or appropriated funds expended. All such individual reports on foreign travel shall be filed with the Chairman no later than sixty days following completion of the travel for use in complying with reporting requirements in applicable Federal law, and shall be open for public inspection.

   (3) Each Member or employee performing such travel shall be solely responsible for supporting the amounts reported by the Member or employee.

   (4) No report or statement as to any trip shall be publicized making any recommendations in behalf of the Committee without the authorization of a majority of the Committee.

(f) Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business pertaining to the jurisdiction of the Committee shall be governed by applicable laws or regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Administration pertaining to such travel, and as promulgated from time to time by the Chairman.