

JOINT AND SELECT COMMITTEES

JOINT COMMITTEES

The Joint Economic Committee is composed of 10 Members of the Senate and 10 Members of the House, who are appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker, respectively. Each appoints six Members from the majority and four from the minority (15 U.S.C. 1024(a)). The committee conducts a continuing study of matters relating to the Economic Report made by the President and studies means of promoting the national policy on employment as outlined in the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1021). The committee is required to file, not later than March 1 of each year, a report with the Senate and the House containing its findings and recommendations on each of the main recommendations made by the President in the Economic Report. It is authorized to hold hearings and make other reports to the Congress and to issue a monthly publication on economic conditions (15 U.S.C. 1024, 1025). The Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978 (sec. 302, P.L. 95-523) requires the joint committee to review and analyze the short-term and medium-term goals set forth in the Economic Report and to hold hearings on the report. Within 30 days after receipt of the report by the Congress, standing committees with legislative jurisdiction and joint committees may submit reports to the joint committee with views and recommendations on matters within their jurisdiction. On or before each March 15, a majority of the members of the joint committee are required to submit a report to the Senate and House Budget Committees, including findings, recommendations, and appropriate analyses with respect to each of the short-term and medium-term goals set forth in the Economic Report.

The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation is composed of five Members of the Senate and five Members of the House. The House Members, three from the majority and two from the minority, are chosen by the Committee on Ways and Means from the membership of that committee. The joint committee investigates the operation and effects of the Federal system of internal revenue taxation. It is authorized to hold hearings at times and places it deems advisable, has subpoena power, and reports to the Committee on Ways and Means, and, in its discretion, directly to the House (26 U.S.C. 8001-8023).

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§ 1110–§ 1112a

The Joint Committee of Congress on the Library is composed of five Members of the Senate (the chair and four members of the Committee on Rules and Administration) and five Members of the House. House membership consists of the chair and four members of the Committee on House Administration (2 U.S.C. 132b). The chair of the Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch of the Committee on Appropriations of the House also serves as a member (sec. 1(a)(4), P.L. 106–554).

§ 1110. **Joint Committee of Congress on the Library.**

The Joint Committee on Printing is composed of five Members of the Senate (the chair and four members of the Committee on Rules and Administration) and five Members of the House (the chair and four members of the Committee on House Administration) (44 U.S.C. 101). The committee adopts and employs measures necessary to remedy inefficiencies or waste in the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications. It has control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record (44 U.S.C. 901–910). The joint committee is directed to provide for printing in the Record the legislative program for the day, together with a list of congressional committee meetings and hearings and the place of meeting and subject matter; and to cause a brief resume of congressional activities for the previous day to be incorporated in the Record, together with an index of its contents. Such data is prepared under the supervision of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House.

§ 1111. **Joint Committee on Printing.**

The Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies is established by concurrent resolution in the second session of the Congress preceding a Presidential inauguration and is reestablished at the beginning of the next Congress. It is composed of three Members of the House and three Senators. The three House Members are appointed by the Speaker and are traditionally the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader. The committee is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect. (see, *e.g.*, S. Con. Res. 47, 104th Cong., Aug. 2, 1996, p. 21405; S. Con. Res. 2, 105th Cong., Jan. 7, 1997, p. 143; S. Con. Res. 89, 106th Cong., Mar. 14, 2000, p. 2720; S. Con. Res. 2, 107th Cong., Jan. 3, 2001, p. 7; S. Con. Res. 94, 108th Cong., Mar. 16, 2004, p. __; S. Con. Res. 2, 109th Cong., Jan. 4, 2005, p. __).

§ 1112. **Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.**

SELECT COMMITTEES

The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence is reestablished by the adoption of clause 11 of rule X each Congress.

§ 1112a. **Intelligence.**

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§ 1112b-§ 1112c

In the 110th and 111th Congresses the House established the Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming. The select committee had no legislative jurisdiction and was authorized to report its findings to the House by a date certain (sec. 4, H. Res. 202, Mar. 8, 2007, p. __; sec. 4(a), H. Res. 5, Jan. 6, 2009, p. __).

§ 1112b. Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming.

For a history of select committees in the House, see House Practice, ch. 11, §§ 12, 13. For a discussion of the former Select Committees on Ethics, see § 738, *supra*; and for a discussion of the two former Select Committees on Homeland Security, see § 723b, *supra*. For the charter of the former Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina, see House Resolution 437 of the 109th Congress (Sept. 15, 2005, p. __).

§ 1112c. Former select committees.