

year 1981 (H. Con. Res. 307, June 12, 1980, pp. 14505–19; see H.J. Res. 569 and H.J. Res. 570, June 13, 1980, p. 14609). Conforming changes were made in clauses 2 and 5 of this rule with the codification of title 31, United States Code, by Public Law 97–258 (96 Stat. 1066). The rule was amended in the 98th Congress (H. Res. 241, June 23, 1983, p. 17162) to reflect the enactment into law (P.L. 98–34) of a new permanent, rather than temporary, debt limit. Clause 2 was rewritten, and clause 1 modified, to change the form of the joint resolution engrossed pursuant to the rule in order to delete references to a temporary debt limit and to reflect instead changes in a permanent debt limit. The rules change also provided that where a budget resolution contains more than one public debt limit figure (for the current and the next fiscal year), only one joint resolution be engrossed, containing the debt limit figure for the current fiscal year with a time limitation, and the debt limit figure for the following fiscal year as the permanent limit. Another conforming change in clause 1 was made in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99–177, Dec. 12, 1985, p. 36209) to delete reference to a second concurrent resolution on the budget (no longer required under section 310 of the Budget Act). Before the House recodified its rules in the 106th Congress, this provision was found in former rule XLIX. Recodification placed it as rule XXIII (H. Res. 5, Jan. 6, 1999, p. 47). The rule was repealed in the 107th Congress (sec. 2(s), H. Res. 5, Jan. 3, 2001, p. 24), reinstated in the 108th Congress as rule XVII (sec. 2(t), H. Res. 5, Jan. 7, 2003, p. 7), and redesignated in the 110th Congress as rule XXVIII (sec. 301, P.L. 110–81).

This rule has been ordered inapplicable to a conference report on a concurrent resolution on the budget (*e.g.*, H. Res. 131, Mar. 25, 1999, p. 5671; H. Res. 446, Mar. 23, 2000, p. 3442). The date of final House action in adopting the conference report on the concurrent resolution on the budget, rather than the date of final Senate action, when later, is the appropriate date under this rule for deeming the House to have passed the joint resolution (July 14, 1986, p. 16316; Speaker Wright, June 25, 1987, p. 17424).

RULE XXIX

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The provisions of law that constituted the Rules of the House at the end of the previous Congress shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and the rules of parliamentary practice comprised by Jefferson’s Manual shall govern the House in all

§ 1105. Relations of Jefferson’s Manual and Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to the Rules of the House.

cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the Rules and orders of the House.

2. In these rules words importing one gender include the other as well.

Clause 1 was adopted in 1837 (V, 6757), and amended January 3, 1953, p. 24, when it was also renumbered. When the House recodified its rules in the 106th Congress, clause 1 was transferred from former rule XLII and was modified to reference all provisions of law comprising House rules at the end of the previous Congress (a compilation of which is included in §§ 1127–1130, *infra*); and clause 2 was added (H. Res. 5, Jan. 6, 1999, p. 47). This rule was redesignated as rule XXVII in the 107th Congress (sec. 2(s), H. Res. 5, Jan. 3, 2001, p. 24), redesignated as rule XXVIII in the 108th Congress (sec. 2(t), H. Res. 5, Jan. 7, 2003, p. 7), and redesignated as rule XXIX in the 110th Congress (sec. 301, P.L. 110–81). Clause 2 was amended in the 111th Congress when gender-based references throughout the rules were eliminated (sec. 2(l), H. Res. 5, Jan. 6, 2009, p. __). The importance of Jefferson’s Manual as an authority in congressional procedure has been discussed (VII, 1029, 1049; VIII, 2501, 2517, 2518, 3330).

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACTS
JOINT AND SELECT COMMITTEES
HOUSE OFFICES
EARLY ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACTS

PROVISIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1946 APPLICABLE TO BOTH HOUSES

SECTION 132 OF THE LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1946

(2 U.S.C. 198)

Sec. 132. (a) Unless otherwise provided by the Congress,
the two Houses shall—

§ 1106. Congressional
adjournment.

(1) adjourn sine die not later than July 31 of each
year; or

(2) in the case of an odd-numbered year, provide,
not later than July 31 of such year, by concurrent res-
olution adopted in each House by rollcall vote, for the
adjournment of the two Houses from that Friday in
August which occurs at least thirty days before the
first Monday in September (Labor Day) of such year
to the second day after Labor Day.

(b) This section shall not be applicable in any year if on
July 31 of such year a state of war exists pursuant to a
declaration of war by the Congress.

The present form of this section is derived from the Legislative Reorgani-
zation Act of 1970 (sec. 461; 84 Stat. 1140). Before that revision, the
1946 Act (60 Stat. 812) provided for adjournment sine die of the two Houses
not later than the last day of July each year except during time of war
or a national emergency proclaimed by the President. Presidentially de-
clared emergencies of May 8, 1939, May 27, 1941, and December 16, 1950,
negated operation of the provision (see Speaker Rayburn, Aug. 1, 1949,
p. 10486; Aug. 2, 1949, p. 10591; Aug. 4, 1949, p. 10778).

The Committee on Rules has jurisdiction of matters relative to recesses
and final adjournment of Congress (clause 1(n)(2) of rule X).

Under this provision of law, a concurrent resolution providing in an odd-
numbered year for an adjournment of the two Houses
from the first Friday in August until the second day
after Labor Day or until notified to reassemble pursu-
ant to a joint agreement of the Leadership of the two

§ 1106a. Not a
statutory adjournment
sine die.

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACTS

§ 1107

Houses is called up as privileged, requires a ye and nay vote for adoption (July 30, 1973, p. 26657), and is not debatable (July 31, 1991, p. 20675); but the House may adjourn by simple motion on July 31 to meet on August 1 (July 31, 1991, p. 20677). In even-numbered years, and some odd-numbered years, the House has agreed to concurrent resolutions waiving the provisions of this law to provide that the two Houses shall not adjourn for more than three days or sine die until they have adopted a concurrent resolution to that effect (July 25, 1972, p. 25145; July 24, 1974, p. 25008; July 29, 1982, pp. 18562, 18563; July 30, 1986, p. 18146; July 29, 1994, p. 18615; July 30, 1999, p. 18763). To obviate the necessity to adopt a concurrent resolution waiving the requirement in section 132 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the House has included the language “in consonance with section 132(a)” in its concurrent resolutions providing for an August recess (*e.g.*, July 31, 1997, p. 17018; July 25, 2003, p. 19752).

SECTION 141 OF THE LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1946

(2 U.S.C. 145a)

§ 1107. Preservation of committee hearings. Sec. 141. The Librarian of the Library of Congress is authorized and directed to have bound at the end of each session of Congress the printed hearings of testimony taken by each committee of the Congress at the preceding session.

This provision became effective on August 2, 1946.

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).