United States Congress

Facts and Figures

Major Differences Between the Two Houses of Congress:

HOUSE	SENATE
435 members serving two-year terms	100 members serving rotating six-year terms
Speaker's referral of bills to committee is hard to challenge.	Referral decisions easy to challenge.
Committees almost always consider legislation first.	Committee consideration easily bypassed.
Rules committee powerful; controls time of debate, admissibility of amendments.	Rules committee weak, few limits on debate or amendments.
Debate usually limited to one hour.	Unlimited debate unless shortened by unanimous consent or by invoking cloture.
Non-germane amendments may not be introduced from floor.	Non-germane amendments may be introduced (riders).

United States House of Representatives

Members:	435 representatives apportioned by the population
Method of Election:	Direct vote of citizens in the respective congressional district(s)
Term:	Two years
Leadership:	Speaker of the House – Selected by the majority party
	Majority Leader – Leads the party
	Majority Whip – Assists the leader, rounds up votes, heads large group of deputy and assistant whips
	Minority Leader – Leads the party
	Minority Whip - Assists the leader, rounds up votes, heads large group of deputy and assistant whips

Committees of the U.S. House of Representatives with jurisdiction over legislation:

The areas covered by each House committee are tedious to read, so scan and highlight the ones that pertain to your special interest for future use. For example, in the case of business travel and meetings industry we have gone ahead and highlighted them for you.

Agriculture	1. Adulteration of seeds, insect pests, and protection of birds and animals in forest reserves. 2. Agriculture generally. 3. Agricultural and industrial chemistry. 4. Agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

	5. Agricultural economics and research. 6. Agricultural education extension services 7. Agricultural production and marketing and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, and commodities (not including distribution outside of the United States). 8. Animal industry and diseases of animals. 9. Commodity exchanges. 10. Crop insurance and soil conservation. 11. Dairy industry. 12. Entomology and plant quarantine. 13. Extension of farm credit and farm security. 14. Inspection of livestock, poultry, meat products, and seafood and seafood products. 15. Forestry in general and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain. 16. Human nutrition and home economics. 17. Plant industry, soils, and agricultural engineering. 18. Rural electrification. 19. Rural development. 20. Water conservation related to activities of the Department of Agriculture.
Appropriations	Congress annually considers several appropriation measures, which provide funding for numerous activities, such as national defense, education and homeland security, as we all general governmental operations. When considering appropriations measures, Congress is exercising the power granted to it under the Constitution, which states, "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law."
Armed Services	1. Concurrent resolutions on the budget (as defined in section 3(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974), other matters required to be referred to the committee under titles III and IV of that Act, and other measures setting forth appropriate levels of budget totals for the United States Government. 2. Budget process generally. 3. Establishment, extension, and enforcement of special controls over the Federal budget, including the budgetary treatment of off-budget Federal agencies and measures providing exemption from reduction under any order issued under part C of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
Budget	1. Concurrent resolutions on the budget (as defined in section 3(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974), other matters required to be referred to the committee under titles III and IV of that Act, and other measures setting forth appropriate levels of budget totals for the United States Government. 2. Budget process generally. 3. Establishment, extension, and enforcement of special controls over the Federal budget, including the budgetary treatment of off-budget Federal agencies and measures providing exemption from reduction under any order issued under part C of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Education & Labor	1. Child labor. 2. Gallaudet University and Howard University and Hospital. 3. Convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce. 4. Food programs for children in schools. 5. Labor standards and statistics. 6. Education or labor generally. 7. Mediation and arbitration of labor disputes. 8. Regulation or prevention of importation of foreign laborers under contract. 9. Workers' Compensation 10. Vocational rehabilitation. 11. Wages and hours of labor. 12. Welfare of miners. 13. Work incentive programs. In addition the committee shall have the special oversight function with respect to domestic educational programs and institutions, and programs of student assistance, which are within the jurisdiction of other committees.
Energy & Commerce	1. Biomedical research and development 2. Consumer affairs and consumer protection. 3. Health and health facilities (except health care supported by payroll deductions). 4. Interstate energy compacts. 5. Interstate and foreign commerce generally. 6. Measures relating to the exploration, production, storage, supply, marketing, pricing, and regulation of energy resources, including all fossil fuels, solar energy, and other unconventional or renewable energy resources. 7. Conservation of energy resources. 8. Energy information generally. 9. The generation and marketing of power (except by federally chartered or Federal regional power marketing authorities); reliability and interstate transmission of, and ratemaking for, all power; and siting of generation facilities (except the installation of interconnections between Government waterpower projects). 10. General management of the Department of Energy and management of all functions of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. 11. National energy policy generally. 12. Public Health and quarantine. 13. Regulation of the domestic nuclear energy industry, including regulation of research and development reactors and nuclear regulatory research. 14. Regulation of interstate and foreign communications. 15. Travel and tourism. The committee shall have the same jurisdiction with respect to regulation of nuclear facilities and of use of nuclear energy as it has with respect to regulation of nonnuclear facilities and of use of nonnuclear energy.
Financial Services	1. Banks and banking, including deposit insurance and Federal monetary policy. 2. Economic stabilization, defense production, renegotiation, and control of the

	price of commodities, rents, and services. 3. Financial aid to commerce and industry (other than transportation). 4. Insurance generally. 5. International finance. 6. International financial and monetary organization. 7. Money and credit, including currency and the issuance of notes and redemption thereof; gold and silver, including the coinage thereof; valuation and revaluation of the dollar. 8. Public and private housing. 9. Securities and exchanges. 10. Urban development.
Foreign Affairs	1. Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally. 2. Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries. 3. Establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations. 4. Export controls, including nonproliferation of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware. 5. Foreign loans. 6. International commodity agreements (other than those involving sugar), including all agreements for cooperation in the export of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware. 7. International conferences and congresses. 8. International education. 9. Intervention abroad and declarations of war. 10. Diplomatic service. 11. Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business abroad. 12. International economic policy. 13. Neutrality. 14. Protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation. 15. The American National Red Cross. 16. Trading with the enemy. 17. United Nations organizations.
Homeland Security	Work to secure the nation's critical infrastructure, borders and ports. They continue to improve the nation's ability to prepare for and respond to any disasters we may encounter by ensuring that our first responders have the training, tools and guidance they need to do their jobs.
House Administration	1. Appropriations from accounts for committee salaries and expenses (except for the Committee on Appropriations); House Information Resources; and allowance and expenses of Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, officers, and administrative offices of the House. 2. Auditing and settling of all accounts described in subparagraph (1). 3. Employment of persons by the House, including staff for Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, and committees; and reporters of debates, subject to rule VI. 4. Except as provided in paragraph (r)(11), the Library of Congress, including

	management thereof; the House Library; statuary and pictures; acceptance or purchase of works of art for the Capitol; the Botanic Garden; and purchase of books and manuscripts. 5. The Smithsonian Institution and the incorporation of similar institutions (except as provided in paragraph (r)(11)). 6. Expenditure of accounts described in subparagraph (1). 7. Franking Commission. 8. Printing and correction of the Congressional Record. 9. Accounts of the House generally. 10. Assignment of office space for Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, and committees. 11. Disposition of useless executive papers. 12. Election of the President, Vice President, Members, Senators, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner; corrupt practices; contested elections; credentials and qualifications; and Federal elections generally. 13. Services to the House, including the House Restaurant, parking facilities, and administration of the House Office Buildings and of the House wing of the Capitol. 14. Travel of Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner. 15. Raising, reporting, and use of campaign contributions for candidates for office of Representative, of Delegate, and of Resident Commissioner. 16. Compensation, retirement, and other benefits of the Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, officers, and employees of Congress.
Joint Committees	1. Printing 2. Taxation 3. Library 4. Economic 5. Transportation
Judiciary	1. The judiciary and judicial proceedings, civil and criminal. 2. Administrative practice and procedure. 3. Apportionment of Representatives. 4. Bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting. 5. Civil liberties. 6. Constitutional amendments. 7. Criminal law enforcement. 8. Federal courts and judges, and local courts in the Territories and possessions. 9. Immigration policy and non-border enforcement. 10. Interstate compacts generally. 11. Claims against the United States. 12. Members of Congress, attendance of members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner; and their acceptance of incompatible offices. 13. National penitentiaries. 14. Patents, the Patent and Trademark Office, copyrights, and trademarks. 15. Presidential succession. 16. Protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies. 17. Revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States.

	18. State and territorial boundary lines. 19. Subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States.
Natural Resources	1. Fisheries and wildlife, including research, restoration, refuges, and conservation. 2. Forest reserves and national parks created from the public domain. 3. Forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership, including alien ownership of mineral lands. 4. Geological Survey. 5. International fishing agreements. 6. Interstate compacts relating to apportionment of waters for irrigation purposes. 7. Irrigation and reclamation, including water supply for reclamation projects and easements of public lands for irrigation projects; and acquisition of private lands when necessary to complete irrigation projects. 8. Native Americans generally, including the care and allotment of Native American lands and general and special measures relating to claims that are paid out of Native American funds. 9. Insular possessions of the United States generally (except those affecting the revenue and appropriations). 10. Military parks and battlefields, national cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior, parks within the District of Columbia, and the erection of monuments to the memory of individuals. 11. Mineral land laws and claims and entries thereunder. 12. Mineral resources of public lands. 13. Mining interests generally. 14. Mining schools and experimental stations. 15. Marine affairs, including coastal zone management (except for measures relating to oil and other pollution of navigable waters). 16. Oceanography. 17. Petroleum conservation on public lands and conservation of the radium supply in the United States. 18. Preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest on the public domain. 19. Public lands generally, including entry, easements, and grazing thereon. 20. Relations of the United States with Native Americans and Native American tribes. 21. Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline (except ratemaking).
Oversight & Government Reform	1. Federal civil service, including intergovernmental personnel; and the status of officers and employees of the United States, including their compensation, classification, and retirement; 2. Municipal affairs of the District of Columbia in Government management and accounting measures generally; 3. Holidays and celebrations; 4. Overall economy, efficiency, and management of government operations and activities, including federal procurement; 5. National archives; 6. Population and demography generally, including the Census; 7. Postal service generally, including transportation of the mails; 8. Public information and records;

	9. Relationship of the federal government to the states and municipalities generally; 10. And Reorganizations in the executive branch of the government
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence	1. The Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of Central Intelligence, and the National Foreign Intelligence Program as defined in section 3(6) of the National Security Act of 1947. 2. Intelligence and intelligence-related activities of all other departments and agencies of the Government, including the tactical intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense. 3. The organization or reorganization of a department or agency of the Government to the extent that the organization or reorganization relates to a function or activity involving intelligence or intelligence-related activities. 4. Authorizations for appropriations, both direct and indirect, for the following: a) The Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of Central Intelligence, and the National Foreign Intelligence Program as defined in section 3(6) of the National Security Act of 1947. b) Intelligence and intelligence-related activities of all other departments and agencies of the Government, including the tactical intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense. c) A department, agency, subdivision, or program that is a successor to an agency or program named or referred to in (a) or (b).
Rules	Oversees Rules and joint rules (other than those relating to the Code of Official Conduct), the order of business of the House, and the recesses and final adjournments of Congress.
Science & Technology	1. All energy research, development, and demonstration, and projects, and all federally owned or operated nonmilitary energy laboratories. 2. Astronautical research and development, including resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities. 3. Civil aviation research and development. 4. Environmental research and development. 5. Marine research. 6. Commercial application of energy technology. 7. National Institute of Standards and Technology, standardization of weights and measures and the metric system. 8. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. 9. National Space Council. 10. National Science Foundation. 11. National Weather Service. 12. Outer space, including exploration and control thereof. 13. Science scholarships. 14. Scientific research, development, and demonstration, and projects.
Small Business	Assistance to and protection of small business, including financial aid, regulatory flexibility and paperwork reduction. Participation of small-business enterprises in federal procurement and Government contracts.
Standards of Official Conduct	Jurisdiction over all bills, resolutions and other matters relating to the Code of Official Conduct adopted under House Rule XXIV.

Transportation & Infrastructure	Responsible for building public infrastructure, including such major projects as highways, bridges, airports, locks and dams, and public transit systems.
Veteran's Affairs	1. Veterans' measures generally. 2. Cemeteries of the United States in which veterans of any war or conflict are or may be buried, whether in the United States or abroad (except cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior). 3. Compensation, vocational rehabilitation, and education of veterans. 4. Life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces. 5. Pensions of all the wars of the United States, general and special. 6. Readjustment of service members to civil life. 7. Service members' civil relief. 8. Veterans' hospitals, medical care, and treatment of veterans.
Ways & Means	The oldest committee of the United States Congress, and is the chief tax-writing committee in the House of Representatives. The Committee derives a large share of its jurisdiction from Article I, Section VII of the U.S. Constitution which declares, *"All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."* 1. Customs revenue, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery. 2. Reciprocal trade agreements. 3. Revenue measures generally. 4. Revenue measures relating to insular possessions. 5. Bonded debt of the United States, subject to the last sentence of clause 4(f). 6. Deposit of public monies. 7. Transportation of dutiable goods. 8. Tax exempt foundations and charitable trusts. 9. National social security (except health care and facilities programs that are supported from general revenues as opposed to payroll deductions and except work incentive programs).

United States Senate

Members:	100 members – 2 per state
Method of Election:	Direct vote of persons living in state
Term:	Six years (one-third elected every 2 years)
Leadership:	President – Vice President of the United States
(Partial List)	President Pro Tempore - Selected by majority party. Usually the most senior member of the Senate majority party. Majority Leader – Leads the party Majority Whip - Assists the leader, rounds up votes, heads group of deputy whips Minority Leader – Leads the party

Committees of the U.S. Senate with jurisdiction over legislation:

The areas covered by each Senate committee are tedious to read, so scan and highlight the ones that pertain to your special interest for future use

Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry	1. Agricultural economics and research. 2. Agricultural extension services and experiment stations. 3. Agricultural production, marketing, and stabilization of prices. 4. Agriculture and agricultural commodities. 5. Animal industry and diseases. 6. Crop insurance and soil conservation. 7. Farm credit and farm security. 8. Food from fresh waters. 9. Food stamp programs. 10. Forestry, and forest reserves and wilderness areas other than those created from the public domain. 11. Home economics. 12. Human nutrition. 13. Inspection of livestock, meat and agricultural products. 14. Pests and pesticides. 15. Plant industry, soils and agricultural engineering. 16. Rural development, rural electrification and watersheds. 17. School nutrition programs.
Appropriations	The largest committee in the U.S. Senate, consisting of 30 members in Congress. Its role is defined by the U.S. Constitution, which requires "appropriations made by law" prior to the expenditure of any money from the Federal treasury. The Committee writes the legislation that allocates federal funds to the numerous government agencies, departments, and organizations on an annual basis. Appropriations are limited to the levels set by a Budget Resolution, drafted by the Senate Budget Committee.
Armed Services	1. Aeronautical and space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations. 2. Common defense. 3. Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force, generally. 4. Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including administration, sanitation, and government of the Canal Zone. 5. Military research and development. 6. National security aspects of nuclear energy. 7. Naval petroleum reserves, except those in Alaska. 8. Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the Armed Forces, including overseas education of civilian and military dependents.

	9. Selective service system. 10. Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	1. Banks, banking, and financial institutions. 2. Control of prices of commodities, rents and services. 3. Deposit insurance. 4. Economic stabilization and defense production. 5. Export and foreign trade promotion. 6. Export controls. 7. Federal monetary policy, including Federal Reserve System. 8. Financial aid to commerce and industry. 9. Issuance and redemption of notes. 10. Money and credit, including currency and coinage. 11. Nursing home construction. 12. Public and private housing (including veterans' housing). 13. Renegotiation of Government contracts. 14. Urban development and urban mass transit.
Budget	Committee on the Budget as defined in section 3 (a)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 have the duty to: 1. Report the matters required to be reported by it under titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; 2. Make continuing studies of the effect on budget outlays of relevant existing and proposed legislation and to report the results of such studies to the Senate on a recurring basis; 3. Request and evaluate continuing studies of tax expenditures, policies, and programs with direct budget outlays, and to report the results of such studies to the Senate on a recurring basis; 4. Review, on a continuing basis, the conduct by the Congressional Budget Office of its functions and duties.
Commerce, Science and Transportation	This committee affects legislation in the areas of highways, interstate commerce, sports and communications.
Energy & Natural Resources	1. Coast Guard. 2. Coastal zone management. 3. Communications. 4. Highway safety. 5. Inland waterways, except construction. 6. Interstate commerce. 7. Marine and ocean navigation, safety, and transportation, including navigational aspects of deepwater ports. 8. Marine fisheries. 9. Merchant marine and navigation. 10. Nonmilitary aeronautical and space sciences. 11. Oceans, weather, and atmospheric activities. 12. Panama Canal and inter-oceanic canals generally, except as provided in subparagraph (c).

	13. Regulation of consumer products and services, including testing related to toxic substances, other than pesticides, and except for credit, financial services, and housing. 14. Regulation of interstate common carriers, including railroads, buses, trucks, vessels, pipelines, and civil aviation. 15. Science, engineering, and technology research and development and policy. 16. Sports. 17. Standards and measurement. 18. Transportation. 19. Transportation and commerce aspects of Outer Continental Shelf lands.
Environment & Public Works	1. Air pollution. 2. Construction and maintenance of highways. 3. Environmental aspects of Outer Continental Shelf lands. 4. Environmental effects of toxic substances, other than pesticides. 5. Environmental policy. 6. Environmental research and development. 7. Fisheries and wildlife. 8. Flood control and improvements of rivers and harbors, including environmental aspects of deepwater ports. 9. Noise pollution. 10. Nonmilitary environmental regulation and control of nuclear energy. 11. Ocean dumping. 12. Public buildings and improved grounds of the United States generally, including Federal buildings in the District of Columbia. 13. Public works, bridges and dams. 14. Regional economic development. 15. Solid waste disposal and recycling. 16. Water pollution. 17. Water resources.
Finance	1. Bonded debt of the United States, except as provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. 2. Customs, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery. 3. Deposit of public moneys. 4. General revenue sharing. 5. Health programs under the Social Security Act and health programs financed by a specific tax or trust fund. 6. National social security. 7. Reciprocal trade agreements. 8. Revenue measures generally, except as provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. 9. Revenue measures relating to the insular possessions. 10. Tariffs and import quotas, and matters related thereto. 11. Transportation of dutiable goods.

Foreign Relations	1. Acquisition of land and building for embassies and legations in foreign countries. 2. Boundaries of the United States. 3. Diplomatic service. 4. Foreign economic, military, technical and humanitarian assistance. 5. Foreign loans. 6. International activities of the American National Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross. 7. International aspects of nuclear energy including nuclear transfer policy. 8. International conferences and congresses. 9. International law as it relates to foreign policy. 10. International Monetary Fund and other international organizations established primarily for international monetary purposes (except that, at the request of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, any proposed legislation relating to such subjects reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations shall be referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs). 11. Intervention abroad and declarations of war. 12. Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad. 13. National security and international aspects of trusteeships of the United States. 14. Oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs as they relate to foreign policy. 15. Protection of United States citizens abroad and expatriation. 16. Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally. 17. Treaties and executive agreements, except reciprocal trade agreements. 18. United Nations and its affiliated organizations. 19. World Bank group, the regional development banks, and other international organizations established primarily from development assistance purposes.
Health, Education, Labor and Pensions	1. Measures relating to education, labor, health, and public welfare. 2. Aging. 3. Agricultural colleges. 4. Arts and humanities. 5. Biomedical research and development. 6. Child labor. 7. Convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce. 8. Domestic activities of the American National Red Cross. 9. Equal employment opportunity. 10. Gallaudet University, Howard University, and Saint Elizabeth hospital. 11. Individuals with disabilities.

	12. Labor standards and labor statistics. 13. Mediation and arbitration of labor disputes. 14. Occupational safety and health, including the welfare of miners. 15. Private pension plans. 16. Public health. 17. Railway labor and retirement. 18. Regulation of foreign laborers. 19. Student loans. 20. Wages and hours of labor.
Homeland Security and Government Affairs	Proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to Homeland Security; the Coast Guard, the Transportation Security Administration, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, or the Secret Service; and The United States Citizenship and Immigration Service; or the immigration functions of the United States Customs and Border Protection or the United States Immigration and Custom Enforcement or the Directorate of Border and Transportation Security; and the following functions performed by any employee of the Department of Homeland Security: a) Any customs revenue; b) Any commercial function or commercial operation of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection or Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, including matters relating to trade facilitation and trade regulation; or c) Any other function related to the above items that was exercised by the United States Customs Service on the day before the effective date of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) Additional Duties: 1. Receiving and examining reports of the Comptroller General of the United States and of submitting such recommendations to the Senate as it deems necessary or desirable in connection with the subject matter of such reports 2. Studying the efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of all agencies and departments of the Government 3. Evaluating the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches of the Government 4. Studying the intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities, and between the United States and international organizations of which the United States is a member
Indian Affairs	
Joint	1. Printing 2. Taxation 3. Library 4. Economic

	5. Transportation
Judiciary	1. Apportionment of Representatives. 2. Bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting. 3. Civil liberties. 4. Constitutional amendments. 5. Federal courts and judges. 6. Governmental information. 7. Holidays and celebrations. 8. Immigration and naturalization. 9. Interstate compacts generally. 10. Judicial proceedings, civil and criminal, generally. 11. Local courts in the territories and possessions. 12. Measures relating to claims against the United States. 13. National penitentiaries. 14. Patent Office. 15. Patents, copyrights, and trademarks. 16. Protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies. 17. Revision and codification of the statutes of the United States. 18. State and territorial boundary lines.
Rules and Administration	1. Administration of the Senate Office Buildings and the Senate wing of the Capitol, including the assignment of office space. 2. Congressional organization relative to rules and procedures, and Senate rules and regulations, including floor and gallery rules. 3. Corrupt practices. 4. Credentials and qualifications of Members of the Senate, contested elections, and acceptance of incompatible offices. 5. Federal elections generally, including the election of the President, Vice President, and Members of the Congress. 6. Government Printing Office, and the printing and correction of the Congressional Record, as well as those matters provided for under rule XI. 7. Meetings of the Congress and attendance of Members. 8. Payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same (except that any resolution relating to substantive matter within the jurisdiction of any other standing committee of the Senate shall be first referred to such committee). 9. Presidential succession. 10. Purchase of books and manuscripts and erection of monuments to the memory of individuals. 11. Senate Library and statuary, art, and pictures in the Capitol and Senate Office Buildings. 12. Services to the Senate, including the Senate restaurant. 13. United States Capitol and congressional office buildings, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution (and the incorporation of similar institutions), and the Botanic Gardens.

Select Committee on Ethics	Implementation and enforcement of the Senate Code of Official Conduct to govern the conduct of all Senators and Senate employees.
Select Committee on Intelligence	1. To oversee and make continuing studies of the intelligence activities and programs of the United States Government, and to submit to the Senate appropriate proposals for legislation and report to the Senate concerning such intelligence activities and programs. 2. Make every effort to assure that the appropriate departments and agencies of the United States provide informed and timely intelligence necessary for the executive and legislative branches to make sound decisions affecting the security and vital interests of the Nation. 3. It is further the purpose of this resolution to provide vigilant legislative oversight over the intelligence activities of the United States to assure that such activities are in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.
Small Business and Entrepreneurship	Any proposed legislation reported by such committee which relates to matters other than the functions of the Small Business Administration shall, at the request of the chairman of any standing committee having jurisdiction over the subject matter extraneous to the functions of the Small Business Administration, be considered and reported by such standing committee prior to its consideration by the Senate; and likewise measures reported by other committees directly relating to the Small Business Administration shall, at the request of the chairman of the Committee on Small Business, be referred to the Committee on Small Business for its consideration of any portions of the measure dealing with the Small Business Administration, and be reported by this committee prior to its consideration by the Senate.
Veteran's Affairs	1. Compensation of veterans. 2. Life insurance issued by the government on account of service in the Armed Forces. 3. National cemeteries. 4. Pensions of all wars of the United States, general and special. 5. Readjustment of servicemen to civil life 6. Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief 7. Veterans' hospitals, medical care and treatment of veterans 8. Veterans' measures generally 9. Vocational rehabilitation and education of veterans.