# How Our Laws Are Made



## || IV. Forms of Congressional Action ||

Bills | Joint Resolutions | Concurrent Resolutions | Simple Resolutions

The work of Congress is initiated by the introduction of a proposal in one of four forms: the bill, the joint resolution, the concurrent resolution, and the simple resolution. The most customary form used in both Houses is the bill. During the 109th Congress (2005-2006), 10,558 bills and 143 joint resolutions were introduced in both Houses. Of the total number introduced, 6,436 bills and 102 joint resolutions originated in the House of Representatives.

For the purpose of simplicity, this discussion will be confined generally to the procedure on a measure of the House of Representatives, with brief comment on each of the forms.

### Bills

A bill is the form used for most legislation, whether permanent or temporary, general or special, public or private.

The form of a House bill is as follows:

> A BILL
>
> For the establishment, etc. [as the title may be].
>
> *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, etc.

The enacting clause was prescribed by law in 1871 and is identical in all bills, whether they originate in the House of Representatives or in the Senate.

Bills may originate in either the House of Representatives or the Senate with one notable exception. Article I, Section 7, of the Constitution provides that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives but that the Senate may propose, or concur with, amendments. By tradition, general appropriation bills also originate in the House of Representatives.

There are two types of bills-public and private. A public bill is one that affects the public generally. A bill that affects a specified individual or a private entity rather than the population at large is called a private bill. A typical private bill is used for relief in matters such as immigration and naturalization and claims against the United States.

A bill originating in the House of Representatives is designated by "H.R." followed by a number that it retains throughout all its parliamentary stages. The letters signify "House of Representatives" and not, as is sometimes incorrectly assumed, "House resolution." A Senate bill is designated by "S." followed by its number. The term "companion bill" is used to describe a bill introduced in one House of Congress that is similar or identical to a bill introduced in the other House of Congress.

A bill that has been agreed to in identical form by both bodies becomes the law of the land only after-

1. Presidential approval; or
2. failure by the President to return it with objections to the House in which it originated within 10 days (Sundays excepted) while Congress is in session; or
3. the overriding of a presidential veto by a two-thirds vote in each House.

Such a bill does not become law without the President's signature if Congress by their final adjournment prevent its return with objections. This is known as a "pocket veto." For a discussion of presidential action on legislation, see Part XVIII.

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## Joint Resolutions

Joint resolutions may originate either in the House of Representatives or in the Senate-not, as is sometimes incorrectly assumed, jointly in both Houses. There is little practical difference between a bill and a joint resolution and the two forms are sometimes used interchangeably. One difference in form is that a joint resolution may include a preamble preceding the resolving clause. Statutes that have been initiated as bills may be amended by a joint resolution and vice versa. Both are subject to the same procedure except for a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. When a joint resolution amending the Constitution is approved by two-thirds of both Houses, it is not presented to the President for approval. Rather, such a joint resolution is sent directly to the Archivist of the United States for submission to the several states where ratification by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states within the period of time prescribed in the joint resolution is necessary for the amendment to become part of the Constitution.

The form of a House joint resolution is as follows:

> JOINT RESOLUTION
>
> Authorizing, etc. [as the title may be].
>
> *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, etc.

The resolving clause is identical in both House and Senate joint resolutions as has been prescribed by statute since 1871. It is frequently preceded by a preamble consisting of one or more "whereas" clauses indicating the necessity for or the desirability of the joint resolution.

A joint resolution originating in the House of Representatives is designated "H.J. Res." followed by its individual number which it retains throughout all its parliamentary stages. One originating in the Senate is designated "S.J. Res." followed by its number.

Joint resolutions, with the exception of proposed amendments to the Constitution, become law in the same manner as bills.

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## Concurrent Resolutions

A matter affecting the operations of both Houses is usually initiated by a concurrent resolution. In modern practice, and as determined by the Supreme Court in *INS* v. *Chadha*, 462 U.S. 919 (1983), concurrent and simple resolutions normally are not legislative in character since not "presented" to the President for approval, but are used merely for expressing facts, principles, opinions, and purposes of the two Houses. A concurrent resolution is not equivalent to a bill and its use is narrowly limited within these bounds. The term "concurrent", like "joint", does not signify simultaneous introduction and consideration in both Houses.

A concurrent resolution originating in the House of Representatives is designated "H. Con. Res." followed by its individual number, while a Senate concurrent resolution is designated "S. Con. Res." together with its number. On approval by both Houses, they are signed by the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate and transmitted to the Archivist of the United States for publication in a special part of the Statutes at Large volume covering that session of Congress.

## Simple Resolutions

A matter concerning the rules, the operation, or the opinion of either House alone is initiated by a simple resolution. A resolution affecting the House of Representatives is designated "H. Res." followed by its number, while a Senate resolution is designated "S. Res." together with its number. Simple resolutions are considered only by the body in which they were introduced. Upon adoption, simple resolutions are attested to by the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate and are published in the Congressional Record.

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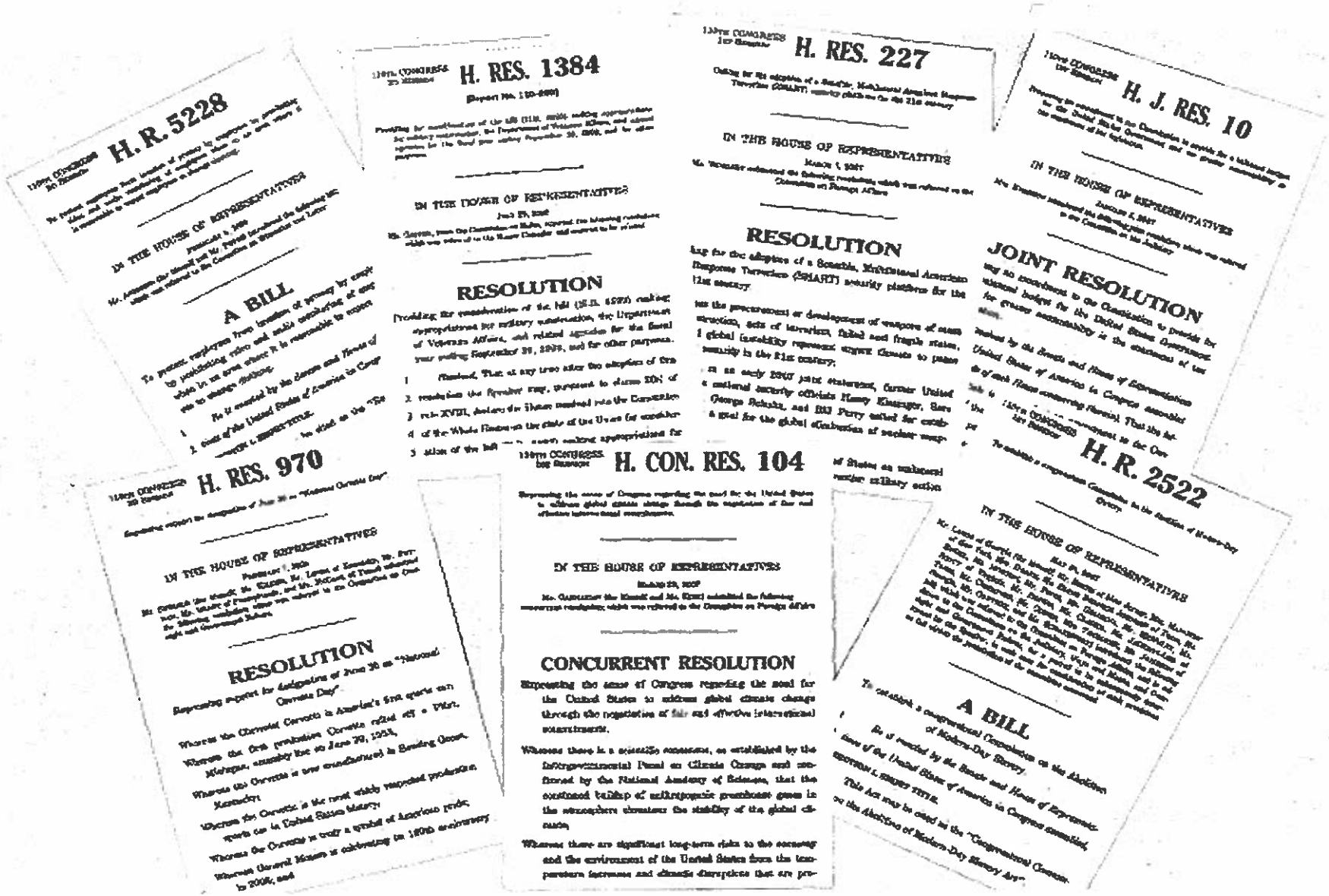
# Bills and Resolutions



# Forms of Legislation

- **H. R.**- for Public Law
- **H.J. Res**.- Joint Resolution – usually for Constitutional Amendments
- **H. Res.** House Resolution-
  - statement of opinion of the House
  - a "Rule" for consideration of a bill
- **H. Con. Res**.-- Concurrent Resolution- usually minor corrections

# An H. R.-- To Propose a Public Law

110TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

# H. R. 5228

To protect employees from invasion of privacy by employers by prohibiting video and audio monitoring of employees when in an area where it is reasonable to expect employees to change clothing.

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 6, 2008

Mr. ANDREWS (for himself and Mr. PETRI) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

---

# A BILL

To protect employees from invasion of privacy by employers by prohibiting video and audio monitoring of employees when in an area where it is reasonable to expect employees to change clothing.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Employee Changing Room Privacy Act".

# An H.R.-- page 2



1 (4) VIDEO MONITORING.—The term "video
2 monitoring" means the videotaping, photographing,
3 filming, or recording by any electronic means of an
4 employee, or installing a device that videotapes, pho-
5 tographs, films, or otherwise records visual images.
6 (5) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means
7 the Secretary of Labor.
8 (6) STATE.—The term "State" means a State
9 of the United States, the District of Columbia, the
10 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or pos-
11 session of the United States.
12 **SEC. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.**
13 This Act takes effect 60 days after the date of the
14 enactment of this Act.

# An H. R.-- To Propose a Public Law
# Multiple referrals

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

## H. R. 2522

To establish a congressional Commission on the Abolition of Modern-Day Slavery.

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 24, 2007

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. DRAKE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PITTS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. HONDA, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CONYERS, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

---

## A BILL

To establish a congressional Commission on the Abolition of Modern-Day Slavery.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**
4 This Act may be cited as the "Congressional Commis-
5 sion on the Abolition of Modern-Day Slavery Act".

# An H.J. Res.-- A Joint Resolution

## Proposed Constitutional Amendment

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

**H. J. RES. 10**

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the United States Government and for greater accountability in the enactment of tax legislation.

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 5, 2007

Mrs. EMERSON introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

---

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the United States Government and for greater accountability in the enactment of tax legislation.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),* That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several

# A Simple Resolution--# 1

## The Sense of the House--Major

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION **H. RES. 227**

Calling for the adoption of a Sensible, Multilateral American Response Terrorism (SMART) security platform for the 21st century.

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 2007

Ms. WOOLSEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

---

## RESOLUTION

Calling for the adoption of a Sensible, Multilateral American Response Terrorism (SMART) security platform for the 21st century.

Whereas the procurement or development of weapons of mass destruction, acts of terrorism, failed and fragile states, and global instability represent urgent threats to peace and security in the 21st century;

Whereas, in an early 2007 joint statement, former United States national security officials Henry Kissinger, Sam Nunn, George Schultz, and Bill Perry called for establishing a goal for the global elimination of nuclear weapons;

Whereas the over-reliance of the United States on unilateral military force and the use of preventive military action

# A Simple Resolution-# 2

## The Sense of the House--FFL

110TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

**H. RES. 970**

Expressing support for designation of June 30 as "National Corvette Day".

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 7, 2008

Mr. SHIMKUS (for himself, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MCCAUL of Texas) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform

---

## RESOLUTION

Expressing support for designation of June 30 as "National Corvette Day".

Whereas the Chevrolet Corvette is America's first sports car;

Whereas the first production Corvette rolled off a Flint, Michigan, assembly line on June 30, 1953;

Whereas the Corvette is now manufactured in Bowling Green, Kentucky;

Whereas the Corvette is the most widely respected production sports car in United States history;

Whereas the Corvette is truly a symbol of American pride;

Whereas General Motors is celebrating its 100th anniversary in 2008; and

# A Simple Resolution--# 3

## A "Rule" for Consideration of a Bill

House Calendar No. 255

110TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

**H. RES. 1384**

[Report No. 110-800]

Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6599) making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes.

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 29, 2008

Ms. CASTOR, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

---

## RESOLUTION

Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6599) making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this
2 resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of
3 rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee
4 of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consider-
5 ation of the bill (H.R. 6599) making appropriations for

# A Concurrent Resolution H.Con. Res.

## Correction Instructions

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

# H. CON. RES. 258

---

## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring),* That in the enrollment of the bill (H.R.
3 1429), An Act to reauthorize the Head Start Act, to im-
4 prove program quality, to expand access, and for other
5 purposes, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall
6 correct the bill by striking subsection (m)(1) of

# Two Parts of a Conference Report

## One Set for Each House

- **The "Conference Report"**
  - The final legislative text
- **The Joint Explanatory Statement of Managers [JSOM]**
  - The explanation of what they agreed upon and why (the "report language")

# Conference Committees

## Resolving the Differences between the Houses

## Conference Report and Joint Statement

| House Position on Legislative Language | Senate Position on Legislative Language | Conference Agreement on Legislative Language | Joint Explanatory Statement of Managers |
|---|---|---|---|
| Issue #1 | Issue #1 | Compromise | Explanation of what agreement means |
| Issue #2 | | Compromise | Explanation of what agreement means |
| Issue #3 | Issue # 3 | House Language | Explanation of what agreement means |
| Issue #4 | | House Language | Explanation of what agreement means |

# A Conference Report

110TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 110–787

## CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY MODERNIZATION ACT

JULY 29, 2008.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DINGELL, from the Committee of Conference, submitted the following

## CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 4040]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4040), to establish consumer product safety standards and other safety requirements for children's products and to reauthorize and modernize the Consumer Product Safety Commission, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Consumer

# A Conference Report

## The Signature Page

vices that cause the garage door to reverse, including contact and non-contact sensors.

The Conferees believe the Commission should take appropriate action with respect to lead included in any ceramic product within its jurisdiction.

The Conferees direct the Commission to examine its current authority with respect to toys intended for use by household pets, especially those that could become children's play things. If the Commission determines that it has the appropriate authority to regulate such products, the Conferees direct the Commission to consider the adoption of limits regarding the use of lead and lead paint in household pet toys.

The Conferees are aware of tipping dangers presented by furniture, ovens, other large appliances, and television sets that have resulted in serious injuries. In order to help stem preventable accidents and injuries, the Conferees direct the Commission to examine these matters, and, where appropriate, to require stabilizing mechanisms such as braces and clear and conspicuous warning labels, and to make available on its Internet website recommendations on tip-over prevention.

The Conferees intend for the Commission to give priority to the timely and effective implementation of this Conference Report. Nonetheless, the Conferees request that these special issues be given consideration. The Commission's House and Senate authorizing committees intend to review the status of these issues at appropriate intervals to make sure that they are addressed with reasonable diligence.

JOHN D. DINGELL,
HENRY A. WAXMAN,
BOBBY L. RUSH,
DIANA DEGETTE,
JAN SCHAKOWSKY,
JOE BARTON,
ED WHITFIELD,
CLIFF STEARNS,
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

DANIEL K. INOUYE,
BARBARA BOXER,
MARK PRYOR,
AMY KLOBUCHAR,
TED STEVENS,
KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON,
JOHN E. SUNUNU,
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

# Joint Statement of Managers

## Explanatory ("Report") Language

House bill said

"……"

Senate bill said

"……"

Conferees agreed to "……" for the following reasons:

1. ……
2. ……
3. ……

U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION { CONVENED JANUARY 6, 2015

SECOND SESSION {

# CALENDARS

## OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AND

# HISTORY OF LEGISLATION

LEGISLATIVE DAY 83 CALENDAR DAY 83

## Wednesday, June 17, 2015

SUSPENSIONS

HOUSE MEETS AT 10 A.M.

FOR MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

## SPECIAL ORDERS

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

**www.HouseCalendar.gov**

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF KAREN L. HAAS, CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
By the Office of Legislative Operations

*The Clerk shall cause the calendars of the House to be distributed each legislative day. Rule II, clause 2(e)*

*Index to the Calendars will be included on the first legislative day of each week the House is in session*

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE 2015 49-038

## SPECIAL ORDERS

ORDER OF BUSINESS--H. CON. RES. 55

On motion of Mr. Collins of Georgia, by unanimous consent, *Ordered,* That, it be in order at any time to consider H. Con. Res. 55 in the House if called up by the chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or his designee; that the concurrent resolution be considered as read; and that the previous question be considered as ordered on the concurrent resolution to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question, except for 2 hours of debate equally divided between the majority and minority. (Agreed to June 16, 2015.)

POSTPONED ROLL CALL VOTE

Pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 315, the Speaker postponed until anytime up to July 30, 2015, the roll call vote on the motion to reconsider concurring in that portion of the Senate amendment to H.R. 1314 comprising title II (except for section 212). (Agreed to June 16, 2015.)

SPECIAL ORDER SPEECHES

The Speaker's policy with regard to special-order speeches announced on February 11, 1994, as clarified and reiterated by subsequent Speakers, will continue to apply in the 114th Congress, with the following modifications.

The Chair may recognize Members for special-order speeches for up to 4 hours. Such speeches may not extend beyond the 4-hour limit without the permission of the Chair, which may be granted only with advance consultation between the leaderships and notification to the House. However, the Chair will not recognize for any special-order speeches beyond 10 o'clock in the evening.

The 4-hour limitation will be divided between the majority and minority parties. Each party is entitled to reserve its first hour for respective leaderships or their designees. The second hour reserved to each party will be divided into two 30-minute periods. Recognition for one-hour periods and for 30-minute periods will alternate initially and subsequently between the parties each day. The Chair wishes to clarify for Members that any 60- or 30-minute period that is not claimed at the appropriate time will be considered to have expired; this includes the first 60-minute period of the day.

The allocation of time within each party's 2-hour period (or shorter period if prorated to end by 10 p.m.) will be determined by a list submitted to the Chair by the respective leaderships. Members may not sign up with their leadership for any special-order speeches earlier than one week prior to the special order. Additional guidelines may be established for such sign-ups by the respective leaderships.

Pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule V, the television cameras will not pan the Chamber, but a "crawl" indicating the conduct of morning-hour debate or that the House has completed its legislative business and is proceeding with special-order speeches will appear on the screen. The Chair may announce other adaptations during this period.

The continuation of this format for recognition by the Speaker is without prejudice to the Speaker's ultimate power of recognition under clause 2 of rule XVII and includes the ability to withdraw recognition for longer special-order speeches should circumstances warrant.

MORNING HOUR DEBATE

That during the first session of the 114th Congress: (1) on legislative days of Monday or Tuesday when the House convenes pursuant to House Resolution 9, the House shall convene 2 hours earlier than the time otherwise established by the resolution for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate; (2) on legislative days of Wednesday or Thursday when the House convenes pursuant to House Resolution 9, the House shall convene 2 hours earlier than the time otherwise established by the resolution for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate; (3) when the House convenes pursuant to an order other than House Resolution 9, the House shall convene for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate only as prescribed by such order; (4) the time for morning-hour debate shall be allocated equally between the parties and may not continue beyond 10 minutes before the hour appointed for the resumption of the session of the House; and (5) the form of proceeding for morning-hour debate shall be as follows: (a) the prayer by the Chaplain, the approval of the Journal and the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag shall be postponed until resumption of the session of the House; (b) initial and subsequent recognitions for debate shall alternate between the parties; (c) recognition shall be conferred by the Speaker only pursuant to lists submitted by the Majority Leader and by the Minority Leader; (d) no Member may address the House for longer than 5 minutes, except the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, or the Minority Whip; (e) no legislative business shall be in order except the filing of privileged reports; and (f) following morning-hour debate, the Chair shall declare a recess pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I until the time appointed for the resumption of the session of the House; and (6) the Speaker may dispense with morning-hour debate upon receipt of a notification described in clause 12(c) of rule I, or upon a change in reconvening pursuant to clause 12(e) of rule I, and notify Members accordingly. (Agreed to Jan. 6, 2015.)

DAILY HOURS OF MEETING

Pursuant to the provisions of H.Res. 9 and unless otherwise ordered, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 p.m. on Mondays; noon on Tuesdays (or 2 p.m. if no legislative business was conducted on the preceding Monday); noon on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and 9 a.m. on all other days of the week. (Agreed to Jan. 6, 2015.)

## UNFINISHED BUSINESS

| | |
|---|---|
| 2015<br>H.R. 5<br>Feb. 25<br>Feb. 26<br>Feb. 27 | A bill to support State and local accountability for public education, protect State and local authority, inform parents of the performance of their children's schools, and for other purposes. (Pending in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union; Collins (NY), Chair.) |
| H.R. 1314<br>June 12 | A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations. (Pending in the House is the Ryan (WI) motion to concur in the Senate amendment.) |

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SEC. 13

SEC. 14

SEC. 15

SEC. 16

SEC. 17

SEC. 18

SEC. 19

SEC. 20

## THE MORNING HOUR FOR THE CALL OF COMMITTEES

Rule XIV, clause 4:

"4. After the unfinished business has been disposed of, the Speaker shall call each standing committee in regular order and then select committees. Each committee when named may call up for consideration a bill or resolution reported by it on a previous day and on the House Calendar. If the Speaker does not complete the call of the committees before the House passes to other business, the next call shall resume at the point it left off, giving preference to the last bill or resolution under consideration. A committee that has occupied the call for two days may not call up another bill or resolution until the other committees have been called in their turn."

**NOTE.—Call rests with the Committee on Agriculture.**

## CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Rule XV, clause 6:

"6. (a) On Wednesday of each week, business shall not be in order before completion of the call of those committees (except as provided by clause 4 of rule XIV) whose chair, or other member authorized by the committee, has announced to the House a request for such call on the preceding legislative day.

(b) A bill or resolution on either the House or the Union Calendar, except bills or resolutions that are privileged under the Rules of the House, may be called under this clause. A bill or resolution called up from the Union Calendar shall be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union without motion, subject to clause 3 of rule XVI. General debate on a measure considered under this clause shall be confined to the measure and may not exceed two hours equally divided between a proponent and an opponent.

(c) This clause does not apply during the last two weeks of a session of Congress.

(d) Precedents, rulings, or procedures in effect before the One Hundred Eleventh Congress regarding the priority of business and the availability of other business on Wednesday shall be applied only to the extent consistent with this clause."

**NOTE.—Call rests with the Committee on Agriculture.**

## SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE DAYS

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Wednesday | Wednesday of each week, when specifically noticed, except during the last 2 weeks of a session (clause 6, rule XV). |
| Discharge Calendar | Second and fourth Mondays of each month, except during the last 6 days of a session (clause 2, rule XV). |
| District of Columbia business | Second and fourth Mondays of each month (clause 4, rule XV). |
| Private Calendar | First and third Tuesdays of each month (clause 5, rule XV). |
| Suspension of rules | Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays and during the last 6 days of a session (clause 1, rule XV). |

# 1. UNION CALENDAR

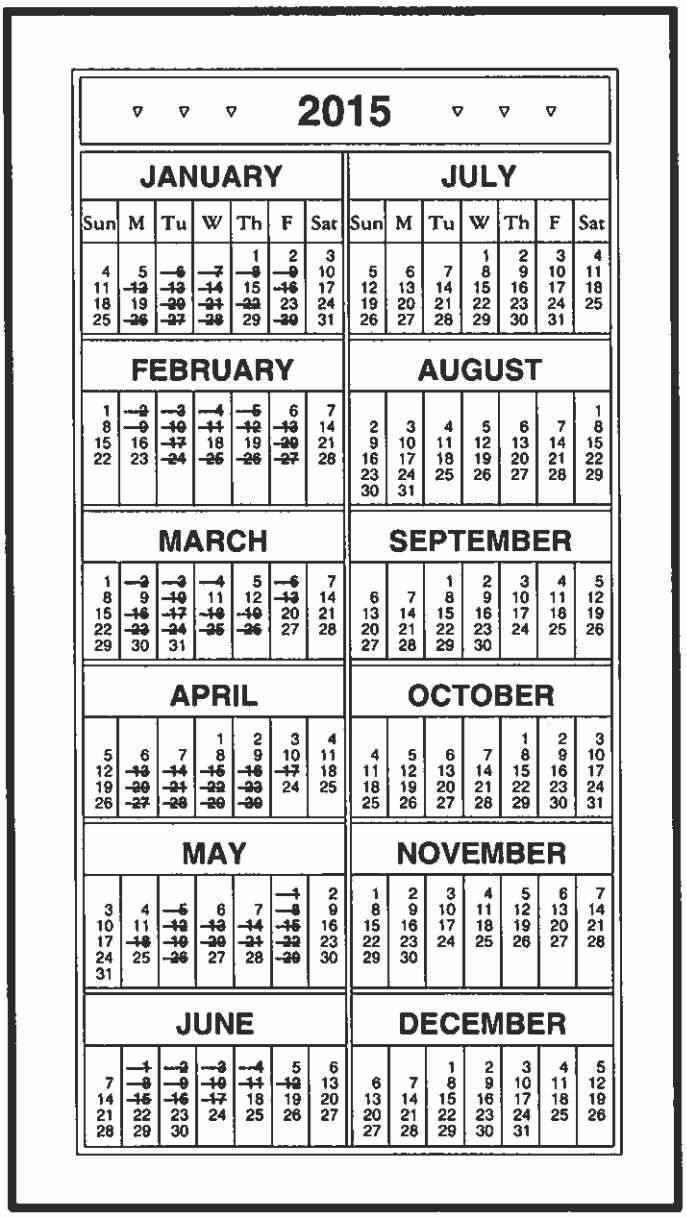
Rule XIII, clause 1(a):
"(1) A Calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, to which shall be referred public bills and public resolutions raising revenue, involving a tax or charge on the people, directly or indirectly making appropriations of money or property or requiring such appropriations to be made, authorizing payments out of appropriations already made, releasing any liability to the United States for money or property, or referring a claim to the Court of Claims."

| 2015 | | | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 20 | Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. (H. Doc. 114–1) | Message of the President of the United States to the Congress on the subject of the state of the Union. | 1 |
| H.R. 399<br>Jan. 27<br>Part I | Mr. McCaul (Homeland Security). Rept. 114–10 | To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to gain and maintain operational control of the international borders of the United States, and for other purposes. | 6 |
| Jan. 27<br>Armed Services, Natural Resources and Agriculture discharged | | | |
| H.R. 629<br>Feb. 9 | Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin (Ways and Means). Rept. 114–15 | To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the reduced recognition period for built-in gains of S corporations. | 9 |
| H.R. 630<br>Feb. 9 | Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin (Ways and Means). Rept. 114–16 | To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent certain rules regarding basis adjustments to stock of S corporations making charitable contributions of property. | 10 |
| H.R. 641<br>Feb. 9 | Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin (Ways and Means). Rept. 114–17 | To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the special rule for contributions of qualified conservation contributions. | 11 |
| H.R. 640<br>Feb. 9<br>Part I | Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin (Ways and Means). Rept. 114–19 | To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the tax rate for excise tax on investment income of private foundations. | 13 |
| Feb. 9<br>Budget discharged | | | |

# SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE DAYS

## JUNE 2015

Monday, 1st
Suspensions.
Tuesday, 2nd
Private Calendar—Suspensions.
Wednesday, 3rd
Calendar Wednesday—Suspensions.
Monday, 8th
Discharge Calendar—District of Columbia Business—Suspensions.
Tuesday, 9th
Suspensions.
Wednesday, 10th
Calendar Wednesday—Suspensions.
Monday, 15th
Suspensions.
Tuesday, 16th
Private Calendar—Suspensions.
Wednesday, 17th
Calendar Wednesday—Suspensions.
Monday, 22nd
Discharge Calendar—District of Columbia Business—Suspensions.
Tuesday, 23rd
Suspensions.
Wednesday, 24th
Calendar Wednesday—Suspensions.
Monday, 29th
Suspensions.
Tuesday, 30th
Suspensions.



2015

| JANUARY | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun | M | Tu | W | Th | F | Sat |
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

| FEBRUARY | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |

| MARCH | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |

| APRIL | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | |

| MAY | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | | | | | | |

| JUNE | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 28 | 29 | 30 | | | | |

| JULY | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun | M | Tu | W | Th | F | Sat |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |

| AUGUST | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | | | | | |

| SEPTEMBER | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |

| OCTOBER | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

| NOVEMBER | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | | | | | |

| DECEMBER | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |

*Marked dates indicate days House in session.
Total Legislative Days 83.
Total Calendar Days 83.

** House adjourned 113th Congress, 2nd Session Sine Die on Jan. 2, 2015.

# BILLS IN CONFERENCE

Jefferson's Manual, sec. XLVI (Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives, sec. 555):
"And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other * * *."

## FIRST SESSION

# STATUS OF MAJOR BILLS—FIRST SESSION

**(For more detailed information see History of Bills and Resolutions section)**

| Number of bill | Title | Reported | Passed House | Reported in Senate | Passed Senate | Sent to conference | Conference report agreed to in— | | Date approved | Law No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | House | Senate | | |
| | LEGISLATIVE BILLS | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | |
| H.Con.Res. 27 | Congressional Budget, 2016 (H. Rept. 114–47) | Mar. 20 | Mar. 25 | | | | | | | |
| S.Con.Res. 11 | Congressional Budget, 2016 | | Apr. 14 | Mar. 20 | Mar. 27 | Apr. 15 | Apr. 30 | May 5 | | |
| | APPROPRIATION BILLS | | | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 33 | Protecting Volunteer Firefighters and Emergency Responders. | | Jan. 12 | | Feb. 27(1) | | | | Feb. 27 | 114–3 |
| H.R. 240 | Homeland Security, 2015 | | Jan. 14 | | Feb. 27 | Apr. 15(2) | | | Mar. 4 | 114–4 |
| H.R. 2028 | Energy and Water, 2016 (H. Rept. 114–91) | Apr. 24 | May 1 | May 21 | | | | | | |
| H.R. 2029 | Military Construction, 2016 (H. Rept. 114–92) | Apr. 24 | Apr. 30 | May 21 | | | | | | |
| H.R. 2250 | Legislative Branch, 2016 (H. Rept. 114–110) | May 12 | May 19 | June 11 | | | | | | |
| H.R. 2577 | Transportation, HUD, 2016 (H. Rept. 114–129) | May 27 | June 9 | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 2578 | Commerce, Justice, Science, 2016 (H. Rept. 114–130) | May 27 | June 3 | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 2685 | Defense, 2016 (H. Rept. 114–139) | June 5 | June 11 | | | | | | | |
| H.R. 2772 | State, Foreign Operations, 2016 (H. Rept. 114–154) | June 15 | | | | | | | | |

[1] Passed Senate with an amendment providing for FY 2015 continuing appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security. House agreed to Senate amendment Feb. 27, 2015.
[2] Senate disagreed to House request for a conference Mar. 2, 2015. House receded and concurred in Senate amendment Mar. 3, 2015.

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