

The resolution was agreed to shortly thereafter.<sup>(9)</sup>

## § 15. Adoption of Committee Rules

Committees have historically adopted rules under which they function.

The requirement that standing committees adopt written rules<sup>(10)</sup> was first incorporated into the rules on Jan. 22, 1971 (H. Res. 5, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.), having been included in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1140). Effective Jan. 3, 1975, committee rules were required to be adopted in an open meeting, to incorporate the provisions of the House rules on committee procedures, and to be published in the *Congressional Record*.<sup>(11)</sup>

9. *Id.* at p. 23356.

In the 94th Congress, the House amended Rule XXXV by removing the \$20 per diem and 12 cents per mile limits on pay for subpoenaed House and committee witnesses and setting the amount at the same rate fixed by the Committee on House Administration for Members' and employees' travel, to be paid to all witnesses whether or not subpoenaed. See *Deschler's Procedure*, Ch. 17 § 11.4 (95th Cong.).

10. Rule XI clause 2(a), *House Rules and Manual* § 704 (1979).

11. A federal court has interpreted that provision of the Legislative Reorga-

## *Rules Consistent With House Rules*

**§ 15.1 In the 92d Congress, the rules were amended to make mandatory the requirement that committees adopt written rules not inconsistent with the rules of the House.**

On Jan. 21, 1971,<sup>(12)</sup> Mr. William M. Colmer, of Mississippi, offered a resolution (H. Res. 5), and asked for its immediate consideration. The Clerk then read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-first Congress, together with all applicable provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, be, and they are hereby adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-second Congress, with the following amendments as part thereof, to wit: . . .

nization Act requiring the printing of the Senate (but not House) committee rules in the *Congressional Record* to be mandatory, and held that a Senate committee meeting of one Senator was not a "competent" tribunal to support a perjury conviction, where the committee rule allowing one Senator to take testimony had not been printed in the Record. [*U.S. v Reinecke*, 524 F2d 435 (1975).]

12. 117 CONG. REC. 14, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.

In Rule XI, strike out paragraph (a) of clause 27<sup>(13)</sup> and insert in lieu thereof the following:

“(a) The Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a motion of high privilege in committees and subcommittees. Committees shall adopt written rules not inconsistent with the Rules of the House and those rules shall be binding on each subcommittee of that committee. Each subcommittee of a committee is a part of that committee and is subject to the authority and direction of that committee.”

When the resolution, as amended, was agreed to,<sup>(14)</sup> the provision requiring committees to adopt written rules not inconsistent with those of the House became effective.

### *Insertion of Rules in the Record*

#### **§ 15.2 When the Committee on Rules adopts rules of procedure the chairman of the**

**13.** In the previous Congress, Rule XI clause 27(a) had [H. Jour. 1792, 91st Cong. 2d Sess. (1970)] read:

“27. (a) The Rules of the House are the rules of its committees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a motion of high privilege in committees. Committees may adopt additional rules not inconsistent therewith.”

**14.** 117 CONG. REC. 144, 92d Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 22 1971.

#### **committee inserts them in the Record.**

On Jan. 7, 1969,<sup>(15)</sup> Speaker John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, recognized William M. Colmer, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, who made the following statement:

Mr. Speaker, in conformity with and carrying out the provisions of Rule XI of the House,<sup>(16)</sup> the Committee on Rules, on January 7, 1969, unanimously adopted the following rules of procedure for the Committee on Rules:

#### **RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON RULES, ADOPTED JANUARY 7, 1969**

##### **RULE 1. MEETINGS**

The Committee on Rules shall meet at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday of each week while the Congress is in session. Meetings shall be called to order and presided over by the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, by the ranking Majority Member of the Committee present, as Acting Chairman.

**15.** 115 CONG. REC. 290, 91st Cong. 1st Sess.

**16.** Rule XI did not at that time require Mr. Colmer to insert the rules adopted by his committee in the Record. Certain practices were prescribed as mandatory for all standing committees, however [H. Jour. 1436, 91st Cong. 1st Sess. (1969)] such as the fixing of regular meeting days [clause 26] and the prohibition against adopting rules inconsistent with those of the House [clause 27(a)] among others [clauses 26, 27(a)-(q)].

Meetings and hearings of the Committee shall be open to the public except when a majority of the Committee determine that testimony received may bear upon matters affecting national security. Executive sessions of the Committee shall be closed.

For the purpose of hearing testimony, a majority of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

A printed transcript of any hearing or public meeting of the Committee may be had if the Chairman decides it is necessary, or if a majority of the Members request it.

A Tuesday meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with where, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no need therefor, and additional meetings may be called by the Chairman or by written request of a majority of the Committee duly filed with the counsel of the Committee.

#### RULE 2. VOTING

No measure or recommendation shall be reported or tabled by the Committee unless a majority of the Committee is actually present.

A roll call vote of the Members of the Committee may be had upon the request of any Member.

#### RULE 3. REPORTING

Whenever the Committee authorizes the favorable reporting of a bill or resolution from the Committee the Chairman or Acting Chairman shall report the same or designate some Member of the Committee to report the same to the House, as provided in the Rules of the House.

#### RULE 4. COMMITTEE STAFFING

The professional and clerical staffs of the Committee shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of the members of the staffs

and delegate such authority as the Chairman deems appropriate, with the exception of the Minority staff, who shall be selected by and under the general supervision and direction of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

#### RULE 5. MISCELLANEOUS

The Committee shall prepare, maintain, and publish for the Members of the Committee, so far as practicable, a calendar listing all matters formally before it. Information on the Calendar shall include the numbers of the bills or resolutions, a brief description of a bill's contents, including the legislative committee reporting it and the name of the principal sponsoring Member. For purposes of this rule, matters formally before the Committee include: bills or resolutions over which the Committee has original jurisdiction, and bills or resolutions from other committees concerning which the chairman or designated member of such committee has requested a hearing in writing and forwarded to the Committee on Rules a copy of such bill or resolution as reported, together with the final printed committee report.

Upon adoption of the rules and procedures of the Committee at the opening of each Congress, the Chairman may have these rules and procedures printed in an early issue of *The Congressional Record*.<sup>(17)</sup>

### § 15.3 The Committee on Internal Security having adopted

17. See the introduction to §14, *supra*, for a detailed analysis of the requirements imposed upon committees by Rule XI.

For an earlier instance in which the Committee on Rules made public its rules of procedure, see 113 CONG. REC. 4774, 4775, 90th Cong.f 1st Sess., Feb. 28, 1967.

**its committee rules covering such subjects as the conduct of investigative hearings, the protection of witnesses and their testimony, and the participation of counsel in committee hearings, the chairman of the committee inserted the rules in the Record.**

On Feb. 24, 1969,<sup>(18)</sup> Richard H. Ichord, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Security, made the following statement:

. . . For the information of the House, I . . . note that the new committee<sup>(1)</sup> has adopted rules of procedures which I believe are the most comprehensive and the fairest rules ever adopted by a committee of this Congress. I . . . append a copy of the new Rules of Procedure of the Committee on Internal Security. I think you will agree that the rules go as far as possible in protecting the rights of persons appearing before the committee, while still constituting a workable set of rules for the purposes of a legislative body.<sup>(2)</sup>

18. 115 CONG. REC. 4191, 91st Cong. 1st Sess.

1. The Committee on Internal Security replaced the Committee on Un-American Activities, see §41, *infra*.
2. Mr. Ichord had asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.

The rules of which Mr. Ichord spoke, were printed in the Record as follows:<sup>(3)</sup>

#### COMMITTEE RULES OF PROCEDURE

##### I—INITIATION OF INVESTIGATIONS

No investigation shall be undertaken by the Committee unless authorized by a majority of the members thereof. Committee investigations shall be limited to those legislative purposes committed to it by the mandate of the House. The subjects of inquiry of any investigation shall be set forth in the Committee resolution authorizing such investigation.

##### II—COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE MEETINGS—QUORUM—APPOINTMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEES

A—Committee or subcommittee meetings to make authorizations or decisions with respect to investigations shall be called only upon a minimum of 24 hours' written or verbal notice to the office of each member while the Congress is in session, and 3 days' written notice when not in session. Any objection to the sufficiency of notice of any meeting shall be deemed waived, unless written objection is filed with the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee.

B—The Chairman of the Committee is authorized and empowered from time to time to appoint subcommittees, and to reconstitute the membership thereof, composed of three or more members of the Committee, at least one of whom shall be of the minority political party, and a majority of whom

3. 115 CONG. REC. 4192, 4193, 91st Cong. 1st Sess.

shall constitute a quorum, for the purpose of conducting any investigation initiated by the Committee or performing any and all acts which the Committee as a whole is authorized to perform for the purpose of any such investigation. No subcommittee shall have the authority to release executive testimony, or to report any measure or recommendation to the House.

#### III—DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO SUBCOMMITTEES

In addition to the general authority delegated to subcommittees under the preceding section, each subcommittee is delegated authority:

A—Subject to the provisions of section X hereof, to determine by majority vote thereof whether the hearings conducted by it shall be open to the public or shall be in executive session; and

B—To admit to the hearing room whatever public information media it deems advisable or necessary, provided that the decision of the subcommittee shall not be in conflict with the rulings of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

#### IV—SUBPENAING OF WITNESSES

A—Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the Chairman of the Committee or of any subcommittee, or by any member designated by such chairman, when authorized by a majority of the members of such Committee or subcommittee, and may be served by any person designated by any such Chairman or member.

B—Each subpoena shall contain a statement of the Committee resolution authorizing the particular investigation with respect to which the witness

is summoned to testify or to produce papers, and shall contain a statement notifying the witness that if he desires a conference with a representative of the Committee prior to the date of the hearing, he may call or write to counsel of the Committee.

C—Witnesses shall be subpoenaed at a reasonably sufficient time in advance of any hearing, said time to be determined by the Committee or subcommittee, in order to give the witness an opportunity to prepare for the hearing and to employ counsel, should he so desire.

#### V—PUBLICATION OF NAMES OF SUBPENAED WITNESSES

No member of the Committee or staff shall make public the name of any witness subpoenaed before the Committee or subcommittee prior to the date and time set for his appearance.

#### VI—DISTRIBUTION OF RULES

All witnesses appearing before the Committee or subcommittee shall be furnished a printed copy of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee and clause 27 of Rule XI of the House of Representatives.

#### VII—WITNESS FEES AND TRAVEL ALLOWANCE

Each witness who has been subpoenaed, upon the completion of his testimony before the Committee or subcommittee, may report to the office of counsel of the Committee, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C., and there sign appropriate vouchers for travel allowances and attendance fees. If hearings are held in

cities other than Washington, D.C., the witness may contact the counsel of the Committee, or his representative, prior to leaving the hearing room.

#### VIII—SUBJECTS OF INVESTIGATION

The subjects of any investigation in connection with which witnesses are summoned or shall otherwise appear, shall be publicly announced in an opening statement before administration of oath or affirmation or receipt of testimony at any hearing and a copy thereof shall be made available to each witness. The information sought to be elicited at the hearings shall be germane to the subject as so stated.

#### IX—TESTIMONY UNDER OATH

A—All witnesses at public or executive investigative hearings who testify as to matters of fact shall give all testimony under oath or affirmation which shall be administered by the Chairman or a member of the Committee or subcommittee.

B—No witness shall be compelled to testify under oath or affirmation at any Committee or subcommittee hearing unless a quorum of the Committee or subcommittee is present to receive such testimony.

#### X—EXECUTIVE HEARINGS

A—The Committee or subcommittee shall receive evidence or testimony in executive session—

(1) When the Committee or subcommittee determines that evidence or testimony at an investigative hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person in proceedings pursuant to House Rule XI, 27(m);

(2) When the Committee or subcommittee determines that the interro-

gation of a witness in a public hearing might compromise classified information, or might endanger the national security; or

(3) When the Committee or subcommittee determines that the interrogation of a witness in a public hearing might tend adversely to affect the national interest.

B—Testimony or evidence given in executive session and the identity of witnesses called to testify in such session shall not be disclosed by any member or employee of the Committee without the Committee's approval.

C—No person shall be allowed to be present during a hearing of a Committee or subcommittee held in executive session, except members and employees of the Committee, the witness and his counsel, officials, stenographers, or interpreters of the Committee, and any other person whose presence the Committee or subcommittee deems indispensable for the conduct of the hearing.

#### XI—RELEASE OF TESTIMONY TAKEN IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

A—No testimony taken or material presented in an executive session, or any summary or excerpt thereof, shall be made public or presented at a public hearing, either in whole or in part, unless authorized by a majority of the Committee.

B—No evidence or testimony, or any summary or excerpt thereof, given in executive session which the Committee determines may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person shall be released, or presented at a public hearing, unless such person shall have been afforded the opportunities pro-

vided by House Rule XI, 27(m), and any pertinent evidence or testimony given by such person, or on his behalf, is made a part of the transcript, summary, or excerpt to be released.

C—Persons afforded opportunities under House Rule XI, 27(m), shall be advised that testimony, or an extract or summary thereof, received pursuant to such rule may subsequently be publicly released or offered at a public hearing.

#### XII—TRANSCRIPTS OF TESTIMONY

A—A complete and accurate record shall be made of all testimony and proceedings at Committee and subcommittee hearings.

B—A witness examined under oath or affirmation in a hearing shall, upon request, be given a reasonable opportunity before any transcript is made public to inspect the transcript of his testimony to determine whether it was correctly transcribed and may, if he so desires, be accompanied by his counsel during such inspection.

C—A witness or his counsel may copy at the office of the Committee, or obtain for his own use at his own expense, a transcript of any testimony of the witness which has been given publicly or made public, and with the approval of a majority of the Committee may obtain for his own use and at his own expense a copy of the transcript of any executive testimony of the witness which has not been made public. The witness or his counsel shall be permitted to examine the transcript of his testimony taken in executive session.

D—Any corrections in the transcript of the testimony of the witness which the witness desires to make shall be

submitted in writing to the counsel of the Committee within five (5) days of the taking of his testimony, and the request shall be acted upon by the Committee or subcommittee receiving such testimony.

#### XIII—COMMITTEE REPORTS OR PUBLICATIONS

A—No Committee report or document shall be made or released to the public without the approval of a majority of the Committee, and no statement of the contents of such report, or document, shall be released by any member of the Committee or its staff prior to its official issuance. Drafts of such reports or documents shall be submitted to the office of each Committee member at least 3 days in advance of the meeting at which it is to be considered for release.

B—Whenever a minority of the Committee dissents from a report or document approved by a majority thereof, the minority shall be given a reasonable time in which to prepare a minority report, which shall be filed at the same time as the majority report, and published in the same volume or document.

C—A report or document made public by the Committee concerning any investigation in which sworn testimony was taken shall include pertinent testimony received in rebuttal taken during such investigation, unless the same has been previously made public, or is made public concurrently with the report or publication.

#### XIV—ADDITIONAL RIGHTS OF PERSONS AFFECTED BY A HEARING OR COMMITTEE PUBLICATION

Any person who believes that his character or reputation has been ad-

versely affected by evidence or testimony adduced in a public hearing, or in the released testimony of an executive hearing, or in the published reports or documents of the Committee, within a reasonable time shall:

(1) Communicate with the counsel of the Committee; and/or

(2) Request in writing an opportunity to appear, at his own expense, in person before the Committee or any subcommittee thereof to testify as a witness in public or executive session.

The Committee or subcommittee shall make such determination with respect to such communication or request, and shall take such other action, as to reason and justice shall pertain, including an allowance of witness fees and travel.

XV—RIGHTS OF WITNESSES WHILE  
TESTIFYING <sup>(4)</sup>

A person testifying under oath or affirmation before the Committee or subcommittee shall have the following rights:

(a) To be accompanied by counsel of his own choosing. The Committee seeks factual testimony within the personal knowledge of the witness, and such testimony must be given by the witness himself.

(b) To make complete and concise answers to questions and, when necessary, to make concise explanations of such answers. The witness shall be limited to giving information relevant and germane to the subject under investigation.

4. All witnesses are invited at any time to confer with Committee counsel prior to hearings. [Footnote from excerpt.]

(c) Rulings upon legal objections interposed by the witness or his counsel to procedures or to the admissibility of testimony and evidence shall be made by the presiding member of the Committee, or subcommittee, and such rulings shall be the rulings of the Committee or subcommittee, unless a disagreement thereon is expressed by a majority of the said Committee or subcommittee.

(d) Communications claimed to be privileged, as between husband and wife, attorney and client, physician and patient, clergyman or priest and penitent, and between a State or Federal law enforcement officer and informant, shall be respected, and one spouse shall not be questioned concerning the activities of the other, but the Committee or subcommittee shall not be bound to make its rulings with regard thereto or on the reception of evidence or the examination of witnesses except as required by the Rules of the House of Representatives.<sup>(5)</sup>

5. The rules of legislative bodies and their committees differ from those of courts. The procedures of any body must be geared to its purpose. Courts have one purpose, congressional committees another. Courts conduct trials to determine guilt or innocence, or to adjudicate rights. Court proceedings are adversary in nature; committee proceedings are not. Committees hold hearings to develop information that will assist in the enactment of legislation. Courtroom procedures are not followed in congressional hearings or vice versa, because any attempt to apply the rules of one to the other would tend to frustrate the attainment of the

(e) Any witness desiring to make a prepared or written statement for the record of the proceedings shall file a copy of such statement with the counsel of the Committee not less than 48 hours in advance of the hearing at which the statement is to be presented. All such statements or portions thereof so received which are relevant and germane to the subject of investigation may, at the conclusion of the testimony of the witness and with the approval of a majority of the Committee or subcommittee members, be inserted in the official transcript of the proceedings. In addition, the witness may make a statement, which shall be brief and relevant to the subject matter of his examination, at the conclusion of his testimony. However, statements which take the form of personal attacks by the witness upon the motives of the Committee or subcommittee, the personal characters of any Members of the Congress or of the Committee staff, and intemperate statements or statements clearly in the nature of accusation, are not deemed to be relevant or germane, shall not be made, and may be stricken from the record of the proceedings.

(f) If the witness so requests, he shall not be photographed while he is testifying nor shall his testimony be broadcast or recorded for broadcast by radio or television.

XVI—PARTICIPATION AND CONDUCT OF  
COUNSEL IN HEARING

A—The participation of counsel on behalf of his client during the course of

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different purposes for which they were created. Court procedures governing the reception of evidence and the examination of witnesses are not binding on the committees of the Congress. [Footnote from excerpt.]

any hearing, and while the witness is testifying shall be limited to advising his client as to his legal rights.

B—Prior to the administration of the oath or affirmation to his client, counsel shall be permitted to state his objections to the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee, or to procedures claimed to violate his client's legal rights. Counsel shall state such objections briefly and temperately, and shall comply with the rulings and limitations thereon by the presiding member of the Committee or subcommittee.

C—At the conclusion of the interrogation of his client, counsel shall be permitted to make such reasonable and pertinent requests upon the Committee or subcommittee as he shall deem necessary to protect his client's rights. These requests shall all be ruled upon by the Committee or subcommittee conducting the hearing.

D—Counsel for witnesses shall conduct himself in a professional, ethical, and proper manner. His failure to do so shall, upon a finding to that effect by a majority of the Committee or subcommittee before which the witness is appearing, subject such counsel to disciplinary action which may include warning, censure, removal of counsel from the hearing room, or a recommendation of contempt proceedings. In case of such removal of counsel, the witness shall have a reasonable time to obtain other counsel, said time to be determined by the Committee or subcommittee. Should the witness deliberately or capriciously fail or refuse to obtain the services of other counsel within such reasonable time, the hearing shall continue and the testimony of such witness shall be heard without benefit of counsel.

## XVII—CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

No recommendation that a witness be cited for contempt of Congress shall be forwarded to the House of Representatives unless and until the Committee has, upon notice to all its members, met and considered the alleged contempt and, by a majority of the Committee, voted that such recommendation be made.

### ***Members' Access to Classified Information***

#### **§ 15.4 A member of the Committee on Armed Services inserted in the Record that committee's rules governing access of Members to classified information in committee files.**

On Apr. 26, 1972,<sup>(6)</sup> in the course of discussing a resolution (H. Res. 918) of inquiry pertaining to the war in Vietnam, Mr. Charles S. Gubser, of California, made the following observations:

. . . I would like to read into the Record a portion of the House rules. Rule XI, section 27c,<sup>(7)</sup> says:

All committee hearings, records, data, charts and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the Congressional office records of the Member serving as Chairman of the Committee; and such records shall be the property of the House and all Mem-

6. 118 CONG. REC. 14431, 92d Cong. 2d Sess.

7. See Rule XI clause 27c, *House Rules and Manual* § 735(c) (1973).

bers of the House shall have access to such records.

Rule XI, section (e)<sup>(8)</sup> provides that—

No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the Committee.

On June 28, 1971, the Committee on Armed Services by unanimous consent authorized its Chairman to prepare a set of rules applicable to all Members of the House who are desirous of reading all or any portions of any classified information in the committee files. These rules were subsequently drafted by the chairman and sent to every single Member of the House.

And at this point, Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I shall include the full text of the rules I have referred to. . . .

#### TEXT OF RULES

Rules of the House Armed Services Committee to be followed by Members of Congress who wish to read all or any portion of certain classified information in the Committee files:

1. Such classified information will be kept in secure safes in the Committee rooms. Members will be admitted to the room in which the information is kept after inquiring in Room 2120.

2. Only Members of Congress may have access to such information.

3. Such information may not be removed from the room and a member of the Committee staff will be in the room at all times.

4. The staff member will keep a record of all Members who see such

8. Mr. Gubser was referring here to Rule XI clause 27(o). See *House Rules and Manual* § 735(o) (1973).

classified information or any portion thereof.

5. The staff member will maintain an access list showing the time of arrival and departure of all persons entering or leaving the reading room.

6. The reading room will be open from 8:30 a.m. until 5:30 p.m. each working day and from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon on Saturday.

7. The staff member will make a complete document inventory at the close of each business day.

8. No notes, reproduction or recordings may be made of any portion of such classified information.

9. The contents of such classified information will not be divulged to any unauthorized person in any way, form, shape or manner.

10. Members of Congress before reading such classified information will be required to identify the document or information they desire to read, identify themselves to the staff member, sign the log and sign the Top Secret information sheet if such is attached to such document.

**§ 15.5 The 94th Congress adopted the rules in existence at the close of the 93d Congress with certain amendments including an amendment to Rule XI requiring committees to adopt their rules in open session, but permitting a rollcall vote to close that meeting.**

On Jan. 14, 1975,<sup>(9)</sup> Mr. Thomas P. O'Neill, of Massachusetts, the

9. 121 CONG. REC. 20-32, 94th Cong. 1st Sess.

Majority Leader, offered House Resolution 5 and asked for its immediate consideration. The resolution provided for the adoption of the rules of the House that were in existence at the close of the 93d Congress as the rules for the 94th Congress with certain amendments. One of the amendments was to Rule XI clause 2(a)(1) providing for adoption of written rules by standing committees of the House. The amendment read as follows:

(14) In Rule XI, clause 2(a)(1) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) shall be adopted in a meeting which is open to the public unless the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the meeting on that day is to be closed to the public.”

The resolution was adopted<sup>(10)</sup> and, effective Jan. 14, 1975, Rule XI clause 2(a)(1) was amended to permit a rollcall vote to close the committee meeting at which committee rules are adopted only on the day of the meeting.<sup>(11)</sup>

**§ 16. Sitting of Committees While the House Is in Session**

From 1935 through and including 1946, the House rules pro-

10. *Id.* at p. 32.

11. See Rule XI clause 2(a), *House Rules and Manual* §704 (1979).