
**JURISDICTIONS OF HOUSE AND SENATE
BUDGET COMMITTEES**

JURISDICTION OF HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE ¹

RULE X.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

Committees and their legislative jurisdictions

1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4. All bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of the standing committees listed in this clause shall be referred to those committees, in accordance with clause 2 of rule XII, as follows:

(a) * * *

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(e) Committee on the 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.

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Special oversight functions

3. (a) * * *

(b) The Committee on the Budget shall study on a continuing basis the effect on budget outlays of relevant existing and proposed legislation and report the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis.

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Additional functions of committees

4. (a) * * *

(b) The Committee on the Budget shall—

¹In addition to clauses 1(e), 3(b), and 4(b) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the referral of legislation affecting the budget process is discussed in the Memorandum of Understanding as set forth on page H45 of the Congressional Record on January 4, 1995, and in a statement by Majority Leader Armev on page E6 of the Congressional Record on January 5, 1995.

(1) review on a continuing basis the conduct by the Congressional Budget Office of its functions and duties;

(2) hold hearings and receive testimony from Members, Senators, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, and such appropriate representatives of Federal departments and agencies, the general public, and national organizations as it considers desirable in developing concurrent resolutions on the budget for each fiscal year;

(3) make all reports required of it by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974;

(4) study on a continuing basis those provisions of law that exempt Federal agencies or any of their activities or outlays from inclusion in the Budget of the United States Government, and report to the House from time to time its recommendations for terminating or modifying such provisions;

(5) study on a continuing basis proposals designed to improve and facilitate the congressional budget process, and report to the House from time to time the results of such studies, together with its recommendations; and

(6) request and evaluate continuing studies of tax expenditures, devise methods of coordinating tax expenditures, policies, and programs with direct budget outlays, and report the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis.

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JURISDICTION OF SENATE BUDGET COMMITTEE

RULE XXV

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, and shall continue and have the power to act until their successors are appointed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise on matters within their respective jurisdictions:

(a) * * *

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(e)(1) Committee on the Budget, to which committee shall be referred all concurrent resolutions on the budget (as defined in section 3(a)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) and all other matters required to be referred to that committee under titles III and IV of that Act, and messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating thereto.

(2) Such committee shall have the duty—

(A) to report the matters required to be reported by it under titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974;

(B) to 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;

(C) to request and evaluate continuing studies of tax expenditures, to devise methods of coordinating tax expenditures, policies, and programs with direct budget outlays, and to report the results of such studies to the Senate on a recurring basis; and

(D) to review, on a continuing basis, the conduct by the Congressional Budget Office of its functions and duties.

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UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT OF JANUARY 30, 1975

(as modified on April 11, 1986) with respect to Rescissions and Deferrals (which had the effect of adopting the language of Senate Resolution 45 which is set forth below)):

Resolved,

1. That messages received pursuant to title X of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act be referred concurrently to the Appropriations Committee, to the Budget Committee, and to any other appropriate authorizing committee.

2. That bills, resolutions and joint resolutions introduced with respect to rescissions and deferrals shall be referred to the Appropriations Committee, and Budget Committee, and pending implementations of section 401 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act and subject to section 401(d), to any other committee exercising jurisdiction over contract and borrowing authority programs as defined by section 401(c)(2)(A) and (B). The Budget Committee and such other committees shall report their views, if any, to the Appropriations Committee within 20 days following referral of such messages, bills, resolutions, or joint resolutions. The Budget Committee's consideration shall extend only to macroeconomic implications, impact on priorities and aggregate spending levels, and the legality of the President's use of the deferral and rescission mechanism under title X. The Appropriations and authorizing committees shall exercise their normal responsibilities over programs and priorities.

3. If any Committee to which a bill or resolution has been referred recommends its passage, the Appropriations Committee shall report the bill or resolution together with its views and reports of the Budget and any appropriate authorizing committees to the Senate within:

(A) the time remaining under the act in the case of rescissions, or

(B) within 20 days in the case of deferrals.

4. The 20 day period referred to herein means 20 calendar days; and for the purposes of computing the 20 days, recesses or adjournments of the Senate for more than 3 days, to a day certain shall not be counted; and for recesses and adjournments of more than 30 calendar days, continuous duration or the sine die adjournment of a session, the 20 day period shall begin anew on the day following the reconvening of the Senate.

(Agreed to January 30, 1975 (94th Cong., 1st Sess.), found at page S1917 of the *Congressional Record* and as modified on April 11, 1986 (99th Cong., 2d Sess.), found on pages S7918-19 of the *Congressional Record*.)

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT OF AUGUST 4, 1977

(regarding legislation affecting the budget process (the text of which is set forth below)):

. . . [t]hat legislation affecting the congressional budget process, as described below, be referred jointly to the committees on the Budget and on Governmental Affairs. If one committee acts to report a jointly referred measure, the other must act within 30 calendar days of the continuous possession, or be automatically discharged.

Legislative proposals affecting the congressional budget process to which this order applies are:

First. The functions, duties, and powers of the Budget Committee—as described in title I of the act;

Second. The functions, duties, and powers of the Congressional Budget Office—as described in title II and IV of the act;

Third. The process by which Congress annually establishes the appropriate levels of budget authority, outlays, revenues, deficits or surpluses, and public debt—including subdivisions thereof. That

process includes the establishment: mandatory ceilings on spending and appropriations; a floor on revenues; timetables for congressional action on concurrent resolutions, on the reporting on authorization bills, and on the enactment of appropriation bills; and enforcement mechanisms for the limits and timetables, all as described in titles III and IV of the act.

Fourth. The limiting of backdoor spending device—as described in title IV of the act;

Fifth. The timetables for Presidential submission of appropriations and authorization requests—as described in title IV of the act;

Sixth. The definitions of what constitutes impoundment—such as “rescissions” and “deferrals” as provided in the Impoundment Control Act, title X;

Seventh. The process and determination by which impoundments must be reported to and considered by Congress—as provided in the Impoundment Control Act, title X;

Eighth. The mechanisms to insure Executive compliance with the provisions of the Impoundment Control Act, title X—such as GAO review and lawsuits; and

Ninth. The provisions which affect the content or determination of amounts included in or excluded from the congressional budget or the calculation of such amounts, including the definition of terms provided by the Budget Act—as set forth in title I thereof.

(Agreed to August 4, 1977 (95th Cong., 1st Sess.), found at pages S26709–10 of the *Congressional Record*.)