

Preface

CONGRESS AND THE CIA

A Handbook on Structure and Relationships

This handbook was prepared by the Legislative Liaison Division of the Office of External Affairs to familiarize employees with the Congress, the staff function, the Oversight process and the responsibilities of CIA to the Congress. Although some sections of the handbook are deliberately cast at the "primer" level, other sections attempt to get deeper into the relationship between the Congress and the Agency. It is hoped it will be particularly useful to those employees who are called on to brief various Members and staffs of the Committees and Subcommittees who handle Agency affairs.



Director, Office of External Affairs

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**CONTENTS**

	<u>Tab</u>
MEET THE CONGRESS .....	I
HOW A BILL BECOMES LAW .....	II
FUNDING PROCESS .....	III
OVERSIGHT PROCESS .....	IV
COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP .....	V
COMMITTEE STAFF STRUCTURE .....	VI
THE ROLE OF THE BRIEFER .....	VII
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION .....	VIII

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I. MEET THE CONGRESS

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## I. CONGRESS

### MEET THE CONGRESS

The United States Congress is bicameral, that is, composed of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is comprised of 100 members or two per state, who serve six-year terms. One-third of the Senate comes up for re-election every two years. The terms of Senators from each state are arranged so that both Senators' terms do not expire at the same time.

Representation in the House of Representatives is proportional to a state's population, with each state having at least one Representative. All Representatives serve two-year terms; there are 435 voting Representatives, a figure established by the Congress in 1910. There are also five non-voting members elected to represent the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Samoa and the Virgin Islands. The Census figures determine the number of seats apportioned to each state and these seats change as the population per state increases or decreases.

#### Committee Structure

Committees provide the fundamental structure for the division of labor within Congress. The Senate and House have almost identical committee titles and structure. The Senate has 16 standing or permanent committees and the House has 22. There are also various special or select committees.

The House and Senate Select Intelligence Committees are of particular importance to the Central Intelligence Agency, not only because of their oversight responsibilities for CIA activities, but also their authority to submit proposals for legislation which directly affect the Agency.

The Senate and House Appropriations Committees are also important because of their oversight role and their power to appropriate funds for all programs requested in the Agency budget.

The CIA also works closely with the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees, and the House and Senate Armed Services Committees.

Members of committees are chosen by respective party caucuses. The ratio of majority party members to minority party members is determined at the beginning of each session of Congress and is based on the ratio that exists for the entire membership of each Chamber.

The majority member having the most years of service on a committee usually is designated Chairman; the most senior member of the minority party on a committee is designated ranking minority member. Subcommittee Chairmanship and membership is designated in a similar manner.

Each committee and subcommittee employs professional staffs to advise and counsel the members.

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### Party Leadership

The majority party holds overriding influence on matters in each house of Congress. The *Speaker of the House* is formally elected to be the House's presiding officer; he is the single most powerful individual in the House and plays an influential and active role in shaping and directing its activities. He appoints all special, select, and conference committees; and refers bills to appropriate standing committees.

Next in line, the *Majority Floor Leader* is selected by the party caucus and is responsible for managing the House's formal legislative agenda. The *Majority Whip* is appointed by the Speaker and is responsible for counting advance votes, persuading Members how to vote, and assuring the presence of Members when voting occurs. The *Minority Leader* is selected by the minority party caucus and is the spokesman for the minority issues. The *Minority Whip* has the same function with respect to minority membership as the *Majority Whip*.

In the Senate, titular leadership is embodied in the *President of the Senate* (the Vice-President of the U.S.) and in the *President Pro Tempore* who acts in the President's absence. The President Pro Tempore is usually the dean of the Senate (the senior senator of the Majority party).

The real leadership of the Senate lies with the *Majority Leader*. Generally, he performs most of the same functions as the Speaker and Majority Leader of the House, except he is not the presiding officer. The Senate also has a *Majority Whip*, elected by the caucus, and a *Minority Leader* and *Minority Whip*. Their functions are the same as their counterparts in the House.

Each party in each chamber has a *Caucus Chairman* who has a great deal of influence in determining party positions on issues.

### 98th CONGRESS

#### HOUSE LEADERSHIP

Office of the Speaker  
Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., (D., MA)

Office of the Majority Leader  
Rep. James C. Wright, Jr., (D., TX)

Office of the Minority Leader  
Rep. Robert H. Michel, (R., IL)

Office of the Majority Whip  
Rep. Thomas S. Foley, (D., WA)

Office of the Minority Whip  
Rep. Trent Lott, (R., MS)

#### SENATE LEADERSHIP

Majority Leader of the Senate  
Sen. Howard H. Baker, Jr., (R., TN)

Minority Leader of the Senate  
Sen. Robert C. Byrd, (D., WV)

Majority Whip of the Senate  
Sen. Ted Stevens (R., AK)

Minority Whip of the Senate  
Sen. Alan Cranston, (D., CA)

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II. HOW A BILL BECOMES LAW

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II.

HOW A BILL BECOMES LAW

The legislative process is long and difficult. Congress can act quickly on occasion but most bills must pass through many decision points to become law. By stressing protection of the minority, the legislative process gives all sides a chance to be heard. Committees, groups or individuals can delay, defeat or change a proposal through amendment. This may result in the marked improvement of a bill before it becomes law or the defeat of a bad proposal, or it may produce legislative inertia.

Introducing a Bill

Any member can introduce a bill when his respective House is in session. Upon introduction, bills are numbered in sequence and referred to the appropriate committees.

Committee Action - Overview

Upon receiving a bill, the Committee Chairman may refer it to a subcommittee for initial consideration or handle it at the full committee level. In either case, the same procedures are followed. The committee may examine the proposal in depth; pass it without delay; or, as is the case with most legislation, take no action at all. In the latter case, the bill "dies" and goes no further in the legislative process.

Hearings

Hearings are a fact-finding tool. The information received from the hearings help determine the impact the bill might have if passed into law. Committee members in turn use the information by witnesses to act as informed lawmakers.

Mark-up

With the facts in hand the committee "marks-up" the bill, i.e., draws up the final language. Though normally open to the public, no testimony is allowed. Bills containing classified information are handled separately with complete security and confidentiality. Members consider amendments, add or delete certain provisions, and bargain over final language. If the bill's content is significantly changed, they draw up a "clean" bill with a new number.

Report

The committee report is the most valuable document in a bill's legislative history and is the accepted expression of the intent of Congress in passing the bill. Following mark-up, if a committee votes to send a bill to the House or Senate floor, the staff prepares a committee report. It:

- a. gives the purpose and scope of the bill;
- b. explains the committee amendments;

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- c. states proposed changes in existing law;
- d. analyzes the bill section by section;
- e. includes views from department and agencies whose comments were solicited;
- f. estimates cost; and
- g. gives supplemental supporting and minority dissenting views.

Classified information pertaining to the bill is contained in a classified annex and is only made available to Members and to appropriately cleared staffs in secure chambers. All Members have access to classified information but generally the "need to know" principle is observed.

#### Rules For Floor Debate

Once the committee reports a bill, it is placed on the *calendar*. From this, "minor" measures are called up by unanimous consent in sequential order. They are enacted with little or no debate. Major legislation in the House passes through the *Rules Committee* which acts as a traffic cop, allowing certain bills to the floor first and keeping others out altogether. The "rule" reported by the Rules Committee determines when the bill will be considered, the length of the debate, and the extent to which the bill can be amended. In the Senate, all bills are called to the floor by unanimous consent. Debate is unlimited. For major bills, however, the party leadership and key Senators often decide upon a "*unanimous consent time control agreement*." This may specify the floor managers of the bill, limit debate on certain amendments, prohibit nongermane amendments, and determine the exact time a bill will be brought up for final passage.

#### Floor Consideration

Debate procedures differ slightly between the House and Senate. Generally proponents and opponents share equal time to present their views. Amendments may then be offered and voted on. Before the final vote, opponents may offer certain parliamentary motions to obstruct final passage. For example, a motion to *postpone* will delay the final vote until a later date; a motion to recommit refers the bill back to the committee which reported it. Recommittal usually "kills" the bill, unless specific instructions for change have been given. Barring these, the bill is voted on as amended.

#### The Other House

Once passed by either the House or the Senate, a bill is sent to the other chamber where the above process is usually repeated. Four things may result:

- 1) the bill is defeated;
- 2) the bill is approved without amendment and sent to the President;
- 3) the bill is amended and passed. It is then sent back to the original chamber with a request that they concur;

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4) the receiving chamber, having already acted on a similar measure of its own, passes the bill after substituting its own language and retaining only the other chambers bill number. This is called "passage in lieu." The measure then goes to a *conference committee*.

Conference

Both Houses must pass a bill in identical form before sending it to the President for signature. When House and Senate versions differ, a *conference committee* meets to reconcile the differences. Presiding officers in each House appoint the conferees from among the ranking members of the committees which hold original jurisdiction over the legislation. Only those sections where differences exist may be considered by the conferees, no new language may be added, and budget estimates must fall between the two original figures. Once conferees reach an agreement, the staff prepares a conference report explaining the new compromise language or figures. The report is sent back to each chamber and voted on. If supported, it is made ready for the President. If rejected, a further conference is usually requested.

Presidential Consideration

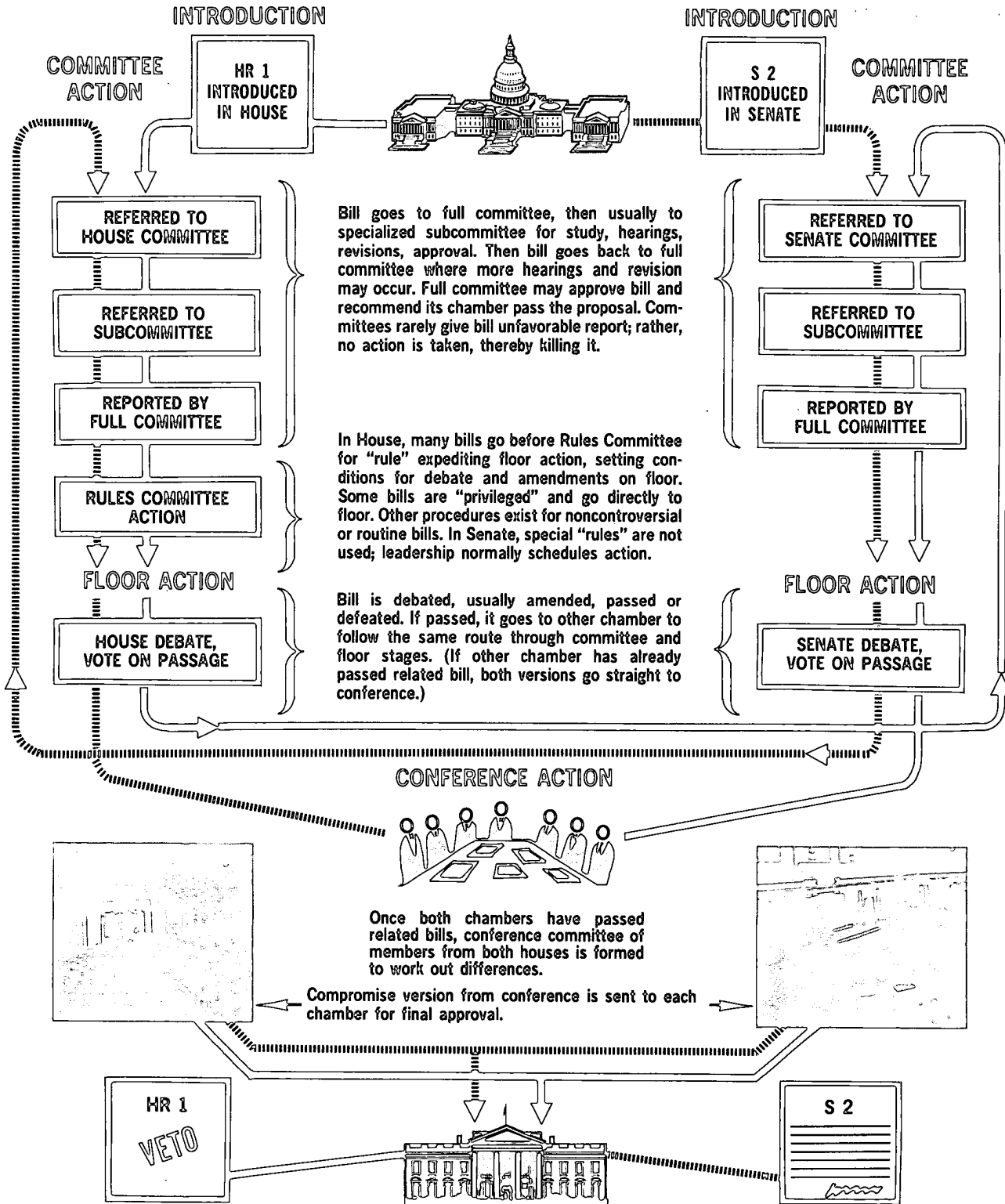
The President has ten days to sign or veto the measure. If he takes no action within that period, the bill automatically becomes law. If the final adjournment of a Congress occurs before the President has acted, the bill is "pocket-vetoed" and dies. When the President vetoes a measure, he returns it to the originating chamber with his objections. That chamber can override the veto with a two-thirds majority vote. If the attempt fails, the bill dies. If it succeeds, the measure goes to the other chamber. A second successful override vote makes it law.

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# HOW A BILL BECOMES LAW

This graphic shows the most typical way in which proposed legislation is enacted into law. There are more complicated, as well as simpler, routes, and most bills fall by the wayside and never become law. The process is illustrated with two hypothetical bills, House bill No. 1 (HR 1) and Senate bill No. 2 (S 2).

Each bill must be passed by both houses of Congress in identical form before it can become law. The path of HR 1 is traced by a solid line, that of S 2 by a broken line. However, in practice most legislation begins as similar proposals in both houses.



Compromise version approved by both houses is sent to President who can either sign it into law or veto it and return it to Congress. Congress may override veto by a two-thirds majority vote in both houses; bill then becomes law without President's signature.

III. FUNDING PROCESS

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### III.

#### FUNDING PROCESS

The funding process is a two-step procedure in Congress—the passage of an *authorization bill* and the passage of an *appropriations bill*.

An authorization bill is a regular House (H.R.) or Senate (S) bill which establishes or continues a federal program or agency. This bill usually puts a ceiling on money that can be used to finance a program or agency and a limit on the number of years for which the money is available.

Before money can be spent, however, Congress must pass an appropriations bill providing the money approved in the authorization bills. An appropriations bill need not appropriate the entire amount authorized but the bill cannot appropriate more than the amount in the authorization bills. Exceptions are dealt with on an ad hoc basis. The Defense Subcommittee of both Appropriations Committees has jurisdiction over the CIA budget.

Generally all Appropriations bills originate in the House of Representatives. Although the Constitution provides that Congress must pass appropriations bills before federal funds can be spent, neither the Constitution nor federal law require that authorization bills be passed. However, it is a general rule that neither House pass an appropriations bill before an authorization bill has been signed into law.

Another basic rule usually followed is that an Appropriations bill cannot be used as a vehicle to change existing law nor can an authorization bill contain appropriations language.

The new fiscal year begins October 1st of each year and all appropriations bills must be completed and signed by the President prior to that date in order for any money to be released.

In recent years Congress has been unable to meet this deadline and has passed continuing resolutions which authorize spending based on the rate of the prior year, the President's budget, or the authorization bill passed by either House.

The Comptroller is responsible for all Agency budget and resource matters.

Each year in January, the Agency submits its annual budget request through the Intelligence Community Staff to the Oversight and Appropriations Committees of both Houses. Following submission of the budget, the Comptroller prepares testimony and accompanies the Executive Director to hearings before the four committees on the budget request. The Comptroller is also the focal point for responding to written questions for the record resulting from the hearings and for ad hoc requests for additional budgetary data.

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4

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IV.

OVERSIGHT PROCESS

SSCI

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence was established on May 19, 1976 (94th Congress) as a result of Senate adoption of Senate Resolution 400, which stemmed from a recommendation by the Church Committee, "to oversee and make continuing studies of the intelligence activities and programs of the United States Government."

Senate Resolution 400 specifically charges that the SSCI:

- "... oversee and make continuing studies of the intelligence activities and programs of the United States Government ...";
- "submit to the Senate appropriate proposals for legislation ...";
- "report to the Senate concerning such intelligence activities and programs ...";
- "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 ..." and,
- "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."

**Jurisdiction**

The SSCI is responsible for:

- (1) The CIA and the DCI;
- (2) intelligence activities of all other departments and agencies of the Government, including, but not limited to, the intelligence activities of DIA, NSA, and other agencies of the DoD, State, Justice, (including the FBI and its Intelligence Division), and Treasury;
- (3) the organization or reorganization of any department or agency of the Government to the extent that it relates to a function or activity involving intelligence activities; and
- (4) authorizations for appropriations, both direct and indirect, for the above organizations and activities.

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Members

The SSCI is composed of 15 members, appointed as follows:

- two from the Appropriations Committee;
- two from the Armed Services Committee;
- two from the Foreign Relations Committee;
- two from the Judiciary Committee;
- seven from the Senate at large.

Members are appointed by the President *pro tempore* of the Senate upon the recommendation of the Senate majority and minority leaders. The committee ratio is eight to seven with the Chairman—a member of the majority party—holding the tie breaking vote. The SSCI selects a chairman and vice chairman by independent vote of the majority and minority Members of the full Senate. The vice chairman acts in the chairman's absence. Each Member in turn is entitled to appoint a staff designee who will be that Member's primary referent on the Committee.

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP  
98th CONGRESS

Barry Goldwater (R., Arizona), Chairman

Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D., New York), Vice Chairman

Daniel K. Inouye (D., Hawaii)  
Walter D. Huddleston (D., Kentucky)  
Joseph R. Biden (D., Delaware)  
Henry M. Jackson (D., Washington)  
Patrick J. Leahy (D., Vermont)  
Lloyd Bentsen (D. Texas)

Jake Garn (R., Utah)  
John H. Chafee (R., Rhode Island)  
Richard G. Lugar (R., Indiana)  
Malcolm Wallop (R., Wyoming)  
David F. Durenberger (R., Minnesota)  
William Roth, Jr. (R., Delaware)  
William S. Cohen (R., Maine)

Robert C. Byrd (D., West Virginia), ex officio member  
Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R., Tennessee), ex officio member

The following Members will rotate off the Committee at the end of the 98th Congress:

Daniel Patrick Moynihan  
Daniel K. Inouye  
Lloyd Bentsen  
Walter D. Huddleston (end of 1st session)  
Joseph R. Biden (end of 1st session)

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## SSCI Staff

The SSCI operates on the staff level through a system of "designees." Each member appoints a designee who serves at the pleasure of the Member and is responsible for handling his Member's intelligence portfolio. Of the staffers listed below, four have access to information concerning special activities: Staff Director Robert R. Simmons, Minority Staff Director Gary Schmitt, Robert Butterworth, and Larry Kettlewell.

## Administration

Robert R. Simmons	Staff Director
Gary Schmitt	Minority Staff Director
Dorthea Roberson	Chief Clerk

## Professional Staff

Victoria Toensing	Chief Counsel
Peter M. Sullivan	Minority Counsel
Charles N. Andreae	Designee for Senator Lugar
Sam Bouchard	Designee for Senator Goldwater
Robert Butterworth	Designee for Senator Jackson
Robin Cleveland	Professional Staff Member
Angelo M. Codevilla	Designee for Senator Wallop
Thomas A. Connolly	Designee for Senator Biden
John T. Elliff	Designee for Senator Huddleston
Jean Evans	Professional Staff Member
Daniel Finn	Designee for Senator Inouye
Stephen Flanagan	Professional Staff Member
Keith Hall	Budget Officer
Larry Kettlewell	Designee for Senator Chafee
Herbert M. Kline	Senior Budget Officer
Edward P. Levine	Designee for Senator Durenberger
Michael F. Mattingly	Designee for Senator Roth
Eric Newson	Designee for Senator Leahy
Stephen E. Ward	Designee for Senator Bentsen
James H. Dykstra	Designee for Senator Cohen

## HPSCI

The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence was established on July 14, 1977 as a result of House Resolution 658 "to oversee and make continuing studies of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities and programs of the United States Government . . ."

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House Resolution 658 specifically charges that the HPSCI:

- "...oversee and make continuing studies of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities and programs of the United States Government ..."
- "report to the House concerning such intelligence and intelligence-related activities and programs ...";
- assure 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 interest of the nation ..."; and
- "provide vigilant legislative oversight over the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States to assure that such activities are in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Jurisdiction

The HPSCI is responsible for:

- (1) The CIA and the DCI;
- (2) Intelligence and intelligence-related activities of all other departments and agencies of the Government, including, but not limited to, the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the DIA, NSA and other agencies of the DoD, State, Justice (including the FBI and its Intelligence Division), and Treasury.

Members

The HPSCI is composed of 14 Members, appointed as follows:

- at least one from the Appropriations Committee;
- at least one from the Armed Services Committee;
- at least one from the Foreign Affairs Committee;
- at least one from the Judiciary Committee.

The speaker of the House appoints the members each to serve for not more than six years. To keep continuity there shall not be more than a one-third turnover every Congress.

The ratio of Democrats to Republicans is determined in the same manner as for the other House Committees.

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Current Membership 98th Congress

Edward P. Boland (D., Massachusetts), Chairman

J. Kenneth Robinson, (R., Virginia), Ranking Minority Leader

Clement J. Zablocki (D., Wisconsin)  
Romano L. Mazzoli (D., Kentucky)  
Norman D. Mineta (D., California)  
Wyche Fowler, Jr. (D., Georgia)  
Lee H. Hamilton (D., Indiana)  
Albert Gore, Jr. (D., Tennessee)

Louis Stokes (D., Ohio)  
David McCurdy (D., Oklahoma)  
G. William Whitehurst (R., Virginia)  
C. W. Bill Young (R., Florida)  
Bob Stump (R., Arizona)

The HPSCI has established three subcommittees to be responsible for Legislation, Program and Budget Authorization and Oversight and Evaluation.

Mr. Mazzoli chairs the Subcommittee on Legislation.

Mr. Boland chairs the Subcommittee on Program and Budget Authorization.

Mr. Fowler chairs the Subcommittee on Oversight and Evaluation.

The Majority and Minority Leaders of the House are ex officio members of HPSCI.

HPSCI STAFF

The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has a staff of 16 professionals, assigned by the Staff Director with concurrence by the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, to the Committee as a whole and to individual Subcommittees as follows:

FULL COMMITTEE STAFF

Thomas K. Latimer	Staff Director
Michael J. O'Neil	Chief Counsel
Patrick G. Long	Associate Counsel
Jeanne M. McNally	Clerk
Sharon D. Leary	Asst. Clerk
Leon S. Fuerth	Professional Staff Member
G. Elizabeth Keyes	Professional Staff Member
Herbert Romerstein	Professional Staff Member
Donna L. Sweeney	Secretary

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Bernard Raimo, Jr.	Counsel
Steven K. Berry	Counsel
Cindy Long	Secretary

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PROGRAM AND BUDGET AUTHORIZATION

James O. Bush	Senior Professional Staff Member
Martin C. Faga	Professional Staff Member
Annette H. Smiley	Professional Staff Member
Duane P. Andrews	Professional Staff Member
Patricia E. Garber	Secretary

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND EVALUATION

Richard H. Giza  
Diane E. LaVoy

Professional Staff Member  
Professional Staff Member

SECRETARY/REGISTRY

Thomas C. Williams, Jr.  
Elizabeth Ovalline

Assistant  
Assistant

Access to information concerning special activities is limited to Latimer, O'Neil, Long, Romerstein, Giza and Bush.

OBLIGATION TO KEEP INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES INFORMED

In the FY 1981 Intelligence Authorization Act, Congress adopted new provisions on oversight of intelligence activities (Section 501 of the National Security Act of 1947). These replaced the reporting portion of the Hughes-Ryan Amendment and, for the first time, imposed a *statutory requirement* for the agencies to:

- a. keep the two oversight committees "fully and currently informed" of all intelligence activities, including any "significant anticipated intelligence activity";
- b. furnish all information requested by either committee in order to carry out its authorized responsibility.

These obligations are conditioned by two critical preambular clauses that preserve the constitutional rights of the President and the right of the agencies to withhold information for purposes of protecting classified information and information about intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure. The legislation constitutes an agreement between the Legislative and the Executive branches to disagree on how much sensitive information will be furnished the Congress on *collection activities*. Key points in the interpretation of the Act are as follows:

- a. The Act requires advance notice to the two oversight committees of covert actions approved by the President under Hughes-Ryan, with two exceptions:
  - If the President determines it is essential to meet extraordinary circumstances affecting vital interests of the U.S., the Agency can limit prior notice to eight designated Members of Congress (Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the two oversight committees and the two leaders of each House).
  - In even more rare and extraordinary cases, the President may direct that prior notice be withheld entirely.
- b. The right of the committees to prior notice of all significant intelligence activities (including clandestine collection activities and Covert Action notification under the Hughes Ryan Amendment) is subject to the DCI's statutory authority to protect intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure.

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Enactment of Section 501 is significant because for the first time since the establishment of the two oversight committees the obligations of the DCI and those of "... the heads of all departments, agencies, and other entities of the United States involved in intelligence activities..." are codified in law. Enactment of Section 501 marked the culmination of the congressional debate as to whether the Intelligence Community should be regulated by new statutory charters. It is drafted in such a way as to allow sufficient maneuverability to the Executive as well as Congressional Branches should either wish to challenge interpretation of Section 501. To date, the provision has never been cited by either Branch either in support of a request for information or a denial of information. It nonetheless is the statutory cornerstone upon which our relationship with the SSCI and its House counterpart are founded.

Following are the responsibilities of other significant Committees with which the Agency deals:

SENATE\*

Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Jurisdiction: (1) Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally; (2) Treaties and executive agreements, except reciprocal trade agreements; (3) Boundaries of the United States; (4) Protection of the United States abroad and expatriation; (5) Intervention abroad and declarations of war; (6) Foreign economic, military, technical, and humanitarian assistance; (7) United Nations and its affiliated organizations; (8) International conferences and congresses; (9) Diplomatic service; (10) International law as it relates to foreign policy; (11) Oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs as they relate to foreign policy; (12) International activities of the American National Red Cross; (13) International aspects of nuclear energy, including nuclear transfer policy; (14) Foreign loans; (15) Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad; (16) The World Bank group, the regional development banks, and other international organizations established primarily for development assistance purposes; (17) The International Monetary Fund and other international Organizations established primarily for international monetary purposes; (18) Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations of foreign countries; (19) National security and international aspects of trusteeships of the United States. In addition, the Committee is mandated to study and review matters relating to the national security policy, foreign policy, and international economic policy as it relates to foreign policy of the U.S. and matters relating to food, hunger, and nutrition in foreign countries, and to report on these matters periodically.

The Committee is made up of 17 members, 9 are republicans and 8 are democrats. The full Committee is made up of seven subcommittees.

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\* Current Committee Memberships are at Tab V.

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Senate Armed Services Committee

Jurisdiction: (1) The common defense; (2) The Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force, generally; (3) Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the Armed Forces, including overseas education of civilian and military dependents; (4) Military research and development; (5) Selective Service System; (6) Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense; (7) Aeronautical and space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations; (8) Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including administration, sanitation, and government of the Canal Zone; (9) National security aspects of nuclear energy; (10) Naval petroleum reserves, except those in Alaska. In addition, the Committee is mandated to study and review matters relating to the common defense policy of the U.S., and to report on these matters periodically.

The committee consists of 18 members, 10 are republicans and 8 are democrats. The Committee is composed of 6 subcommittees.

Senate Appropriations Committee

Jurisdiction: (1) Appropriations for support of the Government; (2) Rescissions of appropriations; (3) Transfers of unexpended balance; (4) Amount of new spending authority.

The Committee is made up of 29 members, 15 republicans and 14 democrats.

Within the full Committee are thirteen subcommittees, each with jurisdiction over one of the thirteen regular appropriations bills.

The Senate Committee on Government Affairs and the Senate Judiciary Committee may also have jurisdiction over certain CIA issues.

HOUSE\*

House Foreign Affairs Committee

Jurisdiction: (1) Relations of the U.S. with foreign nations generally; (2) Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries; (3) Establishment of boundary lines between the U.S. and foreign nations; (4) Foreign loans; (5) International conferences and congresses; (6) Intervention abroad and declarations of war; (7) Measures relating to diplomatic service; (8) Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad; (9) Neutrality; (10) Protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation; (11) The American National Red Cross; (12) United Nations organizations; (13) Measures relating to international economic policy; (14) Export controls, including nonproliferation of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; (15) International commodity agreements (other than those involving sugar); (16) Trading with the enemy; (17) International education. In addition to its legislative jurisdiction, the

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\* Current Committee Memberships are at Tab V.

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Committee is mandated to have the special oversight functions with respect to customs administration, intelligence activities relating to foreign policy, international financial and monetary organizations, and international fishing agreements.

The Committee is made up of 37 members, 24 democrats and 13 republicans.

Within the full Committee are nine subcommittees made up of members from the full Committee. Each subcommittee has its own staff that has responsibility for the issues within the subcommittee's jurisdiction.

House Armed Services Committee

Jurisdiction: (1) Common defense generally; (2) The Department of Defense generally; (3) Ammunition depots; forts; arsenals; Army, Navy and Air Force reservations and establishments; (4) Conservation development, and use of naval petroleum and oil shale reserves; (5) Pay, promotion, and other benefits and privileges of members of armed forces; (6) Scientific research and development in support of the armed services; (7) Selective Service; (8) Size and composition of the Army, Navy, and Air Force; (9) Soldiers' and Sailors' homes; (10) Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense; (11) Military applications of nuclear energy. In addition to its legislative jurisdiction, the Committee is mandated to have the special oversight function with respect to international arms control and disarmament, and military dependents' education.

The Committee is made up of 45 members, 29 democrats and 16 republicans. There are eight subcommittees within the full Committee's jurisdiction.

The House Judiciary Committee and the House Government Operations Committee may also have jurisdiction over certain CIA issues.

House Appropriations Committee

Jurisdiction: (1) Appropriations for support of the Government; (2) Rescissions of Appropriations; (3) Transfers of unexpected balances; (4) Amount of new spending authority.

The Committee is made up of 57 members, 36 democrats and 21 republicans.

Within the full committee are thirteen subcommittees, each with jurisdiction over one of the thirteen regular appropriations bills.

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V

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

98th CONGRESS

SENATE

APPROPRIATIONS

Republicans

Mark O. HATFIELD (OR), Chairman  
Ted STEVENS (AK)  
Lowell P. WEICKER (CT)  
James A. McClURE (ID)  
Paul LAXALT (NV)  
Jake GARN (UT)  
Thad COCHRAN (MS)  
Mark ANDREWS (ND)  
James ABDNOR (SD)  
Robert W. KASTEN, Jr. (WI)  
Alfonse M. D'AMATO (NY)  
Mack MATTINGLY (GA)  
Warren B. RUDMAN (NH)  
Arlen SPECTER (PA)  
Pete V. DOMENICI (NM)

Democrats

John C. STENNIS (MS)  
Robert C. BYRD (WV)  
William PROXMIRE (WI)  
Daniel K. INOUE (HI)  
Ernest F. HOLLINGS (SC)  
Thomas F. EAGLETON (MO)  
Lawton CHILES (FL)  
J. Bennett JOHNSTON (LA)  
Walter D. HUDDLESTON (KY)  
Quentin N. BURDICK (ND)  
Patrick J. LEAHY (VT)  
James R. SASSER (TN)  
Dennis DeCONCINI (AZ)  
Dale BUMPERS (AR)

Subcommittee on Defense

*Majority:*

Ted Stevens, Chairman  
Lowell Weicker  
Jake Garn  
James McClure  
Thad Cochran  
Mark Andrews  
Robert Kasten  
Alfose D'Amato  
Warren Rudman

*Minority:*

John Stennis  
William Proxmire  
Daniel Inouye  
Ernest Hollings  
Thomas Eagleton  
Lawton Chiles  
J. Bennett Johnson  
Walter Huddleston

*Staff:*

Susan Shekmar  
Dwight Dyer  
Fred Rhodes

Subcommittee on Foreign Operations

*Majority:*

Robert Kasten, Chairman  
Mark Hatfield  
Alfonse D'Amato  
Warren Rudman  
Arlen Specter

*Minority:*

Daniel Inouye  
J. Bennett Johnston  
Patrick Leahy  
Dennis DeConcini

*Staff:*

James Bond  
Richard Collins

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ARMED SERVICES

Republicans

John G. TOWER (TX)  
Strom THURMOND (SC)  
Barry GOLDWATER (AZ)  
John W. WARNER (VA)  
Gordon J. HUMPHREY (NH)  
William S. COHEN (ME)  
Roger W. JEPSEN (IA)  
Dan QUAYLE (IN)  
John P. EAST (NC)  
Pete WILSON (CA)

Democrats

Henry M. JACKSON (WA)  
John C. STENNIS (MS)  
Sam NUNN (GA)  
Gary HART (CO)  
J. James EXON (NE)  
Carl M. LEVIN (MI)  
Edward M. KENNEDY (MA)  
Jeff BINGAMAN (NM)

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Republicans

Charles H. PERCY (IL)  
Howard H. BAKER, Jr. (TN)  
Jesse HELMS (NC)  
Richard G. LUGAR (IN)  
Charles McC. MATHIAS, Jr. (MD)  
Nancy Landon KASSEBAUM (KS)  
Rudolph E. BOSCHWITZ (MN)  
Larry PRESSLER (SD)  
Frank H. MURKOWSKI (AK)

Democrats

Claiborn PELL (RI)  
Joseph R. BIDEN, Jr. (DE)  
John H. GLENN, Jr. (OH)  
Paul S. SARBANES (MD)  
Edward ZORINSKY (NE)  
Paul E. TSONGAS (MA)  
Alan CRANSTON (CA)  
Christopher J. DODD (CT)

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Republicans

Barry GOLDWATER (AZ), Chairman  
Jake GARN (UT)  
John H. CHAFEE (RI)  
Richard G. LUGAR (IN)  
Malcolm WALLOP (WY)  
David DURENBERGER (MN)  
William V. ROTH, Jr. (DE)  
William S. COHEN (ME)  
Howard H. BAKER, Jr. (TN),  
ex officio

Democrats

Daniel P. MOYNIHAN (NY)  
Walter D. HUDDLESTON (KY)  
Joseph R. BIDEN (DE)  
Daniel K. INOUE (HA)  
Henry M. JACKSON (WA)  
Patrick J. LEAHY (VT)  
Lloyd BENTSEN (TX)  
Robert C. BYRD (WV), ex officio

JUDICIARY

Republicans

Strom THURMOND (SC), Chairman  
Charles McC. MATHIAS, Jr. (MD)  
Paul LAXALT (NV)  
Orrin G. HATCH (UT)  
Robert DOLE (KS)  
Alan K. Simpson (WY)  
John P. EAST (NC)  
Charles E. GRASSLEY (IA)  
Jeremiah H. DENTON (AL)  
Arlen SPECTER (PA)

Democrats

Joseph R. BIDEN (DE)  
Edward M. KENNEDY (MA)  
Robert C. BYRD (WV)  
Howard M. METZENBAUM (OH)  
Dennis DeConcini (AR)  
Patrick J. LEAHY (VT)  
Max BAUCUS (MT)  
Howell T. HEFLIN (AL)

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROPRIATIONS

Democrats

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Edward P. BOLAND (MA)  
William H. NATCHER (KY)  
Neal SMITH (IA)  
Joseph P. ADDABBO (NY)  
Clarence D. LONG (MD)  
Sidney R. YATES (IL)  
David R. OBEY (WI)  
Edward ROYBAL (CA)  
Louis STOKES (OH)  
Tom BEVILL (AL)  
Bill CHAPPELL, Jr. (FL)  
Bill ALEXANDER (AR)  
John P. MURTHA (PA)  
Bob TRAXLER (MI)  
Joseph D. EARLY (MA)  
Charles WILSON (TX)  
Lindy BOGGS (LA)  
Norman D. DICKS (WA)  
Matthew F. McHUGH (NY)  
William LEHMAN (FL)  
Jack HIGHTOWER (TX)  
Martin Olav SABO (MN)  
Julian C. DIXON (CA)  
Vic FAZIO (CA)  
W. G. HEFNER (NC)  
Les AuCOIN (OR)  
Daniel K. AKAKA (HI)  
Wes WATKINS (OK)  
William H. GRAY, III (PA)  
Bernard J. DWYER (NJ)  
William R. RATCHFORD (CT)  
William Hill BONER (TN)  
Steny H. HOYER (MD)  
M. Robert CARR (MI)  
Robert J. MRAZEK (NY)

Republicans

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Joseph M. McDADE (PA)  
Jack EDWARDS (AL)  
John T. MYERS (IN)  
J. Kenneth ROBINSON (VA)  
Clarence E. MILLER (OH)  
Lawrence COUGHLIN (PA)  
C. W. Bill YOUNG (FL)  
Jack F. KEMP (NY)  
Ralph S. REGULA (OH)  
George M. O'BRIEN (IL)  
Virginia SMITH (NE)  
Eldon RUDD (AZ)  
Carl D. PURSELL (MI)  
Mickey EDWARDS (OK)  
Robert L. LIVINGSTON (LA)  
Bill GREEN (NY)  
Tom LOEFFLER (TX)  
Jerry LEWIS (CA)  
John Edward PORTER (IL)  
Harold ROGERS (KY)

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APPROPRIATIONS (Cont.)

Subcommittee on Defense

*Majority:*

Joseph Abbaddo, Chairman  
Bill Chappell  
John Murtha  
Norman Dicks  
Charles Wilson  
W. G. "Bill" Hefner  
Jack Hightower  
Les AuCoin

*Minority:*

Jack Edwards  
J. Kenneth Robinson  
Joseph McDade  
C. W. Bill Young

*Staff:*

Jim Van Wagenen  
John Plashal  
Peter Murphy

Subcommittee on Foreign Operations

*Majority:*

Clarence Long, Chairman  
David Obey  
Sidney Yates  
Matthew McHugh  
William Lehman  
Charles Wilson  
Julian Dixon  
William Gray

*Minority:*

Jack Kemp  
Jack Edwards  
Robert Livingston  
Jerry Lewis

*Staff:*

Edwin Powers

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## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Democrats

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Lee H. HAMILTON (IN)  
Gus YATRON (PA)  
Stephen J. SOLARZ (NY)  
Don BONKER (WA)  
Gerry E. STUDDS (MA)  
Andrew P. IRELAND (FL)  
Daniel A. MICA (FL)  
Michael D. BARNES (MD)  
Howard WOLPE (MI)  
George W. CROCKETT (MI)  
Samuel GEJDENSON (CT)  
Mervyn M. DYMALLY (CA)  
Dennis E. ECKART (OH)  
Tom LANTOS (CA)  
Peter H. KOSTMAYER (PA)  
Robert G. TORRICELLI (NJ)  
Lawrence J. SMITH (FL)  
Howard L. BERMAN (CA)  
Harry REID (NV)  
Meldon E. LEVINE (CA)  
Edward F. FEIGHAN (OH)  
Robert GARCIA (NY)

## Republicans

William S. BROOMFIELD (MI)  
Larry WINN (KS)  
Benjamin A. GILMAN (NY)  
Robert J. LAGOMARSINO (CA)  
Joel PRITCHARD (WA)  
Jim LEACH (IA)  
Tobias ROTH (WI)  
Olympia J. SNOWE (ME)  
Henry J. HYDE (IL)  
Gerald B. SOLOMON (NY)  
Douglas K. BEREUTER (NE)  
Mark O. SILJANDER (MI)  
Edwin V. W. ZSCHAU (CA)

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Don EDWARDS (CA)  
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William J. HUGHES (NJ)  
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## Republicans

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Henry J. HYDE (IL)  
Thomas N. KINDNESS (OH)  
Harold S. SAWYER (MI)  
Daniel E. LUNGREN (CA)  
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GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

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Don FUQUA (FL)  
John CONYERS (MI)  
Cardiss COLLINS (IL)  
Glenn ENGLISH (OK)  
Elliott H. LEVITAS (GA)  
Henry A. WAXMAN (CA)  
Ted WEISS (NY)  
Mike SYNAR (OK)  
Stephen L. NEAL (NC)  
Doug BARNARD, Jr. (GA)  
Barney FRANK (MA)  
Tom LANTOS (CA)  
Ronald D. COLEMAN (TX)  
Robert E. WISE, Jr. (WV)  
Barbara BOXER (CA)  
Sander M. LEVIN (MI)  
Buddy MACKAY (FL)  
Mel LEVINE (CA)  
Major R. OWENS (NY)  
Edolpus TOWNS (NY)  
John M. SPRATT (SC)  
Joseph P. KOLTER (PA)  
Ben ERDREICH (AL)

Republicans

Frank HORTON (NY)  
John N. ERLBORN (IL)  
Thomas N. KINDNESS (OH)  
Robert S. WALKER (PA)  
Lyle WILLIAMS (OH)  
William F. CLINGER (PA)  
Raymond J. McGRATH (NY)  
Judd GREGG (NH)  
Dan BURTON (IN)  
John R. McKERNAN, Jr. (ME)  
Tom LEWIS (FL)  
Alfred A. McCANDLESS (CA)

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 Charles E. BENNETT (FL)  
 Samuel S. STRATTON (NY)  
 Bill NICHOLS (AL)  
 Dan DANIEL (VA)  
 G. V. MONTGOMERY (MS)  
 Les ASPIN (WI)  
 Ronald V. DELLUMS (CA)  
 Patricia SCHROEDER (CO)  
 Abraham KAZEN, Jr. (TX)  
 Antonio Borja WON PAT (GU)  
 Larry P. McDONALD (GA)  
 Beverly B. BYRON (MD)  
 Nicholas MAVROULES (MA)  
 Earl HUTTO (FL)  
 Ike SKELTON (MO)  
 Marvin LEATH (TX)  
 Dave McCURDY (OK)  
 Thomas M. FOGLIETTA (PA)  
 Roy P. DYSON (MD)  
 Dennis M. HERTEL (MI)  
 Marilyn Lloyd BOUQUARD (TN)  
 Norman SISISKY (VA)  
 Richard RAY (GA)  
 John SPRATT (SC)  
 Francis X. McCLOSKEY (IN)  
 Charles Robin BRITT (NC)  
 Solomon P. ORTIZ (TX)  
 Ronald COLEMAN (TX)

Republicans

William L. DICKINSON (AL)  
 G. William WHITEHURST (VA)  
 Floyd SPENCE (SC)  
 Majorie S. HOLT (MD)  
 Elwood H. HILLIS (IN)  
 Robert E. BADHAM (CA)  
 Bob STUMP (AZ)  
 James A. COURTER (NJ)  
 Larry J. HOPKINS (KY)  
 Robert W. DAVIS (MI)  
 Kenneth B. KRAMER (CO)  
 Duncan L. HUNTER (CA)  
 Thomas F. HARTNETT (SC)  
 Daniel B. CRANE (IL)  
 David O'B. MARTIN (NY)  
 John R. KASICH (OH)

PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Democrats

Edward P. BOLAND (MA), Chairman  
 Clement J. ZABLOCKI (WI)  
 Romano L. MAZZOLI (KY)  
 Norman Y. MINETA (CA)  
 Wyche FOWLER, Jr. (GA)  
 Lee H. HAMILTON (IN)  
 Albert GORE, Jr. (TN)  
 David McCURDY (OK)  
 Louis STOKES (OH)  
 Jim WRIGHT (TX), ex officio

Republicans

J. Kenneth ROBINSON (VA)  
 G. William WHITEHURST (VA)  
 C. W. Bill YOUNG (FL)  
 Bob STUMP (AZ)  
 William F. GOODLING (PA)  
 Robert H. MICHEL (IL), ex officio

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VI. COMMITTEE STAFF STRUCTURE

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VI.

COMMITTEE STAFF STRUCTURE

Generally, each Committee has a staff director, chief counsel, and a number of professional staff members and staff assistants to support the members of the majority. Likewise, the committee also has a minority chief of staff, minority counsel, professional staff members, and staff assistants to support the members of the minority.

The subcommittees are staffed much the same way but with fewer people.

The committee staffs handling intelligence issues must have proper clearances and follow established security procedures in order to handle the intelligence information.

The Legislative Liaison Division (LLD) requires a list of all staff participants in advance of all briefings and hearings to confirm their clearances.

LLD works closely with the staffs to:

- a. Develop and nurture professional relationships to keep in touch with the needs of the Committees and as a window to the views of Members.
- b. Arrange formal hearings on request of the Chairman, including preparing the briefers (often its the DCI or DDCI), solicit advance questions and special interests of the members, provide transportation, handle classified materials, and get transcripts reviewed as appropriate.
- c. Arrange staff briefings as requested providing same service as noted above. Staff briefings are less formal than hearings, but all information provided is funneled to members either directly or indirectly. Such briefings may range from updates to new events.
- d. Assist with arrangements for members and/or staffs to travel abroad when requested.
- e. Provide documents and periodicals to assist in staff work.

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VII. THE ROLE OF THE BRIEFER

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VII.

THE ROLE OF THE BRIEFER

The Central Intelligence Agency is obligated to provide the Congress intelligence information in a timely fashion. (See previous discussion of obligations to keep Intelligence Committees informed, Tab IV.) The briefer plays a very important role in this process.

There are several do's and don'ts to keep in mind:

- a. Know whom you are briefing. This will help in anticipating what to expect and how best to handle any given situation.
- b. Know the level of the person's knowledge. Do not waste your time or his in reiterating information he knows.
- c. Know the security clearance of the people you will brief. The Legislative Liaison representative will assist you on security questions and in informing you about the people to be briefed.
- d. Don't limit answers only to the question asked when you know that the proper question was not asked.
- e. Understand that the purpose of a staff is to provide continuity, information, knowledge, costs, and alternatives. They are there to advise the Member of Congress when asked.
- f. Be completely candid and forthright with your answers. Do not hedge. For example, during a closed mark-up session on a piece of legislation when only Members of Congress and staff are participating, the staff will be called on to answer questions and give the pros and cons. They can only answer these questions and make advice based on the information previously provided by the Agency. Oftentimes the Members will ask for the staff recommendations and it will surely be given.
- g. Arrange to provide sensitive information to staff in advance of hearings rather than withholding the information at the hearings. This sensitive information will have limited access to the Chairman and ranking minority Member.
- h. Be responsive to all questions asked. Admit that an answer is not known but indicate it will be provided later. Defer to State if asked a policy question. Likewise, when a DDI analyst is asked a question about an operational matter, it should be referred to the DDO for response later.
- i. Avoid personal opinions if possible. When pushed, indicate you are speaking for yourself and then give your best professional opinion. Above all do not go beyond discussing *intelligence* issues—avoid policy and Defense Department matters.
- j. Remember the staff works with the Legislative Liaison Division to assist in achieving the needs of the Committees and generally are very cooperative.
- k. Legislative Liaison Officers are anxious to assist the briefers; therefore, don't hesitate to call on them about any matters of concern.

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VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

U.S. Senate

Room numbers beginning with SD are in the Dirksen Building, SH are in the Hart Building, and SR are in the Russell Building. Capitol room numbers begin with S.

U.S. House of Representatives

Room numbers with three digits are in the Cannon Building; four digits and beginning with one are in the Longworth Building; four digits and beginning with two are in the Rayburn Building. Capitol Building numbers begin with a letter.

You May Hear Bells, What do They Mean?

Senate Legislative Buzzers

- 1 ring—Yeas and Nays
- 2 rings—Quorum Call
- 3 rings—Call of Absentees
- 4 rings—Adjournment of Recess
- 5 rings—Five Minutes Remaining on Yea and Nay Vote
- 6 rings—Morning Business Concluded

House Legislative Bell Signals

- 1 ring—Tellers
- 1 long ring (pause, followed by 3 rings)—Signals the start or continuation of a notice quorum call
- 1 long ring—Termination of a notice quorum call
- 2 rings—Electronically Recorded Vote (2 rings followed by 2 rings indicates Yea and Nay by call of the roll)
- 2 rings—(pause, followed by 2 rings)—Roll call vote—Yea and Nay (the bells will be sounded again when the clerk reaches the R's)
- 2 rings—(Pause followed by 6 rings)—First vote under Suspension of the Rules (2 bells will be rung 5 minutes later. The First vote will take 15 minutes with successive votes at intervals of not less than 5 minutes. Each successive vote signaled by 6 rings)
- 3 rings—Quorum call (either initially or after a notice quorum has been started. Electronic or by clerks. The bells are repeated 5 minutes after the first ring).
- 4 rings—Adjournment
- 5 rings—Recess
- 12 rings—Civil Defense Warning.

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