



Resolutions of Inquiry: An Analysis of Their Use in the House, 1947-2009

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Summary

A resolution of inquiry is a simple resolution making a direct request or demand of the President or the head of an executive department to furnish the House with specific factual information in the Administration's possession. Under the rules and precedents of the U.S. House of Representatives, such resolutions, if properly drafted, are given a privileged parliamentary status. This means that, under certain circumstances, a resolution of inquiry can be brought up on the House floor even if the committee to which it was referred has not reported it and the majority party leadership has not scheduled it for consideration.

Between 1947 and 2009, 273 resolutions of inquiry were introduced in the House of Representatives. Two periods in particular, 1971-1975 and 2003-2006, saw the highest levels of activity on resolutions of inquiry during the 62 years studied. In the 111th Congress (2009-2010), the introduction of House resolutions of inquiry is already higher than the historic average for a Congress.

Although nearly every standing House committee has been referred at least one resolution of inquiry during the post-World War II period, the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, and the Judiciary have received the largest share of references because the most commonly sought information has related to defense, foreign relations, and intelligence. Most resolutions of inquiry are directed to the President himself, but other executive branch officials have been the subject of such information requests as well.

Just under half of the resolutions of inquiry introduced between 1947 and 2009 were reported by the committee to which they were referred, in most cases, adversely, indicating that the committee opposed the resolution. This opposition might be because the resolution had been made moot by the executive branch complying in whole or in part with the request, or because such a request would, in the view of the committee, compromise an ongoing investigation, endanger sensitive information, or seek already-available information. Less than a quarter of the resolutions of inquiry introduced during the period studied reached the House floor, the last one in 1995.

Although Representatives of both political parties have utilized resolutions of inquiry, in recent Congresses, such resolutions have overwhelmingly become a tool of the minority party in the House. This development has led some to question whether resolutions of inquiry are being "misused" for partisan gain or are unduly increasing the workload of certain House committees. Others have attributed the increase to a frustration among minority party Members with their inability to obtain information from the executive branch.

Available data suggest that approximately 30% of the time, a resolution of inquiry has resulted in the production of information to the House. In the majority of cases, however, it is simply unknown, unclear, or in dispute whether the resolution of inquiry produced any of the requested information, a fact which might suggest the need for additional investigation of the efficacy of this parliamentary oversight tool by policymakers.

This report will be updated as events warrant.

Contents

Resolutions of Inquiry Generally.....	1
Use of Resolutions of Inquiry: 1947-2009	2
Recent Congresses Show High Levels of Activity	2
Most Resolutions Relate to Defense or Foreign Affairs.....	4
Most Resolutions of Inquiry Are Directed to the President.....	5
House Action on Resolutions of Inquiry	7
Committees Are Acting on More Resolutions of Inquiry.....	7
Few Resolutions of Inquiry Reach the House Floor	8
Resolutions of Inquiry Are Increasingly A Minority Party Tool.....	8
Effectiveness of Resolutions of Inquiry is Unclear.....	9
Conclusion and Questions for Consideration	11

Figures

Figure 1. Resolutions of Inquiry Introduced in the House of Representatives	3
Figure 2. Committees of Primary Referral for Resolutions of Inquiry	5
Figure 3. Primary Official to Whom House Resolutions of Inquiry Were Directed	6
Figure 4. Have House Resolutions of Inquiry Produced Information?	10

Tables

Table 1. House Resolutions of Inquiry and Associated Action, 1947-2009	13
Table 2. Form of House Committee Report on Resolutions of Inquiry, 1947-2009	14
Table 3. House Floor Action on Resolutions of Inquiry, 1947-2009	15
Table 4. Party Affiliation of Resolution of Inquiry Sponsors vs. Congress, 1947-2009	16
Table 5. Party Affiliation of Resolution of Inquiry Sponsors vs. President, 1947-2009	17
Table 6. Have House Resolutions of Inquiry Produced Requested Information?.....	18
Table 7. Identified Resolutions of Inquiry Introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives, 1947-2009	19

Contacts

Author Contact Information	70
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Resolutions of Inquiry Generally

A resolution of inquiry is a measure that formally calls on the executive branch to provide specified factual information to Congress. The use of resolutions of this type as a tool of executive oversight stems from the earliest days of Congress.¹ Although resolutions of inquiry have occasionally been used in the Senate, they are far more common in the House of Representatives, and this report examines their use only in that chamber between 1947 and the present.²

House resolutions of inquiry are simple resolutions (designated “H.Res.”), which are introduced in the same manner as other legislation.³ Under chamber rules and precedents, however, resolutions of inquiry, if properly drafted and under specified circumstances, are afforded a privileged parliamentary status.⁴ Clause 7 of House Rule XIII makes a resolution of inquiry privileged for consideration at any time after it is reported or discharged from committee, consistent with the normal three-day layover period required of committee reports.⁵

If a resolution of inquiry is not reported to the House within 14 legislative days after its introduction (not counting the days of introduction and discharge), a motion to discharge a committee from its further consideration can be made on the House floor. Should the committee or committees of referral report (or be discharged under a time limit imposed by the Speaker) within the 14-day period, however, only a Member acting at the direction of the committee may move to proceed to its consideration on the floor.⁶ Thus, even when a House committee opposes a resolution of inquiry, the committee will frequently mark it up and report it, perhaps adversely, to retain control over the measure and prevent a supporter from making the privileged motions on the House floor to discharge or call up the legislation.

To retain the privileged parliamentary status described above, resolutions of inquiry may not contain a preamble and must call only for facts within the executive branch’s control. Such resolutions may not seek opinions or investigations and are traditionally framed as “requesting” the President or “directing” the head of a cabinet-level agency to respond. As is the case with

¹ For more information on the history of resolutions of inquiry, see CRS Report RL31909, *House Resolutions of Inquiry*, by Christopher M. Davis. Also: U.S. Congress, House, *Constitution, Jefferson’s Manual, and Rules of the House of Representatives One-Hundred-Tenth Congress*, H.Doc. 109-157, 109th Cong., 2nd sess. (Washington: GPO, 2007), §864, pp. 646-648.

² 1947 was chosen as year to begin this examination because it is the first year in which most provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (P.L. 79-753, 60 stat. 812) became effective, a milestone which is widely viewed as the beginning of the “modern” U.S. Congress.

³ Members have occasionally called on the Executive Branch to provide information to the House and Senate in an inquiry framed as a concurrent, rather than simple, resolution. In modern practice, however, resolutions of inquiry are simple resolutions introduced, and acted upon, in one chamber. See Asher C. Hinds, *Hinds’ Precedents of the House of Representatives of the United States* (Washington: GPO, 1907), vol. 3, §1875.

⁴ House rules and precedents place certain types of legislation in a special “privileged” category which gives measures of this kind the ability to be called up for consideration when the House is not considering another matter.

⁵ House Rule XIII, clause 4. For more information on House layover requirements, see CRS Report RS22015, *Availability of Legislative Measures in the House of Representatives (The “Three-Day Rule”)*, by Elizabeth Rybicki.

⁶ In cases of multiple referral, all committees must report or be discharged before a resolution of inquiry may be considered on the floor. For a discussion of who may call up a multiply referred resolution of inquiry, see William Holmes Brown and Charles W. Johnson, *House Practice, A Guide to the Rules, Precedents and Procedures of the House* (Washington: GPO, 2003), ch. 49, §5, p. 820.

other types of privileged business, committee reports accompanying resolutions of inquiry are presented from the floor, rather than through the hopper.

If the House chooses to consider a resolution of inquiry, it is considered under the Hour Rule. When raised, such resolutions may be agreed to, rejected, or tabled by majority vote. In fact, it has been common historically for the majority party Member managing a resolution of inquiry on the House floor to quickly move to table it, either because he or she opposes its provisions, or because the request has been rendered moot by the executive branch having provided some or all of the requested information.

Finally, as simple resolutions, resolutions of inquiry have no legal force. Thus, compliance by the executive branch with the House's request for factual information in such a resolution is voluntary, resting largely on a sense of comity between co-equal branches of government and a recognition of the necessity for Congress to be well-informed as it legislates. Executive branch compliance with resolutions of inquiry might also be indirectly influenced by a general respect for congressional legislative and oversight power, including Congress's power to appropriate or withhold money for an agency's budget.

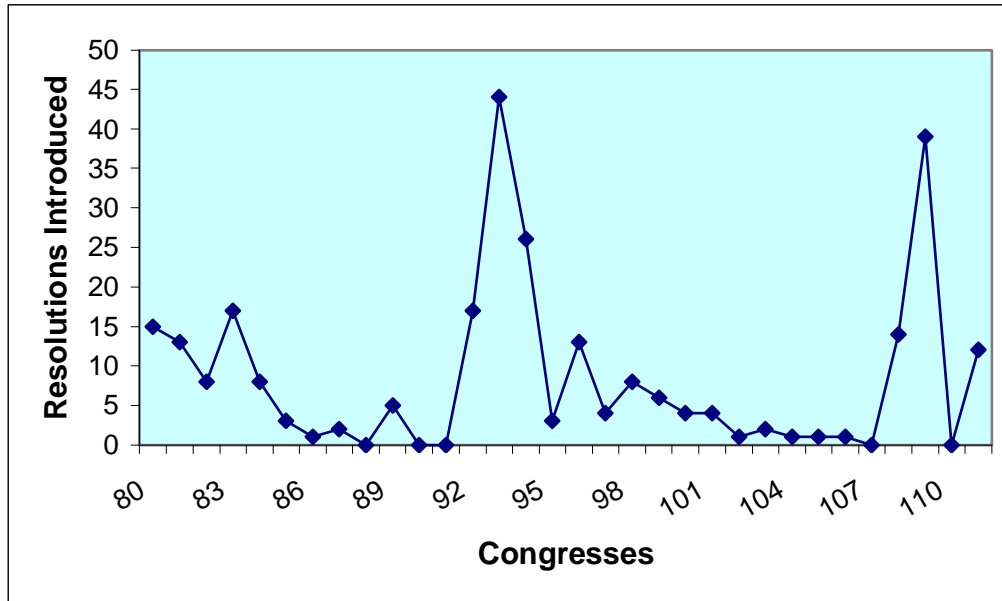
Use of Resolutions of Inquiry: 1947-2009

Recent Congresses Show High Levels of Activity

The Congressional Research Service has identified 273 resolutions of inquiry introduced in the House between 1947 and 2009—an average of 8.5 per Congress. These statistics are represented in **Table 1** and the resolutions are described in detail in **Table 7** of this report.

The number of resolutions of inquiry introduced in individual Congresses over this 62-year period varies widely. Two distinct periods, however (as shown in **Figure 1**), saw a number of resolutions of inquiry introduced in the House that far exceeded the overall average: the 92nd-94th Congresses (1971-1976), during which a total of 87 resolutions of inquiry were introduced, and the 108th and 109th Congresses (2003-2006), during which 53 resolutions were authored. The number of resolutions of inquiry introduced in these five Congresses alone account for more than half of all such measures introduced during the entire 62-year period examined.

Figure I. Resolutions of Inquiry Introduced in the House of Representatives
1947-2009



Source: CRS analysis of data from the Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress (LIS) and relevant issues of the *Journal of the House of Representatives*.

Notes: As of October 1, 2009.

As both **Table 1** and **Figure 1** indicate, recent activity on resolutions of inquiry in the House is high from a historic perspective. The number of House resolutions of inquiry introduced in the 108th (2003-2004) and 109th (2005-2006) Congresses reflected a sharp increase in the number introduced over the decade preceding it. In each Congress between the 102nd (1991-1992) and 107th (2001-2002) Congresses, an average of one resolution of inquiry was introduced. In the 108th Congress, 14 such resolutions were introduced, and 39 resolutions of inquiry were introduced in the 109th Congress. The 53 resolutions of inquiry introduced in these two Congresses exceeded the total number of such resolutions introduced in the previous two decades combined.

During the period studied (1947-2009), the 39 resolutions of inquiry introduced in the 109th Congress are exceeded only by the 44 resolutions introduced in the 93rd Congress (1973-1974). But this latter total may be misleadingly high due solely to rules in effect at that time. In the 93rd Congress, House rules limited the co-sponsorship of measures to a maximum of 25 Representatives.⁷ Several of the 44 resolutions of inquiry introduced in the 93rd Congress were identical resolutions introduced separately in an apparent effort to enable more than 25 Members to cosponsor them. When these “doubles” are taken into account, more resolutions of inquiry were introduced in the 109th Congress than in any single Congress since World War II. As of this writing, the 111th Congress (2009-2010) already exceeds the overall average of introduced resolutions of inquiry (12 introduced vs. an average of 8.5 per Congress).

⁷ U.S. Congress, House, *Constitution, Jefferson’s Manual, and Rules of the House of Representatives One-Hundred-Tenth Congress*, H.Doc. 109-157, 109th Cong., 2nd sess. (Washington: GPO, 2007), §25, p. 612.

The reason for the sharp increase in the number of such resolutions introduced during recent Congresses is open to interpretation. Some have charged that instead of using resolutions of inquiry as an oversight tool to obtain information from the executive branch, in at least some instances, minority party members have purposely used the privileged status such resolutions enjoy as a way to “force” committees to act on a given subject or get Members to record votes on politically controversial policy questions, in essence, enabling the minority party to “schedule” a committee markup meeting on a subject of its choosing.

One committee report stated this view of several resolutions of inquiry referred to the committee seeking information on pre-Iraq war intelligence, saying, “[these] resolutions are politically-calculated attacks on the ... administration.”⁸ Still another report argued, “the Minority [party] is attempting to use this parliamentary tool for political means. Perhaps most importantly, as a matter of procedure, [the resolution of inquiry] challenges the Majority’s prerogatives and its right to set the legislative agenda, and for that reason alone should be rejected.”⁹ Members holding this viewpoint argue that recent activity on resolutions of inquiry are more about “message politics” than obtaining information.

Other Members have taken an opposite view, arguing that resolutions of inquiry have increased in number recently because the executive branch has frequently responded to information requests from Congress, particularly those made by minority party Members relating to politically sensitive issues, “grudgingly.” Such Members argue that the White House has treated letters from lawmakers requesting information “as if they are junk mail, routinely tossing them aside without responding.”¹⁰ This executive branch behavior, these Members argue, coupled with what they characterize as an ambivalence by majority parties to the rights of the minority in the House, have led to the increased use of such resolutions. Members holding this view argue that resolutions of inquiry, because they are privileged, are one of the few parliamentary tools to hold the executive branch to account available to individual Members, including the minority party.

Most Resolutions Relate to Defense or Foreign Affairs

The most commonly identified subjects of House resolutions of inquiry over the past six decades have been defense, foreign affairs, and intelligence. This may help to explain in part the sharp increases noted above during the 92nd-94th (1971-1976) and 108th-109th (2003-2006) Congresses, periods where Members were focused on military conflicts in Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan and on intelligence issues stemming from the so-called global war on terrorism.

As with other legislation introduced in the House, the Speaker, acting through the Parliamentarian, refers resolutions of inquiry to committee based on the subject matter of the measure and the jurisdiction of House committees as codified in clause 1 of Rule X.

With the exception of the Committees on Budget, Rules, and Standards of Official Conduct, every standing committee of the House has, at some time over the 62 years examined, had at least

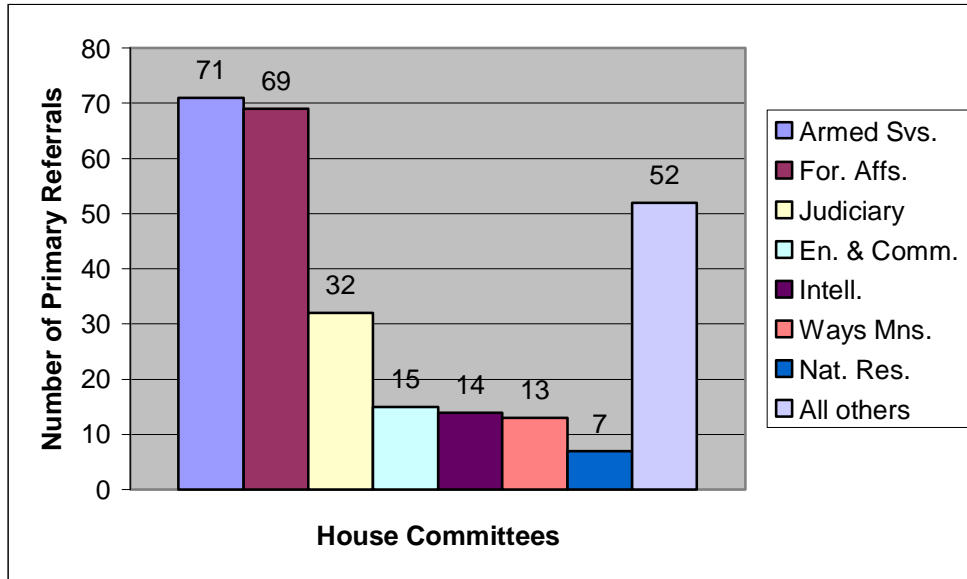
⁸ U.S. Congress, House Committee on International Relations, *Report to Accompany H.Res. 549*, 109th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 109-351 (Washington: GPO, 2005), p. 2.

⁹ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Education and the Workforce, *Adverse Report to Accompany H.Res. 467*, 109th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 109-258 (Washington: GPO, 2005), p. 6.

¹⁰ U.S. Congress, House Committee on the Judiciary, *Adverse Report to Accompany H.Res. 643*, 109th Cong., 2nd sess., H.Rept. 109-382 (Washington: GPO, 2006), p. 185.

one resolution of inquiry referred to it. However, as is reflected in **Figure 2**, and as may be inferred from the most common subjects of such resolutions mentioned above, three House committees have received the greatest share of referrals: Armed Services, which was referred 71 resolutions of inquiry over this period; Foreign Affairs, with 69; and Judiciary, which received 32. These three panels were the committees of primary referral for 63% of all resolutions of inquiry introduced between 1947 and 2009.

Figure 2. Committees of Primary Referral for Resolutions of Inquiry
1947-2009



Source: Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress (LIS) and relevant issues of *the Journal of the United States House of Representatives*.

Notes: As of October 1, 2009. For purposes of consistency and clarity, committees are identified by their designation in clause 1 of House Rule X as adopted by the 111th Congress.

The multiple referral of legislation has been permitted in the House since 1975, and over the period examined, several resolutions of inquiry were referred to more than one House committee. Note, however, that since 2004, only one resolution of inquiry has been multiply referred. It is not clear if this is the case because the subject of recent resolutions fell exclusively into the jurisdiction of one committee, because resolution sponsors have introduced separate resolutions directed to different officials (as opposed to one multiply referred resolution directed to all of them), or because House Speakers, acting through the Parliamentarian, have chosen to avoid the multiple referral of resolutions of inquiry wherever possible.

Most Resolutions of Inquiry Are Directed to the President

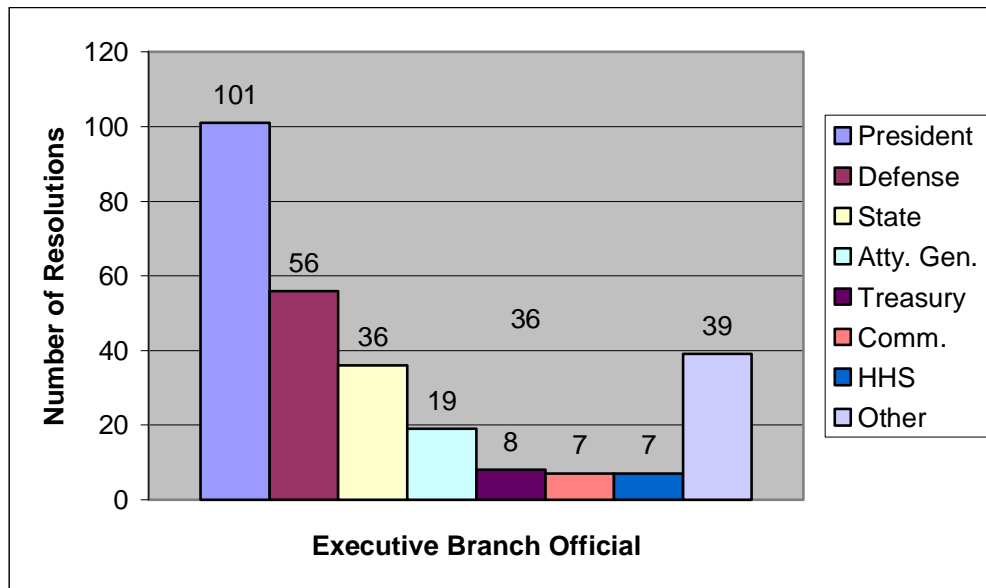
As has been noted, privileged resolutions of inquiry are traditionally directed to the President of the United States, or, under House Rule XIII, to the “head of an executive department.” Under long-standing chamber precedents, the “head of an executive department” has been interpreted to

mean the secretary of a cabinet-level executive agency, not subordinate government officials.¹¹ As such, although a resolution of inquiry directed to an officer below the cabinet level could be introduced, it would not enjoy its special status under House rules. The inclusion of lesser officials is viewed as destroying the privilege of an entire resolution, even in cases where a request is also directed to the President or a cabinet secretary.

Since 1947, 101 of the 273 resolutions of inquiry introduced in the House (37%) have been directed to the President of the United States; 56 (21%) have been directed to the Secretary of Defense or his predecessor; 36 resolutions (13%) sought information from the Secretary of State; and 19 (7%) from the Attorney General. Various other executive branch officials, including the Secretaries of Commerce, Energy, Health and Human Services, Labor, and the Treasury have been the target of House resolutions of inquiry. These statistics are represented in **Figure 3**.

A small number of resolutions of inquiry introduced during the period examined were directed solely or in part to sub-cabinet officials, including the Directors of Central Intelligence and National Intelligence, the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Internal Revenue Service Commissioner. As noted, such resolutions were arguably not privileged for consideration in the House, and, in at least once instance, the Speaker sustained a point of order to that effect when an effort was made to raise the measure on the chamber floor.¹²

Figure 3. Primary Official to Whom House Resolutions of Inquiry Were Directed
1947-2009



Source: CRS analysis of data from the Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress (LIS) and relevant issues of the *Journal of the United States House of Representatives*.

Notes: As of October 1, 2009.

¹¹ Asher C. Hinds, *Hinds' Precedents of the House of Representatives of the United States* (Washington: GPO, 1907), vol. 3, §1861, p. 169.

¹² *Deschler's Precedents of the United States House of Representatives*, H. Doc. 94-661, 94th Cong., 2nd sess., vol. 4, ch. 15, §2.1.

House Action on Resolutions of Inquiry

Committees Are Acting on More Resolutions of Inquiry

A committee has a number of choices after a resolution of inquiry is referred to it. It may mark up and report the resolution without amendment, or it may amend it. It may report the resolution to the House favorably, adversely, or without recommendation. It may also take no action, however, as has been noted, in failing to act, it risks a Member making a privileged motion on the House floor to discharge the committee of the legislation.

Fewer than half of the resolutions of inquiry introduced between 1947 and 2009 were acted on by the primary House committee of referral. Approximately 47% (127 of 273) of the resolutions of inquiry introduced were actively considered at the committee level. As is discussed below in more detail, the fact that a resolution was not acted on does not necessarily mean, however, that its sponsor did not receive some of the requested information from the executive branch or achieve some other goal.

As is reflected in **Table 2**, during the period examined, committees which chose to mark-up a resolution of inquiry and report it to the House chose frequently (77%), to report the resolution “adversely,” a parliamentary designation which means that the committee did not recommend that the House agree to the resolution. In a smaller percentage of cases during the time period examined, House committees have chosen to report resolutions of inquiry favorably (11%) or without recommendation (12%). On occasion, such resolutions have been amended by the committee before being reported.

No generalizations can be made about adverse reports on a resolution of inquiry. A House committee may choose to report a resolution adversely because they oppose it, and, as has been noted, because by doing so they ensure that no Member except a designee of the committee may call the resolution up on the floor. In several instances over the period examined, however, an adverse report was clearly made because the executive branch had produced some or all of the requested information, and the committee did not want the House to waste its time on a moot question. It has also been common for committees to report adversely with the rationale that production of the information would compromise an ongoing investigation or because, in the view of the committee, the requested information was too sensitive to be provided or, conversely, was already widely available, and thus, not the proper subject of a privileged resolution.

The data examined show that since the 108th Congress (2003-2004), committees have almost universally marked up every properly drafted resolution of inquiry referred to them regardless of its subject, sponsor, or how the committee felt about the resolution. This was not the case in earlier Congresses during the 62-year period studied. This may suggest that committees are acting on resolutions of inquiry at least in part to retain control of the resolution.

The fact that more resolutions of inquiry are being introduced, and House committees are marking up virtually every such resolution referred to them, has led some to question whether resolutions of inquiry are creating an undue workload burden for House committees. Those holding such a view argue that if committees feel they “have to” mark up a resolution of inquiry because it is privileged, the potential exists for minority party Members to “flood” a committee with such resolutions and seize control over a committee’s markup agenda from the majority.

Those holding this view note that certain House committees are disproportionately affected by such resolutions, and they argue that using resolutions of inquiry in this way is not the purpose such measures were created or given privileged status under chamber rules. They note, for example, that in the 109th Congress (2005-2006), 45% (10 out of 22) of the reports made to the House by the Committee on International Relations (now designated Foreign Affairs) were on minority-party sponsored resolutions of inquiry.¹³ During the same period, 21% (3 out of 14) of the reports made to the House by the Committee on Armed Services were on minority-party sponsored resolutions of inquiry.¹⁴

Members holding the opposite view argue that although resolutions of inquiry may have increased in number in recent years, they still represent a small fraction of the overall legislative workload and are easily managed by the chamber's committee system. They further argue that such resolutions actually aid the House, by compelling its committees to seek information from the executive branch that Members need to legislate effectively. Those holding this view might argue that resolutions of inquiry motivate committees to focus on their central role in the oversight process.

Few Resolutions of Inquiry Reach the House Floor

As is reflected in **Table 3**, House floor consideration of resolutions of inquiry during the 62-year period examined was generally rare, and in recent Congresses, non-existent. In the last 25 years, only two resolutions of inquiry have received action on the House floor.

Between 1947 and 2009, 64 resolutions of inquiry have been considered on the House floor, under a quarter (23%) of those introduced, and approximately half of those reported by the chamber's committees. Of the resolutions receiving floor action, 52 (81%) were laid on the table by majority vote, effectively killing them. Just 11 resolutions of inquiry have been agreed to by the House since 1947, the most recent occurring in the 104th Congress (1995-1996). It is worth reiterating that the tabling of a resolution on the House floor may have been undertaken because the question had been made moot by the executive branch being in substantial compliance with the resolution. For example, in a handful of instances during the period examined, it was the sponsor of the resolution of inquiry who moved to lay the resolution on the table, apparently satisfied it had produced the desired result.

Resolutions of Inquiry Are Increasingly A Minority Party Tool

Resolutions of inquiry are sometimes assumed to be an oversight tool that is used disproportionately, or even exclusively, by congressional minorities. This view is, in a sense, understandable. The majority party in the House arguably has far more effective oversight tools at its disposal: committee hearings, subpoenas and the ability to enact law, to name but a few.

An examination of resolutions of inquiry introduced between 1947 and 2009, however, reveals a far more bipartisan overall picture than this view might suggest. Over the 62 years examined, the party affiliation of resolution of inquiry sponsors is fairly evenly divided. Of the 273 resolutions

¹³ See U.S. Congress, House Committee on International Relations, *Legislative Review Activities*, 109th Cong., 2nd sess., H.Rept. 109-747 (Washington: GPO, 2007), pp. 27-28.

¹⁴ Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress (LIS).

of inquiry introduced between 1947 and 2009, 124 were introduced by Members of the congressional majority party and 148 by minority party members.¹⁵

If, on the other hand, one examines only recent Congresses, the statistical picture is quite different and supports the view that resolutions of inquiry have become almost exclusively a minority party tool. In recent years, the sponsorship of resolutions of inquiry has become far more partisan, and more lopsided in party division than at any time during the six decades studied. Since the 108th Congress, only 1 of the 65 resolutions of inquiry introduced was authored by a congressional majority party member. This is in contrast to the other period of heavy resolution of activity discussed above, the 92nd-94th Congresses (1971-1976), where more majority party members than minority party members introduced resolutions of inquiry.

The party distribution of House resolution of inquiry sponsors *vs.* the party controlling the executive branch is more consistently partisan. 200 of the 273 resolutions of inquiry introduced in the House between 1947 and 2009 (73%) were introduced by Members of Congress belonging to the opposite political party of the President.

Effectiveness of Resolutions of Inquiry is Unclear

Because resolutions of inquiry are primarily intended to be an information-gathering tool, one question is whether available evidence suggests such resolutions have been successful in producing information from the executive branch.

The data in **Table 6** and in **Figure 3** are gleaned from an examination of legislative history documents, such as committee reports and floor debate, accompanying resolutions of inquiry introduced between 1947 and 2009. Based on these documents and the measures themselves, resolutions of inquiry were divided into three categories: (1) Yes, evidence suggests the resolution did produce full or partial information from the executive branch; (2) No, the evidence suggests that no information was received from the executive branch in response to the resolution; or (3) Whether information was produced is unknown, unclear, or in dispute.

In the case of 52% of the resolutions of inquiry introduced between 1947 and 2009, whether the resolution resulted in the production of information was unknown, unclear, or in dispute based on an examination of the legislative history. Thirty percent of the resolutions of inquiry introduced over the period studied appear to have resulted in the production of some or all of the information requested of the executive branch. Seventeen percent of the resolutions authored during the period appear to have failed to produce any requested information. When a similar examination is limited to the most recent period of high resolution of inquiry activity noted above, 2003-2006, the effectiveness of such resolutions in producing information from the executive branch is far less. During these years, such resolutions failed to produce information 64% of the time and succeeded in only 19% of cases.

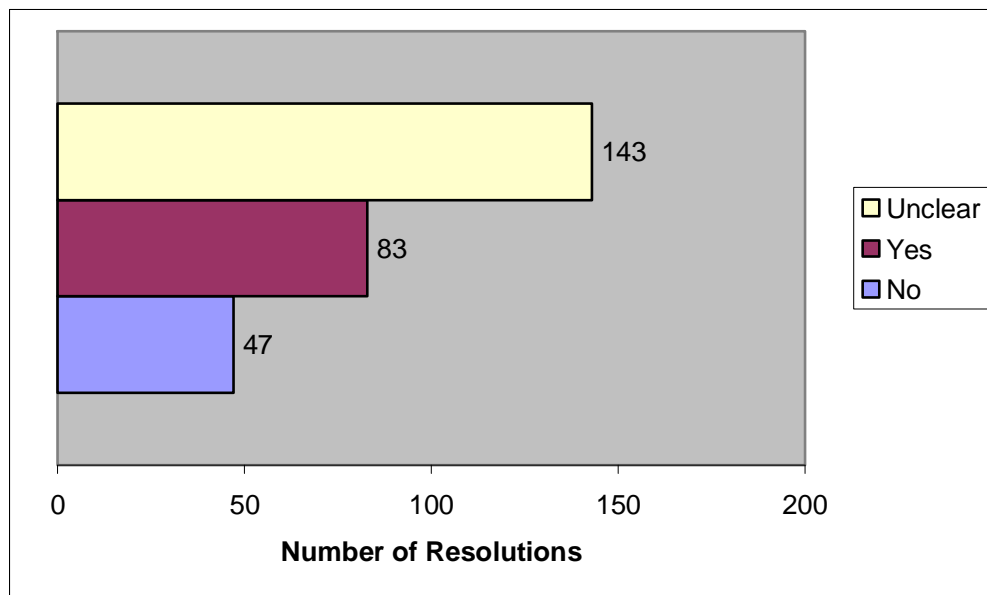
As these statistics suggest, making determinations about the “success” of resolutions of inquiry can be difficult. As has been noted, more than half of the resolutions of inquiry introduced between 1947 and 2009 were never marked up by House committee or considered on the

¹⁵ Two resolutions of inquiry introduced over the period were sponsored by Members with a political affiliation other than Democratic or Republican. For purposes of this analysis, both sponsors were grouped with the Democratic Party, which is the party they voluntarily affiliated with for purposes of House committee assignment.

chamber floor. In such cases there are no legislative history documents to examine to find clues as to whether the Member's information request was answered or ignored. It is easy to imagine that, in at least some of these instances, information must have been obtained. This supposition seems particularly likely in cases of resolutions introduced in the early years studied, where requests were commonly made for routine, non-controversial data, such as labor statistics or documents about the government's use of railroad cars. It seems reasonable to suppose that such resolution's sponsors never tried to call the measures up on the floor precisely because their request had been satisfied; in such a scenario, inaction on a resolution would be an indication of its success. But that is only a supposition. Likewise, the very introduction of a resolution of inquiry might encourage an executive department to hand over information, but it may not be immediately apparent that the resolution was the motivating factor.

Although the established purpose of resolutions of inquiry is to be a tool for producing factual information, that may not be the only goal a Member has when authoring such legislation. Calling attention to an issue, seizing a committee's agenda from the majority party, forcing other legislative action, such as a hearing, getting Members on the record with difficult policy votes, or simply demonstrating interest in a particular subject area, may all be possible goals for introducing a resolution of inquiry. As has been noted above, in recent Congresses, some have argued that the increase in resolutions of inquiry introduced is precisely because the resolutions are being used for goals such as these, rather than as a purely information-gathering mechanism.

Figure 4. Have House Resolutions of Inquiry Produced Information?
1947-2009



Source: CRS analysis of data from the Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress (LIS) and relevant issues of the *Journal of the United States House of Representatives*.

Notes: Reflects activity as of October 1, 2009. Categories based solely on examination of legislation and related legislative history documents.

Conclusion and Questions for Consideration

An examination of resolutions of inquiry introduced in the House between 1947 and 2009 raises several questions for the potential consideration of policymakers. Overall, the data suggest that resolutions of inquiry have become more common in recent years, have resulted in more work at the committee level, and have increasingly been used by minority party Members in the House.

As noted, the data examined raise the question of whether recent increases in the number of House resolutions of inquiry are affecting the workload of certain chamber committees. If policy makers were to determine that this is the case, and that it merits action, they might examine whether changes in the treatment of such resolutions under House rules and precedents were warranted. The House might respond, for example, by making such resolutions privileged only if a House committee chose to report them favorably. Or they might choose instead to simply extend the time period that committees have to report a privileged resolution of inquiry from the present 14 legislative days, to a longer period of time. A change of this latter type might preserve the traditional use of resolutions of inquiry for all Members and give committees more freedom to choose when they will act on them. It might also discourage resolutions of inquiry from being introduced in an attempt to gain political advantage by highlighting important, but transient, “hot button” political issues.

Perhaps the clearest picture emerging from a systematic examination of resolution of inquiry activity in the post-WWII period, however, relates to the efficacy of such resolutions. Although the data show that in some cases, particularly historically, such resolutions have produced information, over half the time it is simply unclear if resolutions of inquiry result in the production of any information to the House, and if so, to what degree.

The possibility that the standing committees of the House are spending an increased amount of their finite time acting on resolutions whose true efficacy is largely unknown, may lead policymakers to try to institute a more rigorous accounting of future resolutions of this type. Lawmakers might do so in a number of ways. Committees, for example, might direct the agencies they oversee to formally catalogue and submit to them, what response, if any, they have made to recently introduced resolutions. Committees might be encouraged to report this information to the House in the activities report they are already required to submit to the House each Congress under clause 1(d)(1) of Rule XI or by some other mechanism. Executive branch communications to the House in response to a resolution of inquiry might be designated as such in the *Congressional Record*, or noted in a special category when received by the Clerk of the House, so that the “cause and effect” (or lack thereof) of such resolutions might become clearer. Policymakers might also consider standardizing the procedures House committees use to handle resolutions of inquiry, for example, requiring them to transmit the resolution to the executive branch within a stated timeframe with a letter from the chairman formally requesting executive comment on the resolution.¹⁶

¹⁶ In the early years of the period studied, it appeared to be universal practice for a House committee receiving referral of a resolution of inquiry to immediately request executive comment on the resolution. The executive’s response to this request was commonly printed in the committee’s report to the House on the resolution. In recent Congresses, however, it is not clear from the legislative history documents examined if House committees are still making such requests for formal executive comment on resolutions of inquiry, and if so, to what extent.

Other options exist. The House Committee on Rules, as the panel with jurisdiction over chamber rules, might examine whether resolutions of inquiry, as a privileged mechanism rooted in the earliest days of Congress, continue to be necessary considering advances in information technology, including the development of oversight tools available to Members in recent decades. The House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, which has special duties under House Rule X to report committee oversight plans to the House along with any recommendations to promote “more effective and coordinated oversight,” might also consider examining the use of such resolutions as oversight tools.

Whether policymakers ultimately determined that changes in the use of resolutions of inquiry were warranted or not, such an examination might arguably give all Members of the House a better understanding of their use in the ongoing oversight relationship between the legislative and executive branches of government.

Table I. House Resolutions of Inquiry and Associated Action, 1947-2009

Congress and Years	Resolutions of Inquiry Introduced	Resolutions Receiving Committee Action	Resolutions Receiving Floor Action
80 th (1947-1948)	15	10	10
81 st (1949-1950)	14	5	5
82 nd (1951-1952)	8	5	5
83 rd (1953-1954)	17	6	7
84 th (1955-1956)	8	2	1
85 th (1957-1958)	3	0	0
86 th (1959-1960)	1	0	0
87 th (1961-1962)	2	0	0
88 th (1963-1964)	0	0	0
89 th (1965-1966)	5	1	1
90 th (1967-1968)	0	0	0
91 st (1969-1970)	0	0	0
92 nd (1971-1972)	17	12	16
93 rd (1973-1974)	44	6	8
94 th (1975-1976)	26	2	1
95 th (1977-1978)	3	0	0
96 th (1979-1980)	13	4	6
97 th (1981-1982)	4	2	2
98 th (1983-1984)	8	6	0
99 th (1985-1986)	6	4	0
100 th (1987-1988)	4	3	0
101 st (1989-1990)	4	2	0
102 nd (1991-1992)	1	1	1
103 rd (1993-1994)	2	1	0
104 th (1995-1996)	1	1	1
105 th (1997-1998)	1	0	0
106 th (1999-2000)	1	0	0
107 th (2001-2002)	0	0	0
108 th (2003-2004)	14	13	0
109 th (2005-2006)	39	31	0
110 th (2007-2008)	0	0	0
111 th (2009-2010)	12	10	0
Total	273	127	64

Source: Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress (LIS) and relevant issues of *the Journal of the United States House of Representatives*.

Notes: Table reflects resolutions of inquiry introduced through October 1, 2009.

Table 2. Form of House Committee Report on Resolutions of Inquiry, 1947-2009

Congress and Years	Adverse	Favorable	Without Recommendation
80 th (1947-1948)	6	3	1
81 st (1949-1950)	4	1	0
82 nd (1951-1952)	1	1	3
83 rd (1953-1954)	6	0	0
84 th (1955-1956)	1	0	1
85 th (1957-1958)	0	0	0
86 th (1959-1960)	0	0	0
87 th (1961-1962)	0	0	0
88 th (1963-1964)	0	0	0
89 th (1965-1966)	1	0	0
90 th (1967-1968)	0	0	0
91 st (1969-1970)	0	0	0
92 nd (1971-1972)	12	0	0
93 rd (1973-1974)	6	0	0
94 th (1975-1976)	2	0	0
95 th (1977-1978)	0	0	0
96 th (1979-1980)	3	1	0
97 th (1981-1982)	1	0	1
98 th (1983-1984)	5	0	1
99 th (1985-1986)	4	0	0
100 th (1987-1988)	2	1	0
101 st (1989-1990)	2	0	0
102 nd (1991-1992)	0	0	1
103 rd (1993-1994)	1	0	0
104 th (1995-1996)	0	1	0
105 th (1997-1998)	0	0	0
106 th (1999-2000)	0	0	0
107 th (2001-2002)	0	0	0
108 th (2003-2004)	13	0	0
109 th (2005-2006)	26	0	5
110 th (2007-2008)	0	0	0
111 th (2009-2010)	2	6	2
Total	98	14	15

Source: CRS analysis of data from the Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress (LIS) and relevant issues of the *Journal of the United States House of Representatives*.

Notes: Reflects activity as of October 1, 2009.

Table 3. House Floor Action on Resolutions of Inquiry, 1947-2009

Congress and Years	Tabled	Agreed to
80 th (1947-1948)	6	4
81 st (1949-1950)	4	1
82 nd (1951-1952)	3	2
83 rd (1953-1954)	7	0
84 th (1955-1956)	1	0
85 th (1957-1958)	0	0
86 th (1959-1960)	0	0
87 th (1961-1962)	0	0
88 th (1963-1964)	0	0
89 th (1965-1966)	1	0
90 th (1967-1968)	0	0
91 st (1969-1970)	0	0
92 nd (1971-1972)	14	1
93 rd (1973-1974)	8	0
94 th (1975-1976)	0	1
95 th (1977-1978)	0	0
96 th (1979-1980)	4	2
97 th (1981-1982)	2	0
98 th (1983-1984)	0	0
99 th (1985-1986)	1	0
100 th (1987-1988)	0	0
101 st (1989-1990)	0	0
102 nd (1991-1992)	1	0
103 rd (1993-1994)	0	0
104 th (1995-1996)	0	1
105 th (1997-1998)	0	0
106 th (1999-2000)	0	0
107 th (2001-2002)	0	0
108 th (2003-2004)	0	0
109 th (2005-2006)	0	0
110 th (2007-2008)	0	0
111 th (2009-2010)	0	0
Total	52	12

Source: CRS analysis of data from the Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress (LIS) and relevant issues of the *Journal of the United States House of Representatives*.

Notes: Reflects activity as of October 1, 2009.

Table 4. Party Affiliation of Resolution of Inquiry Sponsors vs. Congress, 1947-2009

Congress and Years	Congressional Majority Party	Sponsor Member of Majority Party	Sponsor Member of Minority Party
80 th (1947-1948)	R	15	0
81 st (1949-1950)	D	5	9
82 nd (1951-1952)	D	0	8
83 rd (1953-1954)	R	13	4
84 th (1955-1956)	D	2	6
85 th (1957-1958)	D	1	2
86 th (1959-1960)	D	0	1
87 th (1961-1962)	D	2	0
88 th (1963-1964)	D	0	0
89 th (1965-1966)	D	0	5
90 th (1967-1968)	D	0	0
91 st (1969-1970)	D	0	0
92 nd (1971-1972)	D	9	8
93 rd (1973-1974)	D	27	17
94 th (1975-1976)	D	23	3
95 th (1977-1978)	D	1	2
96 th (1979-1980)	D	5	8
97 th (1981-1982)	D	4	0
98 th (1983-1984)	D	7	1
99 th (1985-1986)	D	5	1
100 th (1987-1988)	D	3	1
101 st (1989-1990)	D	1	3
102 nd (1991-1992)	D	1	0
103 rd (1993-1994)	D	0	2
104 th (1995-1996)	R	0	1
105 th (1997-1998)	R	0	1
106 th (1999-2000)	R	0	1
107 th (2001-2002)	R	0	0
108 th (2003-2004)	R	0	14
109 th (2005-2006)	R	1	38
110 th (2007-2008)	D	0	0
111 th (2009-2010)	D	0	12
Total	-	125	148

Source: CRS analysis of data from the Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress (LIS) and relevant issues of the *Journal of the United States House of Representatives*.

Notes: Reflects activity as of October 1, 2009. "D" signifies Democratic. "R" signifies Republican Party.

Table 5. Party Affiliation of Resolution of Inquiry Sponsors vs. President, 1947-2009

Congress and Years	President's Party	Sponsor Party Same As President	Sponsor Party Different Than President
80 th (1947-1948)	D	0	15
81 st (1949-1950)	D	45	9
82 nd (1951-1952)	D	0	8
83 rd (1953-1954)	R	13	4
84 th (1955-1956)	R	6	2
85 th (1957-1958)	R	2	1
86 th (1959-1960)	R	1	0
87 th (1961-1962)	D	2	0
88 th (1963-1964)	D	0	0
89 th (1965-1966)	D	0	5
90 th (1967-1968)	D	0	0
91 st (1969-1970)	R	0	0
92 nd (1971-1972)	R	8	9
93 rd (1973-1974)	R	17	27
94 th (1975-1976)	R	3	23
95 th (1977-1978)	D	1	2
96 th (1979-1980)	D	5	8
97 th (1981-1982)	R	0	4
98 th (1983-1984)	R	1	7
99 th (1985-1986)	R	1	5
100 th (1987-1988)	R	1	3
101 st (1989-1990)	R	3	1
102 nd (1991-1992)	R	0	1
103 rd (1993-1994)	D	0	2
104 th (1995-1996)	D	1	0
105 th (1997-1998)	D	1	0
106 th (1999-2000)	D	1	0
107 th (2001-2002)	R	0	0
108 th (2003-2004)	R	0	14
109 th (2005-2006)	R	1	38
110 th (2007-2008)	R	0	0
111 th (2009-2010)	D	0	12
TOTAL	-	73	200

Source: CRS analysis of data from the Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress (LIS) and relevant issues of the *Journal of the United States House of Representatives*.

Notes: Reflects activity as of October 1, 2009. "D" signifies Democratic Party. "R" signifies Republican Party.

**Table 6. Have House Resolutions of Inquiry Produced Requested Information?
1947-2009**

Congress and Years	Yes (Even Partial)	No	Unknown, Unclear, or Disputed
80 th (1947-1948)	10	1	4
81 st (1949-1950)	4	1	9
82 nd (1951-1952)	5	0	3
83 rd (1953-1954)	8	0	9
84 th (1955-1956)	2	0	6
85 th (1957-1958)	0	0	3
86 th (1959-1960)	0	0	1
87 th (1961-1962)	0	0	2
88 th (1963-1964)	0	0	0
89 th (1965-1966)	2	0	3
90 th (1967-1968)	0	0	0
91 st (1969-1970)	0	0	0
92 nd (1971-1972)	10	4	3
93 rd (1973-1974)	8	0	36
94 th (1975-1976)	1	1	24
95 th (1977-1978)	0	0	3
96 th (1979-1980)	3	2	8
97 th (1981-1982)	3	0	1
98 th (1983-1984)	5	1	2
99 th (1985-1986)	3	1	2
100 th (1987-1988)	2	0	2
101 st (1989-1990)	2	0	2
102 nd (1991-1992)	1	0	0
103 rd (1993-1994)	0	1	1
104 th (1995-1996)	1	0	0
105 th (1997-1998)	0	0	1
106 th (1999-2000)	0	0	1
107 th (2001-2002)	0	0	0
108 th (2003-2004)	6	8	0
109 th (2005-2006)	4	26	9
110 th (2007-2008)	0	0	0
111 th (2009-2010)	3	1	8
TOTAL	83	47	143

Source: CRS Analysis of data from the Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress (LIS) and relevant issues of the *Journal of the United States House of Representatives*.

Notes: Reflects activity as of October 1, 2009. Categories based on examination of resolutions and related legislative history documents.

Table 7. Identified Resolutions of Inquiry Introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives, 1947-2009

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 38 01/06/1947 Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R-WI)	Secretary of War Secretary of the Navy	Materials in the possession of the War and Navy Departments suitable for use in relieving the housing shortage	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 80 01/30/1947 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of State	Withdrawal of U.S. troops from China	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 02/05/1947 H.Rept. 80-16	Laid on the table 02/05/1947
H.Res. 254 06/24/1947 Rep. Ellsworth Buck (R-NY)	Secretary of State	Documents, records, and memorandum related to Serge Rubenstein	Judiciary Reported adversely 07/11/1947 H.Rept. 80-886	Laid on the table 07/11/1947
H.Res. 255 06/24/1947 Rep. Ellsworth Buck (R-NY)	Attorney General	Documents, records, and memorandum related to Serge Rubenstein	Judiciary Reported adversely 07/11/1947 H.Rept. 80-887	Laid on the table 07/11/1947
H.Res. 257 06/26/1947 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of the Treasury	Food and meat being shipped from Greece and the Mediterranean to the United States	Ways and Means -	-
H.Res. 258 06/25/1947 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of State	Food and meat being shipped from Greece and the Mediterranean to the United States	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 07/09/1947 H.Rept. 80-814	Laid on the table 07/09/1947

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 365 11/24/1947 Rep. Karl E. Mundt (R-SD)	Secretary of Defense	Decommissioning of certain factories in post-war Germany	Foreign Affairs Reported favorably (amended) 12/18/1947 H.Rept. 80-1225	Agreed to 12/18/1947
H.Res. 366 11/24/1947 Rep. Karl E. Mundt (R-SD)	Secretary of Commerce	Sale of supplies to the Soviet Union by firms and individuals located in the United States	Interstate and Foreign Commerce Reported favorably (amended) 12/05/1947 H.Rept. 80-1155	Agreed to 12/05/1947
H.Res. 380 11/28/1947 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of Commerce	Amount of coal and oil being sent to Canada and other countries by the United States	Interstate and Foreign Commerce -	-
H.Res. 381 11/28/1947 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	United States Maritime Commission	Information relative to oil Idle tankers and why said tankers have not been put into operation	Merchant Marine and Fisheries -	-
H.Res. 382 11/28/1947 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Director of the Office of Defense Transportation	Shortage of coal cars used in transportation of coal to New England and whether coal cars from Great Lakes terminals may be transferred to New England	Interstate and Foreign Commerce -	-
H.Res. 383 11/28/1947 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of the Navy	Whether full use is being made of oil tankers under the control of the Navy	Armed Services Reported adversely 12/04/1947 H.Rept. 80-1154	Laid on the table 12/04/1947

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 385 12/02/1947 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of the Interior	The amount of fuel, gasoline, petroleum products, and coal available in the United States	Public Lands Reported without recommendation 12/19/1947 H.Rept. 80-1231	Agreed to 02/16/1948
H.Res. 511 03/24/1948 Rep. John Z. Anderson (R-CA)	Secretary of Agriculture	Research on price spreads between the producer and consumer of agricultural products	Agriculture Reported adversely 04/07/1948 H.Rept. 80-1662	Laid on the table 04/07/1948
H.Res. 522 04/07/1948 Rep. John P. Thomas (R-NJ)	Secretary of Commerce	A letter authored by FBI Director, J. Edgar Hoover, relating to Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards	Interstate and Foreign Commerce Reported favorably 04/19/1948 H.Rept. 80-1753	Agreed to 04/22/1948
H.Res. 50 01/13/1949 Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY)	Secretary of State	Situation in Palestine	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 01/31/1949 H.Rept. 81-10	Laid on the table 01/31/1949
H.Res. 80 02/03/1949 Rep. Edwin Arthur Hall (R-NY)	Secretary of Defense	Administrative action on the program of national defense preparedness	Armed Services Reported adversely 02/09/1949 H.Rept. 81-36	Laid on the table 02/09/1949
H.Res. 147 03/11/1949 Rep. Clark W. Thompson (D-TX)	Secretary of State	Effect of imports on the domestic fishing industry	Merchant Marine and Fisheries Reported favorably (amended) 03/30/1949 H.Rept. 81-355	Agreed to 04/22/1948

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 196 04/27/1949 Rep. Vito Marcantonio (American Laborite-NY)	Secretary of State	Denial of visas to certain foreign officials (Pierre Cot of the Republic of France and Konni Zilliacus of Great Britain)	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 05/04/1949 H.Rept. 81-504	Laid on the table 05/04/1949
H.Res. 198 04/29/1949 Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D-MA)	United States Tariff Commission	Statistics relating to the woolen and worsted manufacturing industry	Ways and Means	-
H.Res. 199 04/29/1949 Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D-MA)	Secretary of Labor	Employment statistics relating to the woolen and worsted manufacturing industry	Education and Labor -	-
H.Res. 200 04/29/1949 Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D-MA)	Secretary of the Treasury	Corporate income tax statistics relating to the woolen and worsted manufacturing industry	Ways and Means -	-
H.Res. 424 01/12/1950 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Administrator of Veterans' Affairs	Personal finances of mental patients hospitalized by the Veterans' Administration	Veterans' Affairs -	-
H.Res. 449 01/26/1950 Rep. Edgar A. Jonas (R-IL)	Secretary of the Treasury	Receipts from taxes paid on tips and gratuities received by taxpayers	Ways and Means -	-
H.Res. 452 01/27/1950 Rep. John D. Lodge (R-CT)	President	Foreign policy of the United States in the far east	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 02/09/1950 H.Rept. 81-1618	Laid on the table 02/09/1950
H.Res. 477 02/16/1950 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of the Treasury	The number of watches, clocks, and parts of watches and clocks imported into the U.S. over the previous five years	Ways and Means -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 478 02/16/1950 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of Commerce	The number of watches, clocks, and parts of watches and clocks manufactured in the U.S. over the previous five years	Interstate and Foreign Commerce -	-
H.Res. 829 08/28/1950 Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R-CA)	Attorney General	Arrest and detention, and deportation of Rafael Garcia Travesi-Carral	Judiciary -	-
H.Res. 870 11/30/1950 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of the Army Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission	Railroad accidents involving troop transport trains	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 125 02/07/1951 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of Commerce	Railroad accident which occurred near Woodbridge, New Jersey, on February 6, 1951	Interstate and Foreign Commerce -	-
H.Res. 514 01/31/1952 Rep. Ellis Y. Berry (R-SD)	Secretary of State	Any agreements made between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain during their recent conversations	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 02/20/1952 H.Rept. 82-1381	Agreed to 02/20/1952
H.Res. 609 04/24/1952 Rep. Matthew H. Ellsworth (R-OR)	President	Information related to the Presidents actions during the 1952 steel strike	Education and Labor -	-
H.Res. 661 05/28/1952 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of the Army	Insurgency in prisoner-of-war camps in Korea and communist-inspired disturbances of the peace in Japan since the departure of General MacArthur	Armed Services Reported without recommendation 06/10/1952 H.Rept. 82-2128	Laid on the table 06/10/1952

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 662 05/28/1952 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of Defense	Insurgency in prisoner-of-war camps in Korea and communist-inspired disturbances of the peace in Japan since the departure of General MacArthur	Armed Services Reported without recommendation 06/10/1952 H.Rept. 82-2129	Laid on the table 06/10/1952
H.Res. 663 05/28/1952 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of the Army	Reduction in grade of Colonel Charles F. Colson relating to his conduct during the riot at Koje Island, Korea	Armed Services Reported without recommendation 06/10/1952 H.Rept. 82-2130	Laid on the table 06/10/1952
H.Res. 664 05/28/1952 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of State	Insurgency in prisoner-of-war camps in Korea and communist-inspired disturbances of the peace in Japan since the departure of General MacArthur	Foreign Affairs Reported favorably 06/10/1952 H.Rept. 82-2131	Agreed to 06/10/1952
H.Res. 716 06/28/1952 Rep. Edmund P. Radwan (R-NY)	Secretary of State	Any agreement made by the Secretary of State and the government of Great Britain during their recent meetings and conversations which may affect the conduct of the war in Korea	Foreign Affairs -	-
H.Res. 121 01/29/1953 Rep. Clare Hoffman (R-MI)	Secretary of Defense	The military operation in Korea codenamed "Operation Smack"	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 134 02/06/1953 Rep. John D. Dingell (D-MI)	Civil Service Commission	Federal employees not falling under civil service rules and regulations	Post Office and Civil Services -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 171 03/09/1953 Rep. Clare Hoffman (R-MI)	Secretary of Defense	The military operation in Korea codenamed "Operation Smack"	Armed Services Reported adversely 03/17/1953 H.Rept. 83-164	Laid on the table 03/17/1953
H.Res. 278 06/11/1953 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Atomic Energy Commission	Effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy -	-
H.Res. 279 06/11/1953 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of the Army	Effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions	Armed Services Reported adversely 06/23/1953 H.Rept. 83-646	Laid on the table 06/23/1953
H.Res. 280 06/11/1953 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Federal Civil Defense Administrator	Effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions	Armed Services Reported adversely 06/23/1953 H.Rept. 83-641	Laid on the table by rule 06/26/1953
H.Res. 281 06/11/1953 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of the Navy	Effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions	Armed Services Reported adversely 06/23/1953 H.Rept. 83-647	Laid on the table 06/23/1953
H.Res. 282 06/11/1953 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of the Air Force	Effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions	Armed Services Reported adversely 06/23/1953 H.Rept. 83-648	Laid on the table 06/23/1953

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 283 06/11/1953 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of Commerce	Effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions	Interstate and Foreign Commerce Reported adversely 06/27/1953 H.Rept. 83-682	Laid on the table 06/27/1953
H.Res. 387 08/01/1953 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of the Treasury	Unexpended balances of appropriations	Appropriations -	-
H.Res. 388 08/01/1953 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Comptroller General	Unexpended balances of appropriations	Appropriations -	-
H.Res. 434 02/08/1954 Rep. George M. Rhodes (D-PA)	President	Discharge of federal officers and employees for security reasons during the past year	Post Office and Civil Service -	-
H.Res. 435 02/08/1954 Rep. George M. Rhodes (D-PA)	Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission	Discharge of federal officers and employees for security reasons during the past year	Post Office and Civil Service -	-
H.Res. 436 02/08/1954 Rep. George M. Rhodes (D-PA)	Attorney General	Discharge of federal officers and employees for security reasons during the past year	Judiciary -	-
H.Res. 560 05/26/1954 Rep. Edith N. Rogers (R-MA)	Secretary of the Navy	Facts concerning the explosion on the aircraft carrier <i>Bennington</i>	Armed Services -	Discharged by unanimous consent and laid on the table 06/07/1954
H.Res. 602 06/28/1954 Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY)	Postmaster General	Transmission of hate propaganda through the mails	Post Office and Civil Service -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 632 07/14/1954 Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY)	Postmaster General	Transmission of hate propaganda through the mails	Post Office and Civil Service -	-
H.Res. 134 02/07/1955 Rep. Clare Hoffman (R-MI)	President Administrator of Veterans' Affairs	Veterans' Administration expenditures	Veterans' Affairs -	-
H.Res. 136 02/07/1955 Rep. Clare Hoffman (R-MI)	Secretary of Defense	Extent and cost of certain military installations	Armed Services Reported adversely 02/16/1955 H.Rept. 84-56	Laid on the table 02/16/1955
H.Res. 207 04/14/1955 Rep. John P. Pillion (R-NY)	Secretary of the Interior	Information related to Antarctica	Interior and Insular Affairs -	-
H.Res. 209 04/18/1955 Rep. Craig Hosmer (R-CA)	Secretary of the Interior	Information related to Antarctica	Interior and Insular Affairs -	-
H.Res. 238 05/09/1955 Rep. Clare Hoffman (R-MI)	Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare	Statistical information relating to the staffing and workload of Social Security field offices in Michigan and Indiana	Ways and Means -	-
H.Res. 245 05/16/1955 Rep. James A. Haley (D-FL)	Secretary of the Interior	Information related to Antarctica	Interior and Insular Affairs -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 475 04/16/1956 Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D-PA)	Secretary of the Treasury	Settlement of the American Distilling Company income tax case by the Internal Revenue Service	Ways and Means Reported without recommendation 07/21/1956 H.Rept. 84-2867	-
H.Res. 525 06/06/1956 Rep. Clare Hoffman (R-MI)	Secretary of Labor	Statistical information related to salaries and employment in the manufacturing industry	Education and Labor -	-
H.Res. 454 01/27/1958 Rep. Clare Hoffman (R-MI)	Secretary of Labor	Violence related to labor strikes	Education and Labor -	-
H.Res. 593 06/16/1958 Rep. Joseph M. Montoya (D-NM)	Secretary of the Interior	Information related to the school-age Indian population of the United States	Interior and Insular Affairs -	-
H.Res. 612 06/30/1958 Rep. Clare Hoffman (R-MI)	Secretary of Labor	Activity by Labor Department employees in relation to the Aiken Brothers Company of Greenville, South Carolina	Education and Labor -	-
H.Res. 290 06/08/1959 Rep. Clare Hoffman (R-MI)	Secretary of Labor	Statistical information about the amount of money paid to various labor unions	Education and Labor -	-
H.Res. 593 04/10/1962 Rep. Leonard Farbstein (D-NY)	Secretary of State	Reasons underlying U.S. sponsorship and active support of the censure of Israel by the United Nations Security Council	Foreign Affairs -	-
H.Res. 610 04/18/1962 Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D-IL)	Secretary of State	Reasons underlying U.S. sponsorship and active support of the censure of Israel by the United Nations Security Council	Foreign Affairs -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 529 08/18/1965 Rep. Albert Quie (R-MN)	Postmaster General	Temporary summer employment at the U.S. Postal Service	Post Office and Civil Service -	-
H.Res. 574 09/08/1965 Rep. Albert Quie (R-MN)	Postmaster General	Temporary summer employment at the U.S. Postal Service	Post Office and Civil Service Reported adversely 09/16/1965 H.Rept. 89-1010	Laid on the table 09/16/1965
H.Res. 575 09/12/1965 Rep. Robert H. Michel (R-IL)	President	Reports of the White House Education Task Force chaired by John W. Gardner	Education and Labor -	-
H.Res. 576 09/12/1965 Rep. Robert H. Michel (R-IL)	Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare	Specified proposals and position papers relating to education in the states and in big city schools	Education and Labor -	-
H.Res. 1018 09/14/1966 Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R-WI)	President	Certain information	Appropriations -	-
H.Res. 489 06/21/1971 Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-NY) Cosponsors: (10)	President	The report "U.S.-Vietnam Relationships, 1945-1967" (Also known as "The Pentagon Papers.")	Armed Services Reported adversely 06/30/1971 H.Rept. 92-318	Laid on the table 06/30/1971
H.Res. 490 06/21/1971 Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-NY) Cosponsors: (14)	President	The report "U.S.-Vietnam Relationships, 1945-1967" (Also known as "The Pentagon Papers.")	Armed Services Reported adversely 06/30/1971 H.Rept. 92-319	Laid on the table 06/30/1971

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 491 06/21/1971 Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-NY) Cosponsors: (17)	President Secretary of State Director of the Central Intelligence Agency	The report "U.S.-Vietnam Relationships, 1945-1967" " (Also known as "The Pentagon Papers.")	Armed Services -	Motion to discharge fell on a point of order 07/07/1971
H.Res. 492 06/21/1971 Rep. Paul N. "Pete" McCloskey, Jr. (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of State	U.S. operations in Laos	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 07/01/1971 H.Rept. 92-327	Laid on the table 07/07/1971
H.Res. 493 06/21/1971 Rep. Paul N. "Pete" McCloskey, Jr. (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of State	The Phoenix Program	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 07/01/1971 H.Rept. 92-328	Laid on the table 07/07/1971
H.Res. 494 06/21/1971 Rep. Paul N. "Pete" McCloskey, Jr. (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of State	The report "U.S. Vietnam Relationships, 1945-1967" " (Also known as "The Pentagon Papers.")	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 07/01/1971 H.Rept. 92-329	Laid on the table 07/07/1971
H.Res. 495 06/21/1971 Rep. Paul N. "Pete" McCloskey, Jr. (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of State	Bombing operations in northern Laos	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 07/01/1971 H.Rept. 92-330	Laid on the table 07/07/1971

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 530 07/08/1971 Rep. James M. Collins (R-TX) Cosponsors: (1)	Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare	Busing to achieve racial balance in the public schools	Education and Labor -	-
H.Res. 539 07/14/1971 Rep. James M. Collins (R-TX) Cosponsors: (1)	Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare	Busing to achieve racial balance in the public schools	Education and Labor -	Discharged and agreed to 08/02/1971
H.Res. 557 07/21/1971 Rep. Bertram L. Podell (D-NY) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Defense	Extent of military assistance to certain foreign countries	Armed Services -	Discharged and laid on the table 08/03/1971
H.Res. 595 09/14/1971 Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-NY) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of State	Communications pertaining to the upcoming Vietnamese presidential election	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 09/27/1971 H.Rept. 92-512	Laid on the table 09/30/1971
H.Res. 619 09/27/1971 Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-NY) Cosponsors: (1)	Secretary of State	Communications pertaining to the upcoming Vietnamese presidential election	Foreign Affairs -	Discharged and laid on the table 09/30/1971
H.Res. 632 09/27/1971 Rep. Lester Wolff (D-NY) Cosponsors: (24)	Secretary of State	Role of the U.S. government in events leading to an uncontested presidential election in South Vietnam on October 3, 1971	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 10/14/1971 H.Rept. 92-567	Laid on the table 10/20/1971

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 638 10/06/1971 Rep. Lester Wolff (D-NY) Cosponsors: (14)	Secretary of State	Role of the U.S. government in events leading to an uncontested presidential election in South Vietnam on October 3, 1971	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 10/14/1971 H.Rept. 92-568	Laid on the table 10/20/1971
H.Res. 918 04/11/1972 Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-NY) Cosponsors: (none)	President Secretary of Defense	Statistics relating to U.S. military involvement in Indochina	Armed Services Reported adversely 04/19/1972 H.Rept. 92-1003	Laid on the table 04/26/1972
H.Res. 1078 08/02/1972 Rep. Paul N. "Pete" McCloskey, Jr. (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Defense	Statistics relating to U.S. military involvement in North Vietnam	Armed Services Reported adversely 08/10/1972 H.Rept. 92-1330	Laid on the table 08/16/1972
H.Res. 1079 08/02/1972 Rep. Paul N. "Pete" McCloskey, Jr. (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Defense	Statistics relating to U.S. military involvement in North Vietnam	Armed Services Reported adversely 08/10/1972 H.Rept. 92-1331	Laid on the table 08/16/1972
H.Res. 26 01/03/1973 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (21)	President Secretary of Defense	Statistics relating to U.S. military involvement in Vietnam	Armed Services Reported adversely 03/01/1973 H.Rept. 93-40	Laid on the table 03/01/1973

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 114 01/11/1973 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (13)	Secretary of Defense	Data relating to the extent of the bombing of North Vietnam from December 17, 1972, through January 10, 1973	Armed Services Reported adversely 03/01/1973 H.Rept. 93-38	Laid on the table 03/06/1973
H.Res. 115 01/11/1973 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (13)	Secretary of Defense	Data relating to the extent of the bombing of North Vietnam from December 17, 1972, through January 10, 1973	Armed Services Reported adversely 03/01/1973 H.Rept. 93-39	Laid on the table 03/06/1973
H.Res. 143 01/18/1973 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (1)	Secretary of Defense	Data relating to the extent of the bombing of North Vietnam from December 17, 1972, through January 10, 1973	Armed Services Reported adversely 03/01/1973 H.Rept. 93-41	Laid on the table 03/06/1973
H.Res. 220 02/19/1973 Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-NY) Cosponsors: (3)	Attorney General	Basis of the venue in the northern district of Texas of the grand jury investigation before which Kenneth Tierney, Thomas Laffey, Matthias Reilly, Paschal Morahan, and Daniel Crawford have been summoned	Judiciary -	-
H.Res. 223 02/20/1973 Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-NY) Cosponsors: (1)	Attorney General	Basis of the venue in the northern district of Texas of the grand jury investigation before which Kenneth Tierney, Thomas Laffey, Matthias Reilly, Paschal Morahan, and Daniel Crawford have been summoned	Judiciary -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 258 02/28/1973 Rep. Hugh L. Carey (D-NY) Cosponsors: (2)	Attorney General	Record of the Department of Justice which led to the determination of the venue in the Northern District of Texas of the grand jury investigation before which Kenneth Tierney, Thomas Laffey, Matthias Reilly, Paschal Morahan, and Daniel Crawford have been summoned	Judiciary -	-
H.Res. 262 03/01/1973 Rep. James V. Stanton (D-OH) Cosponsors: (none)	Attorney General	Basis of the venue in the northern district of Texas of the grand jury investigation before which Kenneth Tierney, Thomas Laffey, Matthias Reilly, Paschal Morahan, and Daniel Crawford have been summoned	Judiciary -	-
H.Res. 281 03/08/1973 Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-NY) Cosponsors: (none)	Attorney General	Basis of the venue in the northern district of Texas of the grand jury investigation before which Kenneth Tierney, Thomas Laffey, Matthias Reilly, Paschal Morahan, and Daniel Crawford have been summoned	Judiciary -	-
H.Res. 346 04/09/1973 Rep. Ogden R. Reid (D-NY) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare	Regulations governing social services proposed in the Federal Register of February 16, 1973 (38 F.R. 4608-4613)	Ways and Means -	-
H.Res. 350 04/10/1973 Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-NY) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare	Regulations governing social services proposed in the Federal Register of February 16, 1973 (38 F.R. 4608-4613)	Ways and Means -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 379 05/03/1973 Rep. Robert L. Leggett (D-CA) Cosponsors: (15)	Secretary of Defense	Bombing and other activities in Cambodia and Laos during the period January 27, 1973, to April 30, 1973	Armed Services Reported adversely 05/09/1973 H.Rept. 93-170	Laid on the table 05/09/1973
H.Res. 508 07/25/1973 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Defense	Data concerning the extent of the bombing of Cambodia and Laos from January 20, 1969, through April 30, 1970	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 519 07/31/1973 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (24)	Secretary of Defense	Data concerning the extent of the bombing of Cambodia and Laos from January 20, 1969, through April 30, 1970	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 520 08/01/1973 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (5)	Secretary of Defense	Data concerning the extent of the bombing of Cambodia and Laos from January 20, 1969, through April 30, 1970	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 522 08/02/1973 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (3)	Secretary of Defense	Data concerning the extent of the bombing of Cambodia and Laos from January 20, 1969, through April 30, 1970	Armed Services -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 525 08/03/1973 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Defense	Data concerning the extent of the bombing of Cambodia and Laos from January 20, 1969, through April 30, 1970	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 537 09/10/1973 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (1)	Secretary of Defense	Data concerning the extent of the bombing of Cambodia and Laos from January 20, 1969, through April 30, 1970	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 572 10/01/1973 Rep. Paul Findley (R-IL) Cosponsors: (none)	Attorney General	Allegations that Spiro T. Agnew accepted bribes or received consideration for services rendered	Judiciary -	Discharged and laid on the table 10/10/1973
H.Res. 634 10/23/1973 Rep. Paul N. "Pete" McCloskey, Jr. (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Attorney General	Papers, documents, recordings, memorandums, and items of evidence in the custody of the Special Prosecutor, Archibald Cox, as of noon, Saturday, October 20, 1973	Judiciary -	Discharged and laid on the table 11/01/1973
H.Res. 1002 03/25/1974 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (1)	Secretary of State	The military alert declared by the President on October 24, 1974	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 04/04/1974 H.Rept. 93-970	Laid on the table 04/09/1974

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 1040 04/22/1974 Rep. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Defense	Expenditure of Federal moneys on private property owned by: (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt; (2) Harry S. Truman; (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower; (4) John F. Kennedy; and (5) Lyndon B. Johnson	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 1041 04/22/1974 Rep. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Defense	Expenditure of Federal moneys on private property owned by: (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt; (2) Harry S. Truman; (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower; (4) John F. Kennedy; and (5) Lyndon B. Johnson	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 1042 04/22/1974 Rep. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of the Army	Expenditure of Federal moneys on private property owned by: (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt; (2) Harry S. Truman; (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower; (4) John F. Kennedy; and (5) Lyndon B. Johnson	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 1043 04/22/1974 Rep. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of the Army	Expenditure of Federal moneys on private property owned by: (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt; (2) Harry S. Truman; (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower; (4) John F. Kennedy; and (5) Lyndon B. Johnson	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 1044 04/22/1974 Rep. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of the Navy	Expenditure of Federal moneys on private property owned by: (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt; (2) Harry S. Truman; (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower; (4) John F. Kennedy; and (5) Lyndon B. Johnson	Armed Services -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 1045 04/22/1974 Rep. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of the Navy	Expenditure of Federal moneys on private property owned by: (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt; (2) Harry S. Truman; (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower; (4) John F. Kennedy; and (5) Lyndon B. Johnson	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 1046 04/22/1974 Rep. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of the Air Force	Expenditure of Federal moneys on private property owned by: (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt; (2) Harry S. Truman; (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower; (4) John F. Kennedy; and (5) Lyndon B. Johnson	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 1047 04/22/1974 Rep. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of the Air Force	Expenditure of Federal moneys on private property owned by: (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt; (2) Harry S. Truman; (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower; (4) John F. Kennedy; and (5) Lyndon B. Johnson	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 1048 04/22/1974 Rep. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Administrator of the General Services Administration	Expenditure of Federal moneys on private property owned by: (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt; (2) Harry S. Truman; (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower; (4) John F. Kennedy; and (5) Lyndon B. Johnson	Government Operations -	-
H.Res. 1049 04/22/1974 Rep. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Administrator of the General Services Administration	Expenditure of Federal moneys on private property owned by: (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt; (2) Harry S. Truman; (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower; (4) John F. Kennedy; and (5) Lyndon B. Johnson	Government Operations -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 1050 04/22/1974 Rep. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Transportation	Expenditure of Federal moneys on private property owned by: (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt; (2) Harry S. Truman; (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower; (4) John F. Kennedy; and (5) Lyndon B. Johnson	Interstate and Foreign Commerce -	-
H.Res. 1051 04/22/1974 Rep. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Transportation	Expenditure of Federal moneys on private property owned by: (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt; (2) Harry S. Truman; (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower; (4) John F. Kennedy; and (5) Lyndon B. Johnson	Interstate and Foreign Commerce -	-
H.Res. 1052 04/22/1974 Rep. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Director of the Secret Service	Federal funds for administrative support and personnel at or near the private residences of (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt, (2) Harry S. Truman, (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower, (4) John F. Kennedy, and (5) Lyndon B. Johnson during their terms as President and Vice President.	House Ways and Means -	-
H.Res. 1053 04/22/1974 Rep. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Director of the Secret Service	Federal funds for administrative support and personnel at or near the private residences of (1) Franklin D. Roosevelt, (2) Harry S. Truman, (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower, (4) John F. Kennedy, and (5) Lyndon B. Johnson during their terms as President and Vice President.	House Ways and Means -	-
H.Res. 1189 06/25/1974 Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-NY) Cosponsors: (none)	President	Agreements for nuclear cooperation with Egypt and Israel	Foreign Affairs -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 1219 07/02/1974 Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-NY) Cosponsors: (16)	President	Agreements for nuclear cooperation with Egypt and Israel	Foreign Affairs -	-
H.Res. 1363 09/12/1974 Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-NY) Cosponsors: (10)	President	The specific offenses against the United States for which a pardon was granted to Richard M. Nixon on September 8, 1974	Judiciary -	-
H.Res. 1370 09/17/1974 Rep. John Conyers, Jr. (D-MI) Cosponsors: (none)	President	Decision to grant a pardon to Richard M. Nixon	Judiciary -	-
H.Res. 1398 09/30/1974 Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-NY) Cosponsors: (none)	President	Payments to Richard M. Nixon and his family	Government Operations -	-
H.Res. 1404 10/02/1974 Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-NY) Cosponsors: (4)	President	Payments to Richard M. Nixon and his family	Government Operations -	-
H.Res. 1452 10/16/1974 Rep. Robert L. Leggett (D-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	President	The President's proposal to classify as new oil, all oil extracted from domestic oil wells by secondary methods	Interstate and Foreign Commerce -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 1467 11/20/1974 Rep. Lester Wolff (D-NY) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Defense	Comments by the Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff at Duke University on October 10, 1974	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 1473 11/21/1974 Rep. Andrew J. Hinshaw (R-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Administrator of the Small Business Administration	Specified facts pertaining to small business investment companies	Banking and Currency -	-
H.Res. 65 01/14/1975 Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-NY) Cosponsors: (1)	President	Specified activities of the Central Intelligence Agency since January 1, 1960	Judiciary -	-
H.Res. 71 01/16/1975 Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-NY) Cosponsors: (1)	President	Specified activities of the Central Intelligence Agency since January 1, 1960	Judiciary -	-
H.Res. 72 01/16/1975 Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-NY) Cosponsors: (1)	President	Information contained in the report of William E. Colby delivered to the President on or about December 26, 1974, relating to activities of the Central Intelligence Agency	Armed Services Reported adversely 02/27/1975 H.Rept. 94-22	-
H.Res. 106 01/28/1975 Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-NY) Cosponsors: (24)	President	Specified activities of the Central Intelligence Agency since January 1, 1960	Judiciary -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 129 02/03/1975 Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-NY) Cosponsors: (24)	Secretary of Defense	Reconnaissance flights since January, 1973, over North and South Vietnam as well as other activities in Indochina	Armed Services Reported adversely 02/27/1975 H.Rept. 94-23	-
H.Res. 134 02/04/1975 Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D-NY) Cosponsors: (5)	Secretary of Defense	Reconnaissance flights since January, 1973, over North and South Vietnam as well as other activities in Indochina	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 148 02/05/1975 Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-NY) Cosponsors: (4)	President	Specified activities of the Central Intelligence Agency since January 1, 1960	Judiciary -	-
H.Res. 205 02/19/1975 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Defense	American involvement and knowledge of the coup in Chile	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 206 02/19/1975 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of State	American involvement and knowledge of the coup in Chile	Foreign Affairs -	-
H.Res. 207 02/19/1975 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (none)	President	American involvement and knowledge of the coup in Chile	Foreign Affairs -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 313 03/14/1975 Rep. Fortney Pete Stark (D-CA) Cosponsors: (7)	President	Whether any citizen of the United States, since December 31, 1970, has been subjected to incarceration or denial of rights contrary to the laws or Constitution of the Republic of Mexico	Foreign Affairs -	-
H.Res. 391 04/10/1975 Rep. Fortney Pete Stark (D-CA) Cosponsors: (18)	President	Whether any citizen of the United States, since December 31, 1970, has been subjected to incarceration or denial of rights contrary to the laws or Constitution of the Republic of Mexico	International Relations -	-
H.Res. 400 04/16/1975 Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-NY) Cosponsors: (18)	President	United States nationals in South Vietnam, their employers, the nature of their work and an explanation of why such persons have not been evacuated	International Relations -	-
H.Res. 529 06/11/1975 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (25)	President	Facts relating to the seizure of the U.S. merchant ship <i>Mayaguez</i> by the Khmer Rouge	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 530 06/11/1975 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (6)	President	Facts relating to the seizure of the U.S. merchant ship <i>Mayaguez</i> by the Khmer Rouge	Armed Services -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 536 06/12/1975 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (23)	Secretary of State	Facts relating to the seizure of the U.S. merchant ship <i>Mayaguez</i> by the Khmer Rouge	International Relations -	-
H.Res. 537 06/12/1975 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (11)	Secretary of State	Facts relating to the seizure of the U.S. merchant ship <i>Mayaguez</i> by the Khmer Rouge	International Relations -	-
H.Res. 542 06/16/1975 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (9)	President	Facts relating to the seizure of the U.S. merchant ship <i>Mayaguez</i> by the Khmer Rouge	International Relations -	-
H.Res. 543 06/16/1975 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (4)	Secretary of State	Facts relating to the seizure of the U.S. merchant ship <i>Mayaguez</i> by the Khmer Rouge	International Relations -	-
H.Res. 552 06/18/1975 Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-NY) Cosponsors: (none)	President	The sale of Hawk and Redeye missiles to Jordan	International Relations -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 718 09/17/1975 Rep. James M. Collins (R-TX) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare	List of public school systems in the United States which will be receiving Federal funds and will be engaging in the busing of schoolchildren to achieve racial balance	Education and Labor -	Discharged and agree to 09/29/1975
H.Res. 795 10/21/1975 Rep. Alan Steelman (R-TX) Cosponsors: (none)	President	Whether any citizen of the United States, since December 31, 1970, has been subjected to incarceration or denial of rights contrary to the laws or Constitution of the Republic of Mexico	International Relations -	-
H.Res. 1193 05/17/1976 Rep. Philip M. Crane (R-IL) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Defense	The extent of Cuban or other foreign military or paramilitary presence in the Republic of Panama or in the Panama Canal Zone	International Relations -	-
H.Res. 1295 06/11/1976 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (none)	President	Payment of funds by the United States Armed Forces or Embassy staff to the Italian Christian Democratic Party or the Italian media	International Relations -	-
H.Res. 1324 06/18/1976 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (5)	President	Payment of funds by the United States Armed Forces or Embassy staff to the Italian Christian Democratic Party or the Italian media	International Relations -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 1427 07/27/1976 Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D-MA) Cosponsors: (7)	President	The payment of funds by any person acting under the direction of the United States Government or any agency or other instrumentality of the United States Government to any political party in Italy or the Italian media	International Relations -	-
H.Res. 285 02/09/1977 Rep. Chalmers P. Wylie (R-OH) Cosponsors: (none)	Attorney General	All communications and documents received by the Department of Justice from Kim Sang Keun of South Korea respecting Members and employees of Congress	Judiciary -	-
H.Res. 709 07/25/1977 Rep. Tim Lee Carter (R-KY) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Defense	The service serial number of each individual who was present at the explosion of the atomic device known as "Smokey" which was detonated at Camp Desert Rock, Nevada, on August 31, 1957	Armed Services -	-
H.Res. 1259 06/29/1978 Rep. Fortney Pete Stark (D-CA) Cosponsors: (6)	Secretary of State	Military equipment shipments to Chile	International Relations -	-
H.Res. 197 04/02/1979 Rep. James H. Weaver (D-OR) Cosponsors: (7)	Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission	The incident at the Three Mile Island nuclear generating plant and on the danger of similar incidents occurring at other nuclear generating plants	Interior and Insular Affairs -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 201 04/03/1979 Rep. James H. Weaver (D-OR) Cosponsors: (10)	President	The incident at the Three Mile Island nuclear generating plant and on the danger of similar incidents occurring at other nuclear generating plants	Interior and Insular Affairs -	-
H.Res. 291 05/24/1979 Rep. John J. Rhodes (R-AZ) Cosponsors: (101)	President	Oil situation, including data on: (1) shortages, supplies, demand, and allocation of crude oil; and (2) refinery yield reductions and capacity utilization.	Interstate and Foreign Commerce Reported adversely 06/11/1979 H.Rept. 96-261	Agreed to 06/15/1979
H.Res. 398 08/02/1979 Rep. Paul Findley (R-IL) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of State	Information concerning: (1) Israeli use of military aircraft of U.S. origin outside Israeli borders; and (2) Israeli compliance with the Arms Export Control Act.	Foreign Affairs -	Discharged and laid on the table 09/13/1979
H.Res. 551 01/30/1980 Rep. James M. Collins (R-TX) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of State	Human rights objectives and policies with respect to specified countries	Foreign Affairs -	-
H.Res. 571 02/07/1980 Rep. Peter Peyser (R-NY) Cosponsors: (none)	Attorney General	Evidence compiled by the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation against Members of Congress in connection with the Abscam investigation	Judiciary Reported adversely 02/20/1980 H.Rept. 96-778	Laid on the table 02/27/1980
H.Res. 598 02/07/1980 Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-NY) Cosponsors: (2)	President	U.S. decision to vote for the United Nations Security Council resolution on March 1, 1980	Foreign Affairs -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 626 03/31/1980 Rep. George V. Hansen (R-ID) Cosponsors: (none)	President	Understandings made with the Former Shah of Iran at Lackland Air Force Base and elsewhere	Foreign Affairs -	Discharged and laid on the table 04/23/1980
H.Res. 627 03/31/1980 Rep. George V. Hansen (R-ID) Cosponsors: (1)	President	Commitments, admissions, and/or obligations made to the Government of Iran during March 1980	Foreign Affairs -	Discharged and laid on the table 04/23/1980
H.Res. 745 07/22/1980 Rep. Robert E. Bauman (D-MD) Cosponsors: (98)	President	House and Justice Department actions and conversations with regard to Billy Carter's involvement with Libya and State Department cables, communications, or memorandums furnished to Billy Carter	Foreign Affairs Reported favorably (amended) 07/31/1980 H.Rept. 96-1213, pt. I Judiciary Reported favorably (amended) 07/31/1980 H.Rept. 96-1213, pt. II	Agreed to 09/10/1980
H.Res. 777 08/28/1980 Rep. Jim Courter (R-NJ) Cosponsors: (9)	President	Disclosure of classified information relating to the new so-called "Stealth" technology for military aircraft	Armed Services Reported adversely 09/09/1980 H.Rept. 96-1309	-
H.Res. 783 09/08/1980 Rep. Philip M. Crane (R-II) Cosponsors: (none)	President	Disclosure of classified information relating to the Stealth technology for military aircraft	Armed Services -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 790 09/19/1980 Rep. Fortney Pete Stark (D-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	President	Specified documents containing information about U.S. involvement in Iran	Foreign Affairs -	-
H.Res. 300 12/10/1981 Rep. George W. Crockett, Jr. (D-MI) Cosponsors: (1)	Secretary of State	Pending extradition proceedings against Ziad Abu Eain	Foreign Affairs - Judiciary -	Discharged and laid on the table 01/28/1982
H.Res. 465 05/11/1982 Rep. Fortney Pete Stark (D-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of State	Certain information concerning Roberto D'Aubuisson	Foreign Affairs Reported without recommendation (amended) 05/20/1982 H.Rept. 97-579	-
H.Res. 507 06/16/1982 Rep. Toby Moffett (D-CT) Cosponsors: (none)	President Attorney General	Possible Executive interference with the investigation of Secretary of Labor Raymond Donovan.	Judiciary -	-
H.Res. 512 06/22/1982 Rep. Norman D. Dicks (D-WA) Cosponsors: (10)	Secretary of Defense	Procurement of the C-5B aircraft	Armed Services Reported adversely 07/19/1982 H.Rept. 97-641	Laid on the table 08/03/1982

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 159 04/13/1983 Rep. Tom Harkin (D-IA) Cosponsors: (71)	President	United States activities in Honduras and Nicaragua	Select Intelligence Reported adversely 05/05/1983 H.Rept. 98-88, pt. II Armed Services Reported adversely 05/04/1983 H.Rept. 98-88, pt. I Foreign Affairs -	-
H.Res. 323 09/29/1983 Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-TX) Cosponsors: (none)	President	Certain financial information on Henry Kissinger and Henry Kissinger and Associates	Government Operations -	-
H.Res. 383 11/18/1983 Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-CA) Cosponsors: (22)	President	United States activities regarding Grenada	Armed Services Reported adversely 02/08/1984 H.Rept. 98-597, pt. I Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 02/08/1984 H.Rept. 98-597, pt. II	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 437 02/09/1984 Rep. Jim Courter (R-NJ) Cosponsors: (none)	President	A report by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency entitled "A Quarter Century of Soviet Compliance Practices Under Arms Control Commitments: 1958-1983 (U)," November 1983	Foreign Affairs -	-
H.Res. 463 03/15/1984 Rep. James Michael Shannon (D-MA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of State	Death squads in El Salvador including possible involvement of Roberto D'Aubuisson, a former Army officer	Foreign Affairs Reported without recommendation 04/09/1984 H.Rept. 98-658	-
H.Res. 464 03/15/1984 Rep. James Michael Shannon (D-MA) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of State	Possible involvement of Colonel Oscar Edgardo Casanova in the 1980 slayings of four U.S. missionaries in El Salvador, and possible involvement of Minister of Defense Eugenio Vides Casanova in the Salvadoran Government's investigation into the slayings	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 04/09/1984 H.Rept. 98-657	-
H.Res. 467 03/22/1984 Rep. James Michael Shannon (D-MA) Cosponsors: (none)	President	The CIA and death squads in El Salvador	Select Intelligence Reported adversely 04/25/1984 H.Rept. 98-709	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 484 04/10/1984 Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-MA) Cosponsors: (none)	President	Documents relating to: (1) certain military intelligence gathering activities in El Salvador including any possible uses of such intelligence information by El Salvador, Honduras, or Guatemala; (2) military assistance furnished to Honduras and El Salvador; and (3) activities of the United States in El Salvador and Honduras related to hostile action against Nicaragua or against the governments of those nations	Select Intelligence Reported adversely 05/10/1984 H.Rept. 98-742, pt. I Foreign Affairs Ordered reported 05/09/1984	-
H.Res. 168 05/13/1985 Rep. Don Edwards (D-CA) Cosponsors: (2)	Director of the Central Intelligence Agency	Covert training or other support of counterterrorist units against anti-American terrorists in Lebanon or other parts of the Middle East	Select Intelligence -	-
H.Res. 171 05/14/1985 Rep. Don Edwards (D-CA) Cosponsors: (3)	President	Counterterrorist units which received covert training or other support from the United States	Select Intelligence Reported adversely 06/12/1985 H.Rept. 99-171	-
H.Res. 226 07/17/1985 Rep. William M. Hendon (R-NC) Cosponsors: (19)	Secretary of Defense	All information, including Defense Intelligence Agency analyses, relating to live Americans in Southeast Asia	Select Intelligence Reported adversely 09/10/1985 H.Rept. 99-260, pt. I Armed Services -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 395 03/11/1986 Rep. Leon Panetta (D-CA) Cosponsors: (48)	President	The use of \$27,000,000 appropriated for humanitarian assistance for the Nicaraguan democratic resistance	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 05/07/1986 H.Rept. 99-585	Laid on the table 05/07/1986
H.Res. 485 06/24/1986 Rep. Ronald D. Coleman (D-TX) Cosponsors: (none)	President	Activities of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North or any other member of the staff of the National Security Council in support of the Nicaraguan resistance	Select Intelligence - Armed Services Reported adversely 07/30/1986 H.Rept. 99-724, pt. I Foreign Affairs -	-
H.Res. 603 10/17/1986 Rep. Don Edwards (D-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	President	Any proposal by the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, or anyone outside of the administration, for a plan of real or illusionary events intended to destabilize the Libyan Government	Foreign Affairs -	-
H.Res. 132 03/25/1987 Rep. Richard A. Gephardt (D-MO) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Defense	Documents prepared in accordance with certain report requirements in the 1985, 1986, and 1987 Department of Defense Authorization Acts relating to the Strategic Defense Initiative program and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty	Armed Services Reported favorably (amended) 04/14/1987 H.Rept. 100-53	-
H.Res. 176 05/27/1987 Rep. Fortney Pete Stark (D-CA) Cosponsors: (1)	Secretary of Energy	Contractor and national laboratory activities performed for the purpose of informing Congress on nuclear testing.	Armed Services -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 339 12/18/1987 Rep. Bob Smith (R-NH) Cosponsors: (none)	President	Statements made by Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hein concerning certain civilians and members of the armed forces held as prisoners of war or considered to be missing in action since the beginning of the Vietnam Conflict	Select Intelligence Reported adversely 02/02/1988 H.Rept. 100-500	-
H.Res. 473 06/15/1988 Rep. Leon Panetta (D-CA) Cosponsors: (147)	President	U.S. foreign aid in Central America	Foreign Affairs Reported adversely 07/13/1988 H.Rept. 100-773	-
H.Res. 74 02/09/1989 Rep. Jim Courter (R-NJ) Cosponsors: (3)	Secretary of Defense	Information concerning the actions of the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure with respect to Fort Dix, New Jersey	Armed Services Reported adversely 03/15/1989 H.Rept. 101-9	-
H.Res. 76 02/09/1989 Rep. Larry J. Hopkins (R-KY) Cosponsors: (31)	Secretary of Defense	Actions of the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure with respect to specified military bases	Armed Services Reported adversely 03/15/1989 H.Rept. 101-10	-
H.Res. 411 06/11/1990 Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-TX) Cosponsors: (1)	President	Payments made by the U.S. Government to Manuel Noriega and Guillermo Endara	Foreign Affairs - Select Intelligence -	-
H.Res. 415 06/14/1990 Rep. Bob Smith (R-NH) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Defense	All unresolved, active live-sighting case files on Americans reported in captivity in Southeast Asia after February 1, 1973	Armed Services - Select Intelligence -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 19 01/03/1991 Rep. Barbara Boxer (D-CA) Cosponsors: (14)	President	Statistics relating to the conduct and effect of Operation Desert Shield	Armed Services Reported without recommendation 02/20/1991 H.Rept. 102-5, pt. I Foreign Affairs Reported without recommendation 02/21/1991 H.Rept. 102-5, pt. II	Laid on the table 02/21/1991
H.Res. 198 06/16/1993 Rep. Henry J. Hyde (R-IL) Cosponsors: (4)	President	Several specified activities of the White House Travel Office	Judiciary Reported adversely 07/20/1993 H.Rept. 103-183	-
H.Res. 360 02/10/1994 Rep. Jan Meyers (R-KS) Cosponsors: (14)	President	Communications between the White House and the Small Business Administration regarding Capital Management Services, Inc., or David Hale; various questions relating to the activities of Vincent Foster	Small Business - Judiciary - Post Office and Civil Service -	-
H.Res. 80 02/10/1995 Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-OH) Cosponsors: (31)	President	The Mexican economy and certain activities of the International Monetary Fund	Banking and Financial Services Reported favorably (amended) 02/27/1995 H.Rept. 104-53	Agreed to 03/01/1995

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 334 11/13/1997 Rep. Bernard Sanders (I-VT) Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of the Treasury	Actions taken by the Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Executive Directors at the international financial institutions to comply with the requirements of 1621 of the International Financial Institutions Act, relating to encouragement of fair labor practices	Banking and Financial Services -	-
H.Res. 667 11/14/2000 Rep. David E. Price (D-NC) Cosponsors: (none)	President	Communications between the Archivist of the United States and the primary responsible individual in each State relating to transmission of certificates of ascertainment or of the determination of an electoral controversy involving the presidential election held on November 7, 2000	House Administration -	-
H.Res. 68 02/12/2003 Rep. Dennis J. Kucinich (D-OH) Cosponsors: (1)	President	Documents in the President's possession relating to Iraq's declaration on its weapons of mass destruction that was provided to the United Nations on December 7, 2002	International Relations Reported adversely 03/18/2003 H.Rept. 108-38	-
H.Res. 260 06/05/2003 Rep. Dennis J. Kucinich (D-OH) Cosponsors: (41)	President	Documents that provide specific evidence with respect to claims of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction	International Relations Reported adversely 06/23/2003 H.Rept. 108-168	-
H.Res. 286 06/19/2003 Rep. Gene Green (D-TX) Cosponsors: (14)	Secretary of Homeland Security	Any use of Federal agency resources in any task or action involving or relating to Members of the Texas Legislature in the period beginning May 11, 2003, and ending May 16, 2003	Homeland Security Reported adversely 07/21/2003 H.Rept. 108-223	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 287 06/19/2003 Rep. Gene Green (D-TX) Cosponsors: (14)	Attorney General	Any use of Federal agency resources in any task or action involving or relating to Members of the Texas Legislature in the period beginning May 11, 2003, and ending May 16, 2003	Judiciary Reported adversely 07/17/2003 H.Rept. 108-215	-
H.Res. 288 06/19/2003 Rep. Gene Green (D-TX) Cosponsors: (14)	Secretary of Transportation	Any use of Federal agency resources in any task or action involving or relating to Members of the Texas Legislature in the period beginning May 11, 2003, and ending May 16, 2003	Transportation and Infrastructure Reported adversely 07/21/2003 H.Rept. 108-220	-
H.Res. 358 09/05/2003 Rep. Robert Wexler (D-FL) Cosponsors: (12)	President	The report prepared for the Joint Chiefs of Staff entitled "Operation Iraqi Freedom Strategic Lessons Learned" and other materials relating to the Administration's planning for the reconstruction and security of post-war Iraq	Armed Services - International Relations -	-
H.Res. 364 09/09/2003 Rep. Robert Wexler (D-FL) Cosponsors: (45)	President	The report prepared for the Joint Chiefs of Staff entitled "Operation Iraqi Freedom Strategic Lessons Learned" and other materials relating to the Administration's planning for the reconstruction and security of post-war Iraq	Armed Services Reported adversely 10/02/2003 H.Rept. 108-289, pt. II International Relations Reported adversely 10/01/2003 H.Rept. 108-289, pt. I	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
<p>H.Res. 499 01/21/2004 Rep. Rush D. Holt (D-NJ) Cosponsors: (74)</p>	<p>Secretary of State Secretary of Defense Attorney General</p>	<p>Documents in the possession of the President relating to the disclosure of the identity of Ms. Valerie Plame as an employee of the Central Intelligence Agency during the period beginning on May 6, 2003, and ending on July 31, 2003.</p>	<p>Select Intelligence Reported adversely 02/03/2004 H.Rept. 108-413, pt. I Armed Services Reported adversely 02/27/2004 H.Rept. 108-413, pt. IV International Relations Reported adversely 02/27/2004 H.Rept. 108-413, pt. II Judiciary Reported adversely 02/27/2004 H.Rept. 108-413, pt. III</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>H.Res. 640 05/12/2004 Rep. Chris Bell (D-TX) Cosponsors: (40)</p>	<p>Secretary of Defense</p>	<p>any picture, photograph, video, communication, or report produced in conjunction with any completed Department of Defense investigation conducted by Major General Antonio M. Taguba relating to allegations of torture or allegations of violations of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq</p>	<p>Armed Services Reported adversely 06/16/2004 H.Rept. 108-547</p>	<p>-</p>

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 689 06/23/2004 Rep. John Conyers, Jr. (D-MI) Cosponsors: (47)	President Secretary of State Secretary of Defense Attorney General	Documents relating to the treatment of prisoners or detainees in Iraq, Afghanistan, or Guantanamo Bay and any instructions for handling such documents	Armed Services Reported adversely 07/22/2004 H.Rept. 108-632	-
H.Res. 699 06/25/2004 Rep. John Conyers, Jr. (D-MI) Cosponsors: (49)	Secretary of State	Documents relating to the treatment of prisoners or detainees in Iraq, Afghanistan, or Guantanamo Bay and any instructions for handling such documents	International Relations Reported adversely 07/22/2004 H.Rept. 108-631	-
H.Res. 700 06/25/2004 Rep. John Conyers, Jr. (D-MI) Cosponsors: (49)	Attorney General	Documents relating to the treatment of prisoners or detainees in Iraq, Afghanistan, or Guantanamo Bay and any instructions for handling such documents	Judiciary Reported adversely 09/07/2004 H.Rept. 108-658	-
H.Res. 745 06/25/2004 Rep. John D. Dingell (D-MI) Cosponsors: (4)	President	Specified information respecting the National Energy Policy Development Group	Energy and Commerce Reported adversely 09/23/2004 H.Rept. 108-697	-
H.Res. 776 09/15/2004 Rep. Charles B. Rangel (D-NY) Cosponsors: (4)	President Secretary of Health and Human Services	Estimated cost of the Administration's Medicare prescription drug legislation	Ways and Means Reported adversely 10/07/2004 H.Rept. 108-754, pt. I Energy and Commerce Reported adversely 10/08/2004 H.Rept. 108-754, pt. II	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 134 03/02/2005 Rep. George Miller (D-CA) Cosponsors: (none)	President	Plan assets and liabilities of single-employer pension plans	Education and the Workforce Reported adversely 04/12/2005 H.Rept. 109-34	-
H.Res. 136 03/03/2005 Rep. John Conyers, Jr. (D-MI) Cosponsors: (33)	Attorney General Secretary of Homeland Security	The security investigations and background checks relating to granting access to the White House of James D. Guckert (also known as Jeff Gannon)	Judiciary Reported adversely 04/05/2005 H.Rept. 109-30	-
H.Res. 170 03/17/2005 Rep. Dennis J. Kucinich (D-OH) Cosponsors: (39)	President	President's remarks on the Social Security trust fund	Ways and Means Reported adversely 04/27/2005 H.Rept. 109-58	-
H.Res. 363 07/14/2005 Rep. Rush Holt (D-NJ) Cosponsors: (80)	President Secretary of State Secretary of Defense Director of the CIA Attorney General	Disclosure of the identity and employment of Ms. Valerie Plame	Select Intelligence - Armed Services - International Relations; - Judiciary -	-
H.Res. 375 Rep. Barbara Lee 07/21/2005 (D-CA) Cosponsors: (83)	President Secretary of State	The policy of the United States with respect to Iraq	International Relations Reported adversely 09/16/2005 H.Rept. 109-223	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 408 Rep. Maurice Hinchey (D-NY) 07/28/2005 Cosponsors: (none)	President Secretary of Defense	The policy of the United States with respect to Iraq	International Relations Reported adversely 09/16/2005 H.Rept. 109-224	-
H.Res. 417 Rep. Rush Holt (D-NJ) 07/29/2005 Cosponsors: (20)	Secretary of Defense	Disclosure of the identity and employment of Ms. Valerie Plame	Armed Services Reported adversely 09/22/2005 H.Rept. 109-234	-
H.Res. 418 Rep. Rush Holt (D-NJ) 07/29/2005 Cosponsors: (20)	President	Disclosure of the identity and employment of Ms. Valerie Plame	Select Intelligence Reported adversely 09/21/2005 H.Rept. 109-228	-
H.Res. 419 Rep. Rush Holt (D-NJ) 07/29/2005 Cosponsors: (20)	Secretary of State	Disclosure of the identity and employment of Ms. Valerie Plame	International Relations Reported adversely 09/16/2005 H.Rept. 109-225	-
H.Res. 420 Rep. Rush Holt (D-NJ) 07/29/2005 Cosponsors: (20)	Attorney General	Disclosure of the identity and employment of Ms. Valerie Plame	Judiciary Reported adversely 09/22/2005 H.Rept. 109-230	-
H.Res. 463 Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-OR) 09/27/2005 Cosponsors: (15)	Secretary of Homeland Security	Reapportionment of airport screeners	Homeland Security Reported adversely 10/28/2005 H.Rept. 109-259	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 467 Rep. George Miller (D-CA) 09/27/2005 Cosponsors: (21)	President	Contracts for services or construction related to Hurricane Katrina recovery	Education and the Workforce Reported adversely 10/28/2005 H.Rept. 109-258	-
H.Res. 488 Rep. Steven C. LaTourette (R-OH) 10/07/2005 Cosponsors: (4)	President	Contracts for services or construction related to Hurricane Katrina recovery	Transportation and Infrastructure Reported without recommendation 11/03/2005 H.Rept. 109-269	-
H.Res. 505 Rep. Dennis J. Kucinich (D-OH) 10/20/2005 Cosponsors: (109)	President Secretary of State	White House Iraq Group	International Relations Reported adversely 11/10/2005 H.Rept. 109-291	-
H.Res. 515 Rep. Dennis J. Kucinich (D-OH) 10/26/2005 Cosponsors: (150)	President	The anticipated effects of climate change on the coastal regions of the United States	Science Reported adversely 11/15/2005 H.Rept. 109-296	-
H.Res. 549 Rep. Maurice Hinchey (D-NY) 11/10/2005 Cosponsors: (2)	President	President's October 7, 2002 speech in Cincinnati, Ohio and his January 28, 2003 State of the Union Message	International Relations Reported without recommendation (amended) 12/16/2005 H.Rept. 109-351	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 593 Rep. Edward Markey (D-MA) 12/08/2005 Cosponsors: (3)	President Secretary of State Secretary of Defense Secretary of Homeland Security Attorney General	Extraordinary rendition of certain foreign persons	International Relations Reported adversely 02/10/2006 H.Rept. 109-374	-
H.Res. 624 Rep. Gary Ackerman (D-NY) 12/16/2005 Cosponsors: (14)	President Secretary of State	United States policies under the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Geneva Conventions	International Relations Reported adversely 02/10/2006 H.Rept. 109-375	-
H.Res. 641 Rep. Barbara Lee (D-CA) 12/18/2005 Cosponsors: 29	President	Electronic surveillance without search warrants on individuals in the United States	Select Intelligence Reported adversely 03/07/2006 H.Rept. 109-385	-
H.Res. 642 Rep. Barbara Lee (D-CA) 12/18/2005 Cosponsors: (13)	President Secretary of State	The Secretary of State's trip to Europe in December 2005	International Relations Reported adversely 02/10/2006 H.Rept. 109-376	-
H.Res. 643 Rep. John Conyers, Jr. (D-MI) 12/22/2005 Cosponsors: (51)	Attorney General	Warrantless electronic surveillance	Judiciary Reported adversely 03/02/2006 H.Rept. 109-382	-
H.Res. 644 Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-NY) 12/22/2005 Cosponsors: (1)	President Attorney General	Authorization of electronic surveillance of citizens of the United States without court approved warrants	Judiciary Reported adversely 03/02/2006 H.Rept. 109-383	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 645 Rep. Robert Wexler (D-FL) 12/22/2005 Cosponsors: (2)	President Secretary of Defense	Collection of counterterrorism intelligence information pertaining to persons inside the United States without obtaining court-ordered warrants	Armed Services Reported adversely 03/07/2006 H.Rept. 109-384	-
H.Res. 685 Rep. Dennis J. Kucinich (D-OH) 02/15/2006 Cosponsors: (15)	President Secretary of State Secretary of Defense	Information relating to any entity (including the Rendon Group and the Lincoln Group) with which the United States has entered into a contract for public relations purposes concerning Iraq	Armed Services Reported adversely 03/16/2006 H.Rept. 109-397	-
H.Res. 717 Rep. Bart Gordon (D-TN) 03/09/2006 Cosponsors: (24)	Secretary of Commerce	The final draft report, produced by the professional staff of the Technology Administration, entitled: "Six-Month Assessment of Workforce Globalization In Certain Knowledge-Based Industries"	Science Reported without recommendation 04/07/2006 H.Rept. 109-415	-
H.Res. 718 Rep. Dennis J. Kucinich (D-OH) 03/09/2006 Cosponsors: (2)	President Secretary of Homeland Security	Dubai Ports World acquisition of six United States commercial ports leases	Financial Services Reported without recommendation (amended) 04/07/2006 H.Rept. 109-414	-
H.Res. 752 Rep. Henry A. Waxman (D-CA) 03/30/2006 Cosponsors: (11)	President	Receipt and consideration by the Executive Office of the President of any information concerning the variation between the version of S. 1932, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, that the House of Representatives passed on February 1, 2006, and the version of the bill that the President signed on February 8, 2006	Government Reform Reported adversely 05/09/2006 H.Rept. 109-457	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 809 Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-NY) 05/09/2006 Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary Homeland Security	Any existing or previous agreement between the Department of Homeland Security and Shirlington Limousine and Transportation, Incorporated of Arlington, Virginia	Homeland Security Reported adversely 05/25/2006 H.Rept. 109-484	-
H.Res. 819 Rep. Robert Wexler (D-FL) 05/17/06 Cosponsors: (none)	President Attorney General	Requests made by the National Security Agency and other Federal agencies to telephone service providers requesting access to telephone communications records of persons in the United States	Judiciary Reported favorably 06/23/2006 H.Rept. 109-527	-
H.Res. 845 Rep. Maurice Hinchey (D-NY) 05/25/2006 Cosponsors: (8)	President, Secretary of Defense Attorney General	Department of Justice's Office of Professional Responsibility's investigation of the National Security Agency's surveillance program	Judiciary Reported adversely 06/26/2006 H.Rept. 109-528	-
H.Res. 846 Rep. Barbara Lee (D-CA) 05/25/2006 Cosponsors: (25)	President Secretary of State	Strategies and plans either designed to cause regime change in or for the use of military force against Iran	International Relations Reported adversely 06/23/2006 H.Rept. 109-526	-
H.Res. 985 Rep. Howard L. Berman (D-CA) 09/07/2006 Cosponsors: (1)	Secretary of State	Documents relating to the report submitted to a House committee on the Iran and Syria Nonproliferation Act	International Relations Reported without recommendation 09/27/2006 H.Rept. 109-689	-
H.Res. 1020 Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-MA) 09/20/2006 Cosponsors: (none)	Secretary of Defense	Documents relating to Maher Arar	Armed Services -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 1021 Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-MA) 09/20/2006 Cosponsors: (1)	Secretary of Homeland Security	Documents relating to Maher Arar	Homeland Security -	-
H.Res. 1022 Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-MA) 09/20/2006 Cosponsors: (1)	Secretary of State	Documents relating to Maher Arar	International Relations -	-
H.Res. 1023 Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-MA) 09/20/2006 Cosponsors: (1)	President	Documents relating to Maher Arar	International Relations -	-
H.Res. 1024 Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-MA) 09/20/2006 Cosponsors: (1)	Attorney General	Documents relating to Maher Arar	Judiciary -	-
H.Res. 1043 Rep. John Conyers, Jr. (D-MI) 09/27/2006 Cosponsors: (46)	Director of National Intelligence	National Intelligence Estimate of April 2006 relating to trends in global terrorism	Select Intelligence -	-
H.Res. 1066 Rep. Dennis J. Kucinich (D-OH) 09/29/2006 Cosponsors: (15)	President	U.S. policy towards Iran	Armed Services - International Relations - Select Intelligence -	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 251 Rep. Steven C. LaTourette (R-OH) 03/17/2009 Cosponsors: (56)	Secretary of the Treasury	Communications with the American International Group, Inc. (AIG)	Financial Services Reported favorably 04/23/2009 H.Rept. 111-84	-
H.Res. 404 Rep. Peter T. King (R-NY) 05/06/2009 Cosponsors: (14)	Secretary of Homeland Security	Documents relating to the intelligence assessment titled, "Rightwing Extremism: Current Economic and Political Climate Fueling Resurgence in Radicalization and Recruitment"	Homeland Security Reported favorably (amended) 06/04/2009 H.Rept. 111-134	-
H.Res. 446 Rep. F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (R-WI) 05/14/2009 Cosponsors: (none)	President Director of Environmental Protection Agency Director of Office of Management and Budget	Information relating to the EPA's finding that greenhouse gas emissions are a danger to public health and public health and welfare	Energy and Commerce -	-
H.Res. 449 Rep. F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (R-WI) 05/15/2009 Cosponsors: (none)	President	Information relating to the EPA's finding that greenhouse gas emissions are a danger to public health and welfare	Energy and Commerce Reported without recommendation 06/12/2009 H.Rept. 111-146	-
H.Res. 462 Rep. Steven C. LaTourette (R-OH) 05/20/2009 Cosponsors: (9)	President	Information relating to communications with Chrysler, L.L.C	Energy and Commerce Reported without recommendation 06/12/2009 H.Rept. 111-147	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 477 Rep. J. Randy Forbes (R-VA) 05/21/2009 Cosponsors: (8)	Secretary of Defense	Information relating to the FY2010-2030 shipbuilding plan	Armed Services Reported favorably (amended) 06/19/2009 H.Rept. 111-167	-
H.Res. 478 Rep. J. Randy Forbes (R-VA) 05/21/2009 Cosponsors: (8)	Secretary of Defense	Information relating to the FY2010-2030 aviation plan	Armed Services Reported favorably (amended) 06/19/2009 H.Rept. 111-168	-
H.Res. 537 Rep. Mike J. Rogers (R-MI) 06/11/2009 Cosponsors: (3)	President Attorney General	Communications related to detainees and foreign persons suspected of terrorism	Judiciary Reported adversely 06/26/2009 H.Rept. 111-189	-
H.Res. 570 Rep. Mike J. Rogers (R-MI) 06/19/2009 Cosponsors: (3)	Secretary of Homeland Security	The immigration status of any detainees and foreign persons suspected of terrorism	Judiciary -	-
H.Res. 591 Rep. John A. Boehner (R-OH) 06/26/2009 Cosponsors: (9)	President	Specific communications with and financial assistance provided to General Motors Corporation and Chrysler LLC	Financial Services Reported favorably (amended) 07/24/2009 H.Rept. 111-231	-
H.Res. 602 Rep. Mike J. Rogers (R-MI) 06/26/2009 Cosponsors: (none)	President Secretary of Defense	Communications regarding detainees and foreign persons suspected of terrorism	Armed Services Reported favorably (amended) 07/23/2009 H.Rept. 111-221	-

Resolution, Introduction, and Sponsorship	Official(s) To Whom Inquiry is Directed	Subject of Inquiry	Committee(s) of Referral and Consideration	House Floor Action
H.Res. 636 Rep. Frank R. Wolf (R-VA) 07/13/2009 Cosponsors: (none)	Attorney General	The transfer or release of detainees held at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, into the United States	Judiciary Reported adversely 07/31/2009 H.Rept. 111-242	-

Source: CRS Analysis of data from the Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress (LIS) and relevant issues of the *Journal of the United States House of Representatives*.

Notes: Reflects activity as of October 1, 2009. For purposes of clarity and consistency, House committee reports are cited in the table using the present convention: "Congress-report number," although reports were not designated in this way during the entire period studied. Cosponsorship of measures in the House was not permitted prior to 1967.

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