

**with the Army during the influenza epidemic.**

On Feb. 28, 1940,<sup>(1)</sup> Mr. Andrew L. Somers, of New York, requested unanimous consent to have the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures discharged from consideration of H.R. 8394, and upon noting it was the "practice of the Congress to consider these measures through the Committee on Military Affairs," he additionally requested the bill be rereferred to that committee.

Immediately thereafter, the House granted unanimous consent.

***Claims of Servicemen Arising From Correction of Military Records***

**§ 32.29 The Committee on Armed Services and not the Committee on the Judiciary had jurisdiction of a bill to amend section 207 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 so as to authorize payment of claims arising from correction of military or naval records.**

On Apr. 4, 1950,<sup>(2)</sup> Emanuel Celler, of New York, Chairman of

1. 86 CONG. REC. 2117, 76th Cong. 3d Sess.

2. 96 CONG. REC. 4666, 81st Cong. 2d Sess.

the Committee on the Judiciary, requested unanimous consent to have his committee discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2058 and to have it rereferred to the Committee on Armed Services. In so doing, he noted that "Past practice indicated the procedure that these bills were always considered by the Committee on Armed Services."

Immediately thereafter, the House granted unanimous consent.

**§ 33. Committee on Banking and Currency**

Although originally created in 1865,<sup>(3)</sup> the Committee on Banking and Currency largely derives its current jurisdiction from the 1947 revisions prompted by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. At that time, the committee was granted most of the jurisdiction of the former Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. In 1971,<sup>(4)</sup> it was additionally given jurisdiction over the "impact on the economy of tax-exempt foundations and charitable trusts."

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency

3. 4 Hinds' Precedents § 4082.

4. 117 CONG. REC. 12081, 92d Cong. 1st Sess., Apr. 27, 1971 [H. Res. 320].

pursuant to the 1973 rules<sup>(5)</sup> read as follows:

- (a) Banking and currency generally.
- (b) Control of price of commodities, rents, or services.
- (c) Deposit insurance.
- (d) Federal Reserve System.
- (e) Financial aid to commerce and industry, other than matters relating to such aid which are specifically assigned to other committees under this rule.
- (f) Gold and silver, including the coinage thereof.
- (g) Impact on the economy of tax-exempt foundations and charitable trusts.
- (h) Issuance of notes and redemption thereof.
- (i) Public and private housing.
- (j) Valuation and revaluation of the dollar.

Within the jurisdictional realm of the committee, though not expressly stated in the rules<sup>(6)</sup> are matters such as: (1) strengthening of public credit; (2) taxation of notes; (3) propositions to maintain the parity of U.S. money; (4) national banks and current deposits of public money; (5) incorporation of an international bank; (6) the Freedmen's Bank; (7) the Farm Loan Act; (8) home loan bills; (9)

- 5. Rule XI clause 4, *House Rules and Manual* §683 (1973). See Rule X clause l(d), in the 1979 *House Rules and Manual*.
- 6. Rule X clause 1(d), *House Rules and Manual* §673 (1979).

stabilization of the dollar; (10) the War Finance Corporation; and (11) Federal Reserve Bank buildings.

The committee also has had legislative jurisdiction over small business matters. In 1971, when tax-exempt foundations and charitable trusts were added to its jurisdiction, the committee obtained all of the files and papers of the Subcommittee on Foundations of the Select Committee on Small Business. While the Select Committee on Small Business was made a permanent committee of the House in 1971,<sup>(7)</sup> that select committee was not granted legislative jurisdiction.

Effective Jan. 3, 1975, however, the standing Committee on Small Business was created and the Committee on Banking and Currency lost jurisdiction over that subject.<sup>(8)</sup>

The Committee on Banking and Currency also has had jurisdiction over the Commodity Credit Corporation, since it reported the legislation establishing it as an agency and instrumentality of the United States in 1948, with the passage of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act.<sup>(9)</sup> This

- 7. H. Res. 5, 117 CONG. REC. 143, 92d Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 22, 1971.
- 8. H. Res. 988, 120 CONG. REC. 34447-70, 93d Cong. 2d Sess., Oct. 8, 1974.
- 9. 60 Stat. 1070; 15 USC § 714.

act granted the Corporation the power to (1) support prices of agricultural commodities; (2) procure commodities for sale to government agencies, foreign governments, relief agencies, etc.; and (3) remove and dispose of surplus agricultural commodities.

Having reported the legislation which established the Corporation, the Committee on Banking and Currency had, until the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974, reported legislative proposals dealing with amendments to the Charter Act. For example, bills raising the limitation on the dollar amount which the Corporation can borrow had traditionally been handled by the committee, as had measures which, while not specifically amending the charter, do relate to the capital structure of the Corporation and indirectly with its borrowing authority.

Effective Jan. 3, 1975, jurisdiction over the Commodity Credit Corporation was transferred to the Committee on Agriculture.<sup>(10)</sup>

Additional indicia of the jurisdictional realm of the Committee on Banking and Currency may be gleaned from the following lists,<sup>(11)</sup> the first consisting of new

10. H. Res. 988, 120 CONG. REC. 34447-70, 93d Cong. 2d Sess., Oct. 8, 1974.

11. These lists were compiled by Dennis J. Taylor, "Monographs on the Com-

mittees of the House of Representatives" (93d Cong. 2d Sess., Dec. 13, 1974), committee print, pp. 35, 36.

#### LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS

- (1) Bank Holding Company Act.
- (2) Defense Production Act.
- (3) Economic Stabilization Act.
- (4) Emergency Home Finance Act.
- (6) Export Control Act.
- (7) Export and Import Bank Act.
- (8) Federal Reserve Act.
- (9) FHA and Rural Housing Program Insurance Authority.
- (10) Housing and Urban Development Act.
- (11) Interest Rates and Insurance on Mortgages.
- (12) International Financial Institutions.
- (13) Separate Federal Credit Union Agency and Insurance of Accounts.
- (14) Small Business Act.
- (15) Small Business Investment Act.
- (16) State Taxation of National Banks.
- (17) Urban Mass Transportation Assistance.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

- (1) Commerce Department.
- (2) Comptroller of the Currency.
- (3) Cost of Living Council.
- (4) Export-Import Bank.

(5) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

(6) Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

(7) Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

(8) Federal National Mortgage Association.

(9) Federal Reserve System.

(10) Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

(11) Housing and Urban Development, Department of.

(12) National Credit Union Administration.

(13) Office of Emergency Planning.

(14) Small Business Administration.

(15) Transportation Department.

(16) Treasury Department.

As the precedents reveal, the legislative jurisdiction of the committee and its predecessors has also extended to such matters as enabling the Commodity Credit Corporation to aid farmers in marketing;<sup>(12)</sup> relieving purchasers of goods converted by warehousemen from claims of the Commodity Credit Corporation;<sup>(13)</sup> promoting balanced urban development through coordination of urban development grants;<sup>(14)</sup> and acquiring land in the District of Columbia as a building site for the International Monetary Fund.<sup>(15)</sup> The committee has also reported sense of the Congress

**12.** § 33.1, *infra*.

**13.** § 33.2, *infra*.

**14.** § 33.3, *infra*.

**15.** § 33.8, *infra*.

resolutions pertaining to the advisability of cash bonuses for veterans,<sup>(16)</sup> and the need for the continued existence of a particular tin smelter.<sup>(17)</sup>

Handling the broad spectrum of legislative responsibilities of the Committee on Banking and Currency, in 1973, were eight subcommittees. Alphabetically, they are categorized, as follows:

1. Subcommittee on Bank Supervision and Insurance;
2. Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs;
3. Subcommittee on Domestic Finance;
4. Subcommittee on Housing;
5. Subcommittee on International Finance;
6. Subcommittee on International Trade;
7. Subcommittee on Small Business; and
8. Subcommittee on Urban Mass Transit.

Effective Jan. 3, 1975, the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974 redesignated the committee as the Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing; added specific jurisdiction to the committee over federal monetary policy, money and credit, urban development, economic stabilization, defense production and renegotiation, international finance, and

**16.** § 33.9, *infra*.

**17.** § 33.10, *infra*.

international financial and monetary organizations; and transferred from the committee jurisdiction over the Commodity Credit Corporation (to the Committee on Agriculture), over export controls (to the Committee on Foreign Affairs), over international economic policy (to the Committee on Foreign Affairs), over construction of nursing home facilities (to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce), and over urban mass transportation (to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation).<sup>(18)</sup>

*Parliamentarian's Note:* In the 95th Congress, the committee was redesignated as the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

### *Commodity Credit Corporation*

**§ 33.1 The Committee on Banking and Currency and not the Committee on Agriculture formerly had jurisdiction of a bill to enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to better serve farmers in marketing and to provide credit and facilities for carrying surpluses from season to season.**

18. H. Res. 988, 120 CONG. REC. 34447-70, 93d Cong. 2d Sess., Oct. 8, 1974.

On Feb. 26, 1936,<sup>(19)</sup> Mr. T. Alan Goldsborough, of Maryland, requested unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 11104, and that it be rereferred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. In so doing, he noted that "I have consulted with the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture this morning, and that is satisfactory to him."

Immediately thereafter, the House granted unanimous consent.<sup>(20)</sup>

**§ 33.2 The Committee on Banking and Currency and not the Committee on Agriculture formerly had jurisdiction of bills to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act in order to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of the Commodity Credit Corporation.**

On May 3, 1955,<sup>(21)</sup> Harold D. Cooley, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Agri-

19. 80 CONG. REC. 2848, 74th Cong. 2d Sess.

20. For additional information, see the *Parliamentarian's Note* to § 33.2, *infra*.

21. 101 CONG. REC. 5501, 84th Cong. 1st Sess.

culture, obtained unanimous consent to have his committee discharged from further consideration of five identical bills (H.R. 2137, H.R. 2872, H.R. 2007, H.R. 694, and H.R. 646), and to have them referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

*Parliamentarian's Note:* The Commodity Credit Corporation was established as an agency and instrumentality of the United States in 1948, with the passage of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act [62 Stat. 1070; 15 USC § 714 (S. 1322, 80th Cong.; H.R. 6263, reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, Apr. 22, 1948)]. This enabling act provided that the Corporation has the power to (1) support prices of agricultural commodities; (2) procure commodities for sale to government agencies, foreign governments, relief agencies, etc.; and (3) remove and dispose of surplus agricultural commodities.

By legislation enacted in 1949, the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act was amended to make the Secretary of Agriculture the Chairman of the Board, and the Secretary was in effect given general supervision and direction of the Corporation [63 Stat. 154; 15 USC § 714 (S. 900, 81st Cong.; H.R. 2682, reported from the

Committee on Banking and Currency, Apr. 9, 1949)].

From the establishment of the Corporation, the Committee on Banking and Currency, until the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974, consistently reported legislative proposals dealing with amendments to the Charter Act. For example, bills raising the limitation on the dollar amount which the Corporation could borrow had been handled by the Committee on Banking and Currency, as had measures which, while not specifically amending the charter, did relate to the capital structure of the Corporation and indirectly with its borrowing authority.

#### *Coordination of Urban Development Grants*

**§ 33.3 Under the rules in effect in the 91st Congress, the Committee on Banking and Currency, and not the Committee on Government Operations, had jurisdiction of a bill designed to promote "balanced urban development and growth" by providing coordination in different categories of urban development grants and amending various laws within the jurisdiction of the Committees on Banking and**

**Currency, Public Works,  
Interstate and Foreign Com-  
merce, and others.**

On Mar. 18, 1970,<sup>(22)</sup> Wright Patman, of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, sought unanimous consent to have H.R. 13217 re-referred from the Committee on Government Operations to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Immediately after Mr. Patman voiced his request, the following exchange took place:

MR. GERALD R. FORD [of Michigan]: Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency if a representative, the chairman, or some other member, from the Committee on Government Operations is in accord with the request.

MR. PATMAN: I have a letter from the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Dawson), the chairman, that he is in agreement with it. The gentleman from California (Mr. Holifield [of the Committee on Government Operations]) is present, as is also the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Fountain) who is chairman of the Intergovernmental Relations Committee. He is in agreement with it, and also the author of the bill.

MR. [CHET] HOLIFIELD: Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

MR. GERALD R. FORD: I yield to the gentleman from California.

MR. HOLIFIELD: I would like to affirm what the chairman has said. We feel that this re-referral is proper. We feel that it is a substantive matter which ought to be considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency.

MR. GERALD R. FORD: Will the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency read the title of the bill again, please.

MR. PATMAN: Yes. The title of the bill is "to provide for the balanced urban development and growth of the United States."

MR. GERALD R. FORD: Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

THE SPEAKER [John W. McCormack of Massachusetts]: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

*Parliamentarian's Note:* The bill was originally referred to the Committee on Government Operations since it was similar to other measures providing for consolidation of grant-in-aid programs. Since the bill had as its specific purpose the consolidation of grants for urban development, the Committee on Government Operations had no objection to its rereferral to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The Committee Reform Amendments of 1974 specifically conferred jurisdiction over urban development upon the committee.

***Farm Housing; Lanham War  
Housing Act***

**§ 33.4 The Committee on Bank-  
ing and Currency and not**

22. 116 CONG. REC. 7887, 91st Cong. 2d Sess.

**the Committee on Agriculture formerly had jurisdiction of a bill to provide assistance to farmers in securing farm housing and other farm buildings.**

On Feb. 17, 1949,<sup>(23)</sup> Brent Spence, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, stated that H.R. 1376 was referred to the Committee on Agriculture by inadvertence. After noting that he had conferred with the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. Spence requested unanimous consent that that committee be discharged from further consideration of the measure, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Immediately thereafter, the House granted unanimous consent.

**§ 33.5 The Committee on Banking and Currency and not the Committee on Public Works has jurisdiction of a bill to permit a first preference for former owners of certain dwellings being sold under the Lanham War Housing Act [act of Oct. 14, 1940].**

23. 95 CONG. REC. 1367, 81st Cong. 1st Sess.

On July 10, 1953,<sup>(24)</sup> George A. Dondero, of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, obtained unanimous consent to have his committee discharged from further consideration of H.R. 6130<sup>(1)</sup> and to have it rereferred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.<sup>(2)</sup>

***Impact on Economy of Tax Exempt Foundation and Charitable Trusts***

**§ 33.6 The House adopted a privileged resolution, reported from the Committee on Rules, amending the rules to vest jurisdiction over the impact on the economy of tax-exempt foundations and charitable trusts in the Committee on Banking and Currency. Oversight of this matter had formerly been exercised by the Select Committee on Small Business.**

On Apr. 27, 1971,<sup>(3)</sup> by direction of the Committee on Rules, Mr. Richard Bolling, of Missouri, a member of that committee, called

24. 99 CONG. REC. 8533, 8534, 83d Cong. 1st Sess.

1. 54 Stat. 862, 42 USC §§1521 et seq.
2. H.R. 6130 was reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency on July 27, 1953 (H. Rept. No. 973).
3. 117 CONG. REC. 12080, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.

up a privileged resolution (H. Res. 320), and asked for its immediate consideration. The Clerk proceeded to read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That clause 4, rule XI, of the rules of the House<sup>(4)</sup> is hereby amended by—

(1) renumbering paragraphs (g), (h), and (i) as paragraphs (h), (i), and (j), and

(2) inserting a new paragraph (g) as follows

“(g) Impact on the economy of tax-exempt foundations and charitable trusts.”

Sec. 2. All files, records, documents, and papers in possession of the Subcommittee on Foundations of the Select Committee on Small Business are hereby preserved intact and transferred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

4. This clause (clause 4) prescribed the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency at the time [Rule XI clause 4, *House Rules and Manual* §683 (1971)], as follows: “(a) banking and currency generally; (b) control of price of commodities, rents, or services; (c) deposit insurance; (d) Federal Reserve System; (e) financial aid to commerce and industry, other than matters relating to such aid which are specifically assigned to other committees under this rule; (f) gold and silver, including the coinage thereof; (g) issuance of notes and redemption thereof; (h) public and private housing; and (i) valuation and revaluation of the dollar.”

In the course of the brief discussion which ensued, Wright Patman, of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency and Chairman of the Select Committee on Small Business' Subcommittee on Foundations, stated:

There is no objection that I know of to this resolution from any of the committee chairmen involved or any other members. The resolution is cosponsored by myself, Mr. Evins, Mr. Widnall, and Mr. Conte, the chairmen and ranking minority members of the two committees involved.

Moreover, he pointed out that:

. . . With the recent changes in the law in this area, we now feel it is appropriate that a broader look be taken at the impact of foundations and other tax-exempt organizations on the national economy. We believe the Committee on Banking and Currency is an appropriate committee for such a study.

Shortly thereafter, the resolution was agreed to.<sup>(5)</sup>

### ***International Financial Organizations***

#### **§ 33.7 Under the rules in effect in the 86th Congress, the Committee on Banking and Currency, and not the Committee on Foreign Affairs,**

5. 117 CONG. REC. 12081, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.

**had jurisdiction over proposed legislation to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Development Association, an international financial organization to operate under the provisions of the Bretton Woods Agreement Act and to be financed partly from special notes issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under the Second Liberty Bond Act.**

On Feb. 18, 1960,<sup>(6)</sup> Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, laid before the House a message (H. Doc. No. 345), from President Dwight D. Eisenhower, submitting to the House the articles of agreement for the establishment of the International Development Association and recommending legislation authorizing U.S. membership in the association. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On Mar. 9, 1960,<sup>(7)</sup> however, Thomas E. Morgan, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, obtained unanimous consent to have the President's message rereferred to the Committee on Banking and

Currency. The same day,<sup>(8)</sup> moreover, the proposed legislation (H.R. 11001), was similarly referred.<sup>(9)</sup>

*Parliamentarian's Note:* Pursuant to the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974, jurisdiction over international financial and monetary organizations was specifically conferred upon the committee.

**§ 33.8 Under the rules in effect in the 87th Congress, the Committee on Banking and Currency, and not the Committee on Public Works, had jurisdiction of a proposal to authorize the Administrator of General Services to acquire land in the District of Columbia for transfer to the International Monetary Fund as a site for a new office building for the fund.**

On May 1, 1962,<sup>(10)</sup> Speaker John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, recognized Majority Leader Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, who proceeded to initiate the following exchange:

Mr. Speaker, after consultation between the Speaker and the gentleman

6. 106 CONG. REC. 2952, 86th Cong. 2d Sess.

7. 106 CONG. REC. 5046, 86th Cong. 2d Sess.

8. *Id.* at p. 5072.

9. H.R. 11001 was reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency on June 8, 1960 (H. Rept. No. 1766).

10. 108 CONG. REC. 7428, 87th Cong. 2d Sess.

from Maryland [Mr. Fallon],<sup>(11)</sup> I ask unanimous consent that Executive Communication No. 1994, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works, be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

THE SPEAKER: IS there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

*Parliamentarian's Note:* Executive Communication No. 1994 authorized the Administrator of General Services to acquire the land, subject to reimbursement by the fund.

#### ***Cash Bonuses for Veterans***

**§ 33.9 In the 82d Congress, the Committee on Banking and Currency and not the Committee on Veterans' Affairs had jurisdiction of a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the payment of cash bonuses to veterans is noninflationary, is an appropriate recognition of their services and sacrifices, and that federal agencies should encour-**

11. The Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, Charles A. Buckley (N.Y.) was presumably unavailable for the consultation referred to by Mr. Albert. Mr. George H. Fallon (Md.) was the next ranking member of the majority party on the committee.

**age the purchase of state bonds issued to provide for the payment of such bonuses.**

On Oct. 2, 1951,<sup>(12)</sup> John E. Rankin, of Mississippi Chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, obtained unanimous consent to have his committee discharged from further consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 150 and to have it rereferred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### ***Tin Smelting and Production***

**§ 33.10 The Committee on Banking and Currency and not the Committee on Armed Services has jurisdiction of a concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress on continuing the operation of a tin smelter at Texas City, Texas, and to investigate the need of a permanent domestic tin-smelting industry and the adequacy of our strategic stockpile of tin.**

On June 7, 1954,<sup>(13)</sup> Dewey Short, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, obtained unanimous consent

12. 97 CONG. REC. 12494, 82d Cong. 1st Sess.

13. 100 CONG. REC. 7766, 83d Cong. 2d Sess.

to have his committee discharged from further consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 237 and to have it rereferred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

### § 34. Committee on the Budget

The Committee on the Budget was established effective July 12, 1974, by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (11 H.R. 7130),<sup>(14)</sup> and its jurisdiction and composition provided as follows:

(e)(1) Committee on the Budget, to consist of twenty-five Members as follows:

(A) five Members who are members of the Committee on Appropriations;

(B) five Members who are members of the Committee on Ways and Means;

(C) thirteen Members who are members of other standing committees;

14. H.R. 7130 was reported from the Committee on Rules on Nov. 20, 1973, H. Rept. No. 93-658. Pub. L. No. 93-344, §101. Effective Jan. 14, 1975, 121 CONG. REC. 20-32, 94th Cong. 1st Sess. [H. Res. 5], the membership of the committee was increased from 23 to 25, with 13 rather than 11 members to be elected pursuant to Rule X clause 1(e)(1)(C). The language cited from Rule X clause 1(e) also reflects amendments contained in H. Res. 5, 96th Congress, Jan. 15, 1979.

(D) one Member from the leadership of the majority party; and

(E) one Member from the leadership of the minority party.

No member other than the representative from the leadership of the majority party and the representative from the leadership of the minority party, shall serve as a member of the Committee on the Budget during more than three Congresses in any period of five successive Congresses beginning after 1974 (disregarding for this purpose any service performed as a member of such committee for less than a full session in any Congress) except that an incumbent chairman having served on the committee for three Congresses and having served as chairman of the committee for not more than one Congress shall be eligible for reelection to the committee as chairman for one additional Congress. All selections of Members to serve on the committee shall be made without regard to seniority.

(2) All concurrent resolutions on the budget (as defined in section 3(a)(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) and other matters required to be referred to the committee under titles III and IV of that Act.

(3) The committee shall have the duty—

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

(B) to make continuing studies of the effect on budget outlays of relevant existing and proposed legislation and to report the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis;

(C) to request and evaluate continuing studies of tax expenditures, to