



## MEMORANDUM

February 26, 2010

**To:** Honorable Timothy V. Johnson  
Attention: Bobby Frederick

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**Subject:** **Congressional International Travel: Data Since 1993 and Options for Congress**

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This memorandum responds to your request related to international travel by Congress.<sup>1</sup> You requested assistance in determining the amount of federal money Congress spent on international travel for Members and their staffs since 1994. In addition, you requested graphic presentations demonstrating any trends, including summaries for the years examined. As discussed in detail below, this memorandum provides data on the use of foreign currency expended in support of congressional travel to international destinations that is paid for with appropriated funds and authorized by the House or Senate.

You have agreed that data and other material presented here may be used in other CRS products without attribution to your office or your requests.

## Tracking Congressional Foreign Travel

Tracking the expenditures paid in support of congressional international travel poses several challenges related to the following:

- type of travel;
- disclosure requirements; and
- disclosure implementation;

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<sup>1</sup> Jennifer Manning, Information Research Specialist, provided research support. Ida A Brudnick, Analyst on the Congress, and Lawrence Kapp, Specialist in Military Manpower Policy, provided technical assistance in the development of this memorandum.

## Type of Travel

Members and staff may travel abroad under a number of circumstances which may be related or unrelated to official duties. Travel in connection with official duties may be paid for with public, appropriated funds, or, in limited circumstances, funded by a foreign government or private source, pursuant to statute or House or Senate rule. Travel unrelated to official duties may be paid by the traveling Member or staff member, or by a private source, subject to statute or House or Senate rule. This memorandum focuses on official travel to overseas destinations that is paid for with appropriated funds, and authorized by the House or Senate. It excludes consideration of overseas travel paid for by a foreign government or private source, and domestic travel within the continental United States or travel to U.S. territories, unless a trip included a domestic destination in conjunction with onward travel to an international destination.<sup>2</sup>

## Disclosure Requirements

There are no requirements regarding the disclosure of international travel by Members of Congress or their staffs that contain records of all international travel that might be taken. Some congressional international travel is subject to disclosure if sponsored by a foreign government<sup>3</sup> or private entity,<sup>4</sup> or if foreign currency is used in conjunction with travel. This memorandum does not provide data on travel sponsored by a foreign government<sup>5</sup> or private entity.<sup>6</sup>

22 U.S.C. 1754 provides that foreign currency “owned by the United States ... shall be made available to Members and employees of the Congress for their local currency expenses” when traveling overseas on official duties. The measure requires the chairs of each House, Senate and joint committee who authorize foreign travel to prepare a quarterly consolidated report itemizing the amounts and U.S. dollar equivalent of the foreign currencies spent by committee Members and staff who travel overseas on committee business. Members or staff who are authorized to travel abroad on official duty by the Speaker of the House, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, or the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate, are also required to disclose their use of foreign currency.

The disclosures are required to state the purposes of expenditures for travel to for each traveler in four categories, including:

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<sup>2</sup> For example, some of the disclosures that form the data discussed below listed travel to Asia or Australia and included stops in Hawaii. Disclosures that listed travel solely to destinations in the United States are excluded.

<sup>3</sup> For an overview of rules, regulations, and statutes governing congressional international travel paid by a foreign government, see U.S. Congress, Senate Select Committee on Ethics, *Senate Ethics Manual*, 108th Cong., 1st sess., 2003 Edition, S.Pub. 108-1 (Washington: GPO, 2003), pp. 49-52, available at <http://ethics.senate.gov/downloads/pdffiles/manual.pdf>; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, *House Ethics Manual*, 2008 Edition, 110th Cong., 2nd sess. (Washington: GPO, 2008), pp. 108-111, available at <http://ethics.house.gov/Subjects/Topics.aspx?Section=100>; 5 U.S.C. 7342; 22 U.S.C. 2458.

<sup>4</sup> For an overview of rules, regulations, and statutes governing congressional international travel paid by a private entity, see Senate Select Committee on Ethics, “Senate Select Committee on Ethics’ (sic) Regulations and Guidelines for Privately-Sponsored Travel,” available at [http://ethics.senate.gov/downloads/pdffiles/regulations%20on%20privately%20sponsored%20travel\\_guidelines.pdf](http://ethics.senate.gov/downloads/pdffiles/regulations%20on%20privately%20sponsored%20travel_guidelines.pdf); House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, *House Ethics Manual*, pp. 88-103, available at <http://ethics.house.gov/Subjects/Topics.aspx?Section=96>.

<sup>5</sup> The House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct makes records of disclosures of foreign gifts filed by Members and House staff available at the committee office. The contents of those disclosures are published annually in the *Federal Register*. Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, *House Ethics Manual*, pp. 109-110, 389-393.

<sup>6</sup> Some data regarding international and domestic travel paid by private sponsors for Members and staff of the House are available at [http://clerk.house.gov/public\\_disc/giftTravel.html](http://clerk.house.gov/public_disc/giftTravel.html). Similar information for the Senate is available from the Senate Office of Public Records.

- per diem (costs of meals and lodging);
- transportation;
- other purposes; and
- the total of each category by traveler.

In subsequent discussions you asked for lists of destinations visited by Members and staff since 1993. As discussed below, available data are not designed to identify specific destination.<sup>7</sup> There is no explicit requirement that countries to which Members and congressional staff travel be identified in conjunction with the use of foreign currency. There may be an implicit expectation of country disclosure, however, because 22 U.S.C. 1754 (b)(C)(2) grants discretion to the chairs of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, to omit countries to which their Members and staff may travel. Disclosures filed by those panels typically do not identify countries to which their Members and staff travel, but the disclosures of other congressional entities typically do. Consequently, lists of destinations provided may not reflect all of the international destinations to which Members and staff have travelled, and do not provide a clear indication of the number of times they have been visited.

## Disclosure Implementation

Travel disclosed pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1754 appears to represent the largest component of official congressional international travel. Those disclosures appear to be the only source of publicly available information that provides expenditure information for international travel that is paid for with appropriated funds and authorized by the House or Senate. The resulting data, however, may be of limited utility because they cover a narrow range of expenditures for international travel by Congress. In addition to that challenge, the explanatory capacity of the data may be further limited because the House and Senate file foreign currency disclosures differently. Numerous reports filed in the House report no expenditures of funds during a specified reporting period. In some cases, this may be because no travel took place. In other instances, some disclosures reported travel to a specific destination, but did not indicate an expenditure of foreign currency. There are no reports filed in the Senate that list no expenditures. Other examples of data challenges, and some of the potential consequences, include the following:

- Some disclosures list expenditures grouped by individual trips, while others list expenditures by individual travelers. This impairs the ability to use the data to identify the number of trips taken, or the number of travelers on certain trips.

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<sup>7</sup> Inclusion as a destination in a congressional travel disclosure does not necessarily mean that the destination is a foreign state. In some instances, foreign destinations may be identified in ways that are different than their official names or in ways that do not account for their international status. For example, French Guiana, located in South America, is considered a part of France, but is listed separately from France to give an indication of the scope of congressional travel. Similarly, Ascension Island, is listed although it is part of an archipelago located in the South Atlantic Ocean west of the African Continent, and is considered part of Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom. Antarctica is a continent that is administered internationally. In other instances popular names of some countries are listed under the official name of the state (e.g. references to Holland are listed under Netherlands.), and some travel to regions or provinces of a country are listed as travel to the larger state (e.g. travel to England Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland is listed under United Kingdom, while travel to Dubai or Abu Dhabi is listed under United Arab Emirates).

- Some disclosures provide expenditures by individual disbursements, but do not provide total per diem, transportation, and other expenditures. This precludes a means of checking the accuracy of the reported data, and raises the possibility of inaccuracy when combining the reported expenditures.
- Some disclosures identify annual expenditures for an entity, rather than quarterly, as is required by 22 U.S.C. 1754. This precludes the ability to identify patterns of travel within years.
- Some disclosure forms do not clearly identify the entity for which it was filed, destinations visited (including unofficial or partial names for destinations<sup>8</sup>) or currencies expended, if any. This precludes the ability to identify the number of times individual destinations have been visited.
- Some disclosures contain typographical or mathematics errors. Any inaccuracy in individual level data reduces the overall accuracy of an aggregated set of data, or could call into question the veracity of other data.

Taken together, these factors might raise questions about the accuracy of reported destinations, participants or expenditures. Consequently, these factors may reduce the suitability and reliability of these data as indicators of a number of typical measures of travel, including the following:

- number of trips taken;
- number of congressional travelers;
- destinations, and the number times a destination was visited;
- purposes of travel;
- benefits of travel; or
- the extent of expenditures for congressional travel.

## Foreign Currency Disclosure Data

Since 1993,<sup>9</sup> 2,892 foreign currency disclosures related to international travel have been filed in the House and Senate.<sup>10</sup> 1,935 of those disclosures were filed by House entities. Of these, 238 reported no expenditures of foreign currency. House data presented below are based on the remaining 1,697 disclosures that contained expenditure information. Senate data are based on expenditures reported in 957 disclosures filed in the chamber. **Table 5** in the data section provides year by year distributions of House and Senate data. **Figure 1** charts the number of disclosures that contained expenditure data filed by each chamber. The data suggest that the number of disclosures filed in both chambers has grown since 1993, although not in a consistent manner suggesting a readily identifiable pattern of activity. It cannot

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<sup>8</sup> E.g., numerous trips to “Korea,” “West Indies,” “Holland,” or “Congo,” or the listing of cities (London, Brussels) or provinces, regions, or constituent elements of a country or territory (England, Abu Dhabi, Ascension Island).

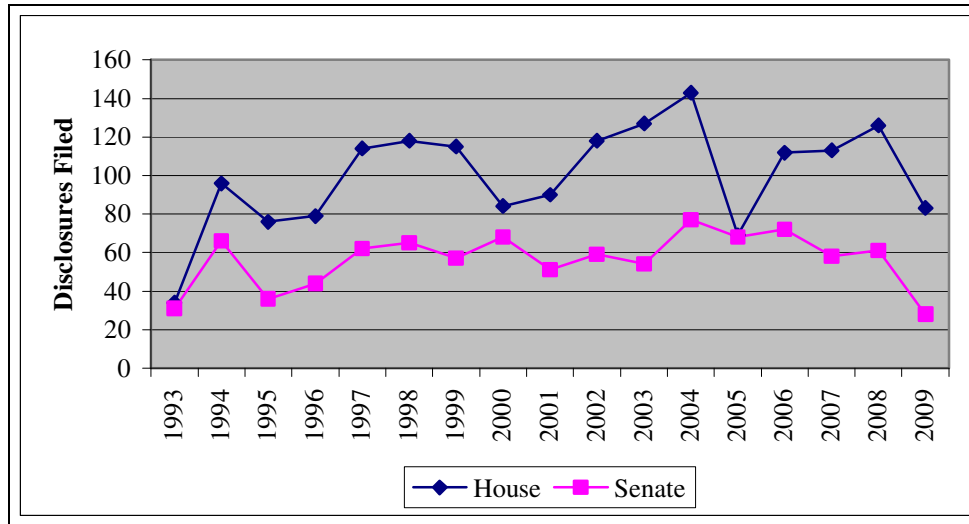
<sup>9</sup> Senate data through November 4, 2009, House through October 29, 2009.

<sup>10</sup> Reports filed excludes initial reports that were amended in their entirety, and includes amendments that supplement initial reports.

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be determined from available data whether the increase is attributable to increased travel or use of foreign currency, decreased utilization of privately sponsored travel, or change in the manner in which the House or Senate document their use of foreign currency through the disclosure process.

**Figure I. House and Senate Foreign Currency Use Disclosures, 1993-2009**



**Source:** Disclosures of foreign currency used in conjunction with international travel by House and Senate entities.

**Notes:** Senate data through November 4, 2009, House through October 29, 2009.

The Congressional Research Service tabulated the amounts reported in the 2,654 disclosures reporting foreign currency expenditures. In some instances a reporting entity did not provide sum expenditures by category (per diem, transportation, other). In those instances, totals were calculated for each category. Table 1 provides total foreign currency expenditures for the House and Senate from FY1994-FY2009 in nominal and constant (November 2009) dollars. **Figure 2** graphs the change in House and Senate foreign currency expenditures related to international travel in constant dollars over the same period. **Table 12** and **Table 13**, in the data section, provide expenditures by category for the House and Senate, respectively, over the same period.

**Table I. House and Senate Foreign Currency Expenditures, FY1994-FY2009**  
Nominal and Constant (November 2009) Dollars

FY	House		Senate	
	Nominal \$	Constant \$	Nominal \$	Constant \$
2009	\$9,303,709	\$9,303,709	\$4,362,740	\$4,362,740
2008	\$7,503,068	\$7,581,644	\$4,868,376	\$4,937,868
2007	\$6,915,386	\$7,237,253	\$3,814,173	\$4,012,483
2006	\$4,850,662	\$5,247,334	\$3,095,681	\$3,345,091
2005	\$4,021,449	\$4,523,656	\$3,122,082	\$3,487,240
2004	\$6,223,775	\$7,162,999	\$2,610,378	\$3,003,408
2003	\$5,047,614	\$5,969,802	\$1,616,699	\$1,917,181
2002	\$4,131,739	\$4,974,218	\$2,561,037	\$3,079,651

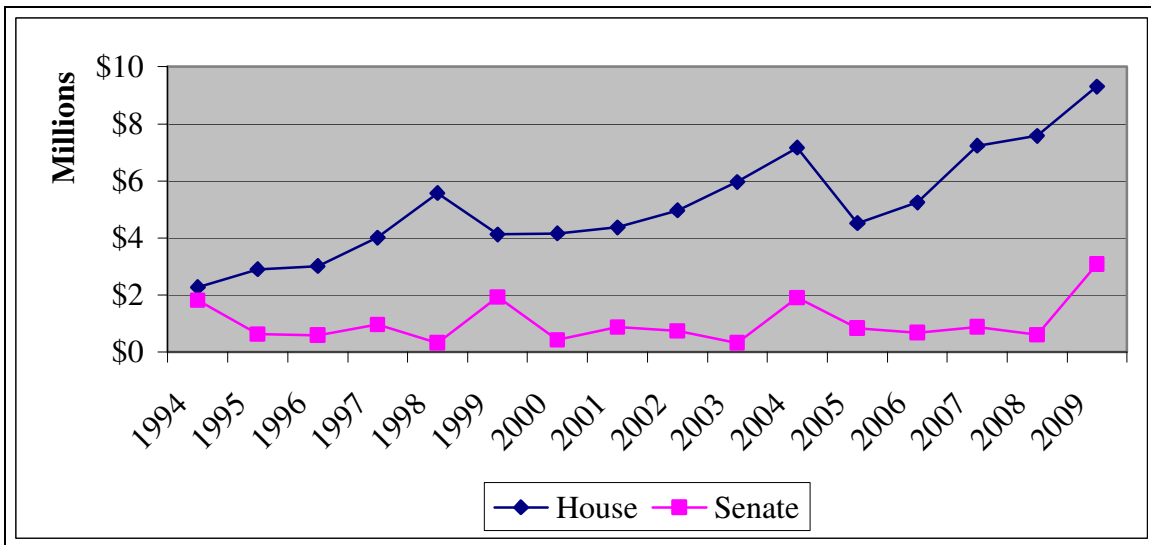
FY	House	Senate	House	Senate
2001	\$3,564,003	\$1,639,417	\$4,380,412	\$2,016,426
2000	\$3,278,846	\$1,528,939	\$4,160,310	\$1,936,008
1999	\$3,288,477	\$1,738,135	\$4,129,247	\$2,277,832
1998	\$4,181,357	\$1,871,555	\$5,572,230	\$2,497,562
1997	\$2,964,574	\$1,343,911	\$4,014,885	\$1,821,560
1996	\$2,177,859	\$532,105	\$3,028,214	\$735,409
1995	\$2,038,917	\$874,834	\$2,910,264	\$1,241,817
1994	\$1,557,162	\$1,260,830	\$2,286,077	\$1,789,733

**Source:** Reports of certain expenditures for official foreign travel by Members and staff of the House and Senate, filed in accordance with 22 U.S.C. 1754, and CRS calculations.

**Notes:** Senate data through November 4, 2009, House through October 29, 2009.

As with the number of disclosures filed, Figure 2 shows increased expenditures in both chambers over time. This could be explained by an increase in congressional international travel, or the costs of such travel. If the data are an indication of increased congressional travel, foreign currency expenditure data by itself cannot be used to determine whether increased travel expenditures equates to an increase in the number of trips, travelers, or destinations visited.

**Figure 2. House and Senate Foreign Currency Expenditures, FY1994-FY2009**  
Constant (November 2009) Dollars



**Source:** Reports of certain expenditures for official foreign travel by Members and staff of the House and Senate, filed in accordance with 22 U.S.C. 1754, and CRS calculations.

**Notes:** Senate data through November 4, 2009, House through October 29, 2009.

## Destinations<sup>11</sup> Visited

Although it does not appear intended for this purpose, the disclosure regime required by 22 U.S.C. 1754 provides an opportunity to assess the number of destinations to which Members and staff have travelled. Due to the limitations in identifying discrete trips described above, it is not possible to identify the total number of visits to a destination. It is possible, however, to count the total number countries visited since 1993. **Table 8** and **Table 11** in the data section provide lists of countries visited by Senators and Senate staff, and Members of the House and their staff, respectively since 1993.

It is also possible to identify destinations by year and quarter. **Table 2** and **Table 3** provide the number of individual destinations to which House and Senate Members and staff respectively traveled by quarter and year, 1993-2009. In both tables, the “Individual Destinations” columns report the number of destination visited at least once in each year. Quarterly totals report the number of destinations visited at least once in each quarter. Since some destinations may have been visited more than once in a quarter, or in more than one quarter, the sum of the quarterly totals may not reflect the number of individual destinations visited in each year.

The data also support the identification of travel to an individual destination on a quarterly and annual basis since 1993. **Table 9** provides for the House, and **Table 6** for the Senate a list of countries visited in the 15 or more years since 1993, while **Table 10** for the House and **Table 7** for the Senate provide lists of countries visited in 30 or more quarters in the same period. **Table 4** provides a list of countries that have not appeared in foreign currency disclosure documents since 1993.

**Table 2. Countries Visited By Members and Staff of the House of Representatives, FY1994-FY2009**

FY	Individual Destinations	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2009	122	71	52	80	66
2008	125	63	82	52	78
2007	124	50	54	69	90
2006	120	65	84	59	67
2005	104	80	42	59	15
2004	119	3	71	68	77
2003	108	48	43	47	69
2002	115	27	65	53	71
2001	103	39	48	64	72
2000	106	66	49	17	57
1999	116	54	66	73	64
1998	111	70	49	53	71
1997	100	42	58	51	47

<sup>11</sup> “Destinations” is used to incorporate travel to specific countries, regions or cities within countries, areas that are territories, possessions, or protectorates, of other nations. U.S. states that have appeared as destinations in congressional disclosures, and destinations that could not be identified by materials provided in congressional disclosures.

FY	Individual Destinations	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1996	67	22	29	43	36
1995	104	41	53	52	56
1994	70	0	38	42	37

**Source:** CRS analysis of House foreign currency expenditure disclosure records.

**Notes:** “Individual Destinations” reports the number of destination visited at least once in each year. Quarterly totals report the number of destinations visited at least once in each quarter. Since some destinations may have been visited more than once in a quarter or year, the sum of the quarterly totals may not reflect the number of individual destinations visited in each year.

**Table 3. Countries Visited By Members and Staff of the Senate, FY1994-FY2009**

FY	Individual Destinations	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2009	94	72	40	58	0
2008	107	57	72	50	68
2007	118	65	36	39	70
2006	105	41	58	50	55
2005	106	59	55	44	53
2004	113	42	58	35	68
2003	91	43	29	39	47
2002	105	24	58	58	45
2001	105	28	26	55	38
2000	99	42	44	36	57
1999	91	65	24	35	43
1998	102	68	51	43	37
1997	79	29	39	31	40
1996	61	8	33	26	25
1995	72	45	8	30	40
1994	67	34	44	35	23

**Source:** CRS analysis of Senate foreign currency expenditure disclosure records.

**Notes:** “Individual Destinations” reports the number of destination visited at least once in each year. Quarterly totals report the number of destinations visited at least once in each quarter. Since some destinations may have been visited more than once in a quarter or year, the sum of the quarterly totals may not reflect the number of individual destinations visited in each year.

As with any data taken from the 22 U.S.C. 1754 disclosures, the information regarding destinations should be interpreted with care. For example, it appears from foreign currency disclosure data that no one from Congress has visited the Vatican in an official capacity since 1993. At the same time, it was widely reported that a number of members were appointed by their respective chambers to attend the funeral rites



of Pope John Paul II in 2005.<sup>12</sup> It is possible that no one in the congressional delegation that traveled to the Vatican spent foreign currency while they were there. On the other hand, since the 22 U.S.C. 1754 disclosure is not meant to be an official record of the places to which Congress travels, some gaps between those records, and evidence of other travel may be expected.

In other instances, foreign destinations change names, geographic boundaries, or cease to exist. As a consequence, there has been some fluidity in the names, number and jurisdiction of some states since 1994. Instances in which the names of countries changed are incorporated in the data under the state's current name.<sup>13</sup> Immediately prior to the period studied, the former Czechoslovakia dissolved into two nations, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Some congressional travel disclosures filed after the dissolution list Czechoslovakia as a destination, making it impossible to determine a traveler's actual destination. Similarly, in some circumstances, it may be possible that trips to the same region or city resulted in travel to more than one country. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dissolved in 1992, following the independence of former constituents Croatia, Slovenia, and Macedonia in 1991, and Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992. The remaining entities, Montenegro and Serbia, in 1992 federated as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and, after 2003, in a looser union as Serbia and Montenegro. In May 2006, Montenegro declared its independence. In 2008, Kosovo, then a province of Serbia, declared itself independent. As a consequence, it is not possible to determine with any precision what congressional travel to those places occurred since 1994.

**Table 4. Destinations Not Listed in Foreign Currency Disclosure Documents by Members of Congress or Staff, 1993 -2009**

House	Senate
Andorra	Andorra
Antigua and Barbuda	Barbados
Brunei	Belize
Central African Republic	Bermuda
Comoros	Burkina Faso
Cook Islands	Central African Republic
French Antilles	Cook Islands
Gabon	Fiji
Guyana	French Antilles
Iran	French Polynesia
Kiribati	Gambia, The
Liechtenstein	Gibraltar
Maldives	Grenada
Monaco	Guadeloupe
Nauru	Guinea-Bissau
New Caledonia	Iran

<sup>12</sup> Sonny Bunch, "Forty to Attend Papal Funeral," *Roll Call*, April 6, 2005, retrieved through nexis.com.

<sup>13</sup> For example, disclosures of travel to Zaire are listed under Democratic Republic of Congo, as the country has been known since 1997.

House	Senate
San Marino	Kiribati
Sao Tome and Principe	Liechtenstein
Solomon Islands	Macau
St. Kitts and St. Nevis	Martinique
St. Lucia	Nauru
Suriname	New Caledonia
Tuvalu	San Marino
Vanuatu	Solomon Islands
Vatican	St. Lucia
Zanzibar	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
	Suriname
	Tonga
	Tuvalu
	Vatican
	Zanzibar

**Source:** CRS analysis of House and Senate foreign travel disclosure records, cross-referenced against entities listed in the Department of State telephone directory for country offices, available at <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/115480.pdf>.

## Discussion

There is no single source that identifies all international travel undertaken by the House or Senate, and no means to identify the number of trips taken, destinations visited, travelers, total costs, or costs paid for by funds appropriated to government entities other than Congress. Based on an evaluation of international travel disclosures required pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1754, it would appear that the explanatory capacity of current disclosure requirements may be of limited assistance to explain the purposes, benefits, destinations, and costs of congressional international travel. In the event that Congress chooses to reconsider current practices, it would appear to have the following options:

- Maintain the status quo.
- Require more detailed disclosure by Members of Congress and their staff who travel to international destinations.
- Require detailed disclosure by all government entities that support congressional travel.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Various foreign currency disclosures filed by congressional entities referred to travel support provided by some executive branch agencies, including the Departments of State, and Defense. Although consideration of the activities of executive entities in support of congressional international travel is beyond the scope of your request, it would appear that full transparency of the costs on congressional international travel would involve consideration of the support provided by executive agencies, and the costs of that support.

Increased disclosure could clarify the purposes and intended outcomes of congressional international travel. More detailed disclosure might include purposes of travel, travelers, detailed itineraries, and purposes of intermediate stops, (e.g. layovers). Activities related to congressional international travel for which there is little publicly available information may include advance planning in support of such travel, means by which Members and staff are chosen to travel, reasons destinations are chosen, and reasons for stops at intermediate points on the way to a final destination.

Requiring disclosure by executive agencies of the activities they undertake to support congressional international travel could lead to a more detailed picture of the overall costs of that travel when combined with expenditures by Congress.<sup>15</sup> Numerous disclosures filed in the House refer to military airlift or transportation assistance provided by other executive agencies. 22 U.S.C. 1754 does not require the disclosure of the costs of that assistance.

Generally, more detailed disclosure of congressional international travel could increase the transparency of congressional activities. The costs of administering the disclosure process, however, could result in increased administrative effort time and cost. This might make such travel more expensive, or make the actual costs seem higher, as the costs of planning and executive agency support are included. Any change to current disclosure requirements could subject Congress to greater scrutiny by the media and general public. Raising the profile of congressional travel among the media and public might curtail the incidence of congressional international travel if the response is unfavorable. On the other hand, increased disclosure might afford the opportunity to more fully inform the public about the necessities and benefits of congressional international travel. To the extent that those educational efforts lead to a positive public response and greater support for travel, increased disclosure might increase the incidence of such travel.<sup>16</sup>

Enhanced transparency could raise security concerns if patterns of congressional international travel are easily available and their analysis reveals consistent patterns of travel. This could increase the cost of travel to destinations that pose greater risks to Members of Congress or their staffs, or curtail such travel.

Any change to current congressional travel practices arguably could affect the ability of legislators and staff to make informed decisions in their official duties. Were Congress to proceed in this area it could take into consideration the balance between the potential consequences of those changes against enhanced transparency and a more detailed understanding of the ways in which congressional international travel serves Congress and the national interest.

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<sup>15</sup> Such information may also shed light the extent and means of interbranch cooperation.

<sup>16</sup> A version of this argument is offered by Cragg Hines, "Do You Know Where Your Rep is -- and Who's Paying?," *The Houston Chronicle*, July 3, 2005, p. 3, Outlook Section.

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## Foreign Currency Disclosure Data, 1993 - Present

**Table 5. Foreign Currency Travel Expense Disclosures Filed in House and Senate, 1993- Present**

Calendar Year

Year	House Total <sup>a</sup>	House No Expend <sup>b</sup>	House Adjusted <sup>c</sup>	Senate
2009	96	13	83	28
2008	140	14	126	61
2007	137	24	113	58
2006	131	19	112	72
2005	82	13	69	68
2004	165	22	143	77
2003	147	20	127	54
2002	137	19	118	59
2001	119	29	90	51
2000	96	12	84	68
1999	139	24	115	57
1998	147	29	118	65
1997	114	0	114	62
1996	79	0	79	44
1995	76	0	76	36
1994	96	0	96	66
1993	34	0	34	31
Totals	1,935	238	1,697	957

**Source:** Foreign Travel Disclosures filed in the House and Senate, 1993- Present.

**Notes:** 2009 data through November 4, 2009, Senate, October 29, 2009, House.

- a. Number of disclosures filed by House entities.
- b. Number of disclosures filed by House entities that reported no expenditures.
- c. Number of disclosures filed by House entities that reported expenditures. Calculations provided below for the House are based on these disclosures unless otherwise noted.

**Table 6. Destinations Visited by Senators or Senate Staff in 15 or More Years Since 1993**

Country	Years Visited
Austria	16
Belgium	16
China	16
France	16
Germany	16
Israel	16
Italy	16
Japan	16
Jordan	16
Russia	16
Singapore	16
Switzerland	16
Turkey	16
United Kingdom <sup>a</sup>	16
Hong Kong	15
India	15
Kenya	15
Korea, South <sup>b</sup>	15
Netherlands <sup>c</sup>	15
Pakistan	15
Poland	15
Spain	15
Thailand	15
Ukraine	15

**Source:** CRS analysis of Senate foreign travel disclosure records.

- a. Includes destinations listed as United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland.
- b. Excludes numerous references to travel to Korea.
- c. Includes destinations listed as Netherlands or Holland.

**Table 7. Destinations Visited by Senators or Senate Staff in 30 or More Quarters Since 1993**

	Totals	Years Visited	Quarters Visited
Germany		16	58
Italy		16	55
France		16	54
United Kingdom <sup>a</sup>		16	53
Israel		16	50
Switzerland		16	49
China		16	48
Belgium		16	47
Japan		16	47
Turkey		16	43
Austria		16	42
Russia		16	42
Jordan		16	41
Thailand		15	41
Korea, South <sup>b</sup>		15	39
Hong Kong		15	38
Pakistan		15	36
Poland		15	35
Singapore		16	35
Egypt		14	33
Vietnam		14	33
Canada		12	32
India		15	32
Kenya		15	32
Kuwait		11	31
Netherlands <sup>c</sup>		15	31
Czech Republic		14	30
Ukraine		15	30

**Source:** CRS analysis of Senate foreign travel disclosure records.

- a. Includes destinations listed as United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland.
- b. Excludes numerous references to travel to Korea.
- c. Includes destinations listed as Netherlands or Holland.

**Table 8. Destinations to Which Senators or Senate Staff Have Travelled at Least Once, 1993-2009**

Afghanistan	Czech Republic	Laos	Qatar
Albania	Denmark	Latvia	Romania
Algeria	Djibouti	Lebanon	Russia
Angola	Dominica	Lesotho	Rwanda
Antarctica	Dominican Republic	Liberia	Samoa
Antigua and Barbuda	East Timor <sup>a</sup>	Libya	Sao Tome and Principe
Argentina	Ecuador	Lithuania	Saudi Arabia
Armenia	Egypt	Luxembourg	Senegal
Aruba	El Salvador	Macedonia	Serbia
Australia	Equatorial Guinea	Madagascar	Sierra Leone
Austria	Eritrea	Malawi	Singapore
Azerbaijan	Estonia	Malaysia	Slovakia
Bahamas, The	Ethiopia	Maldives	Slovenia
Bahrain	Finland	Mali	Somalia
Bangladesh	France	Malta	South Africa, Republic of
Belarus	Gabon	Marshall Islands	Spain
Belgium	Georgia	Mauritania	Sri Lanka
Benin	Germany	Mauritius	St. Kitts and St. Nevis
Bhutan	Ghana	Mexico	Sudan
Bolivia	Greece	Micronesia, Federal State of	Swaziland
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Greenland	Moldova	Sweden
Botswana	Guatemala	Monaco	Switzerland
Brazil	Guinea	Mongolia	Syria
British Overseas Territory	Guyana	Montenegro	Taiwan
Brunei	Haiti	Morocco	Tajikistan
Bulgaria	Honduras	Mozambique	Tanzania
Burma, Union of	Hong Kong	Namibia	Thailand
Burundi	Hungary	Nepal	Togo
Cambodia	Iceland	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago
Cameroon	India	Netherlands <sup>b</sup>	Tunisia
Canada	Indonesia	New Zealand	Turkey
Cape Verde	Iraq	Nicaragua	Turkmenistan
Cayman Islands	Ireland	Niger	Uganda
Chad	Israel	Nigeria	Ukraine
Chile	Italy	Norway	United Arab Emirates <sup>c</sup>
China	Jamaica	Oman	United Kingdom <sup>d</sup>

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Colombia	Japan	Pakistan	Uruguay
Comoros	Jordan	Palau	Uzbekistan
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Kazakhstan	Panama	Vanuatu
Congo, Republic of the	Kenya	Papua New Guinea	Venezuela
Costa Rica	Korea, North <sup>e</sup>	Paraguay	Vietnam
Cote D'Ivoire <sup>f</sup>	Korea, South <sup>e</sup>	Peru	Yemen
Croatia	Kosovo	Philippines	Yugoslavia <sup>g</sup>
Cuba	Kuwait	Poland	Zambia
Cyprus	Kyrgyzstan	Portugal	Zimbabwe

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**Source:** CRS analysis of Senate foreign travel disclosure records.

- a. Includes destinations listed as East Timor or Timor Leste.
  - b. Includes destinations listed as Netherlands or Holland.
  - c. Includes destinations listed as United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi, or Dubai.
  - d. Includes destinations listed as United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland.
  - e. Excludes numerous references to travel to Korea.
  - f. Includes destinations listed as Cote D'Ivoire or Ivory Coast.
  - g. Listed as a destination prior to June, 2006.
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**Table 9. Destinations Visited by Members of the House and House Staff in 15 or More Years Since 1993**

	Totals	Years Visited
Australia		16
Belgium		16
Brazil		16
China		16
Czech Republic		16
Egypt		16
France		16
Germany		16
India		16
Ireland		16
Israel		16
Italy		16
Japan		16
Kenya		16
Korea, South <sup>a</sup>		16
Mexico		16
Peru		16
Poland		16
Russia		16
South Africa, Republic of		16
Switzerland		16
Thailand		16
Turkey		16
United Kingdom <sup>b</sup>		16
Vietnam		16
Austria		15
Canada		15
Colombia		15
Denmark		15
El Salvador		15
Guatemala		15
Hong Kong		15
Hungary		15
Indonesia		15
Jordan		15

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<b>Totals</b>	<b>Years Visited</b>
Morocco	15
Nicaragua	15
Singapore	15
Spain	15
Ukraine	15

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**Source:** CRS analysis of House foreign travel disclosure records.

- a. Excludes numerous references to travel to Korea.
- b. Includes destinations listed as United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland.

**Table 10. Destinations Visited by Members of the House and House Staff in 30 or More Quarters Since 1993**

	Totals	Years Visited	Quarters Visited
Germany		16	62
Italy		16	60
Belgium		16	56
France		16	56
Russia		16	56
United Kingdom <sup>a</sup>		16	56
Israel		16	51
Thailand		16	51
Turkey		16	51
Switzerland		16	50
China		16	48
Canada		15	47
Colombia		15	47
Ireland		16	47
Japan		16	47
Mexico		16	45
Austria		15	44
India		16	42
Jordan		15	42
South Africa, Republic of		16	42
Australia		16	41
Spain		15	41
Czech Republic		16	40
Netherlands		14	40
Egypt		16	39
Hungary		15	39
Hong Kong		15	38
Pakistan		14	36
Argentina		14	34
Indonesia		15	34
Korea, South <sup>b</sup>		16	34
Kuwait		13	34
Peru		16	34
Bosnia-Herzegovina		14	33
Brazil		16	33

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	<b>Totals</b>	<b>Years Visited</b>	<b>Quarters Visited</b>
Haiti		14	33
Kenya		16	33
Nicaragua		15	33
Vietnam		16	33
Greece		14	32
Morocco		15	32
Panama		14	32
Philippines		14	32
Singapore		15	31
Taiwan		14	31
El Salvador		15	30
Ukraine		15	30

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**Source:** CRS analysis of House foreign travel disclosure records.

- a. Includes destinations listed as United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland.
- b. Excludes numerous references to travel to Korea.

**Table II. Destinations to Which Members of the House or House Staff Have Travelled at Least Once, 1993-2009**

Afghanistan	Denmark	Korea, South <sup>c</sup>	Philippines
Albania	Djibouti	Kosovo	Poland
Algeria	Dominica	Kuwait	Portugal
Angola	Dominican Republic	Kyrgyzstan	Qatar
Antarctica	East Timor <sup>d</sup>	Laos	Romania
Argentina	Ecuador	Latvia	Russia
Armenia	Egypt	Lebanon	Rwanda
Aruba	El Salvador	Lesotho	Samoa
Australia	Equatorial Guinea	Liberia	Saudi Arabia
Austria	Eritrea	Libya	Senegal
Azerbaijan	Estonia	Lithuania	Serbia
Bahamas, The	Ethiopia	Luxembourg	Sierra Leone
Bahrain	Fiji	Macau	Singapore
Bangladesh	Finland	Macedonia	Slovakia
Barbados	France	Madagascar	Slovenia
Belarus	French Guiana	Malawi	Somalia
Belgium	French Polynesia	Malaysia	South Africa, Republic of
Belize	Gambia, The	Mali	Spain
Benin	Georgia	Malta	Sri Lanka
Bermuda	Germany	Marshall Islands	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Bhutan	Ghana	Martinique	Sudan
Bolivia	Gibraltar	Mauritania	Swaziland
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Greece	Mauritius	Sweden
Botswana	Greenland	Mexico	Switzerland
Brazil	Grenada	Micronesia, Federal State of	Syria
British Virgin Islands	Guadeloupe	Moldova	Taiwan
Bulgaria	Guatemala	Mongolia	Tajikistan
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Montenegro	Tanzania
Burma, Union of	Guinea-Bissau	Morocco	Thailand
Burundi	Haiti	Mozambique	Togo
Cambodia	Honduras	Namibia	Tonga
Cameroon	Hong Kong	Nepal	Trinidad and Tobago
Canada	Hungary	Netherlands	Tunisia
Cape Verde	Iceland	Netherlands Antilles	Turkey
Chad	India	New Zealand	Turkmenistan

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Chile	Indonesia	Nicaragua	Uganda
China	Iraq	Niger	Ukraine
Colombia	Ireland	Nigeria	United Arab Emirates <sup>e</sup>
Congo, Democratic Republic of <sup>a</sup>	Israel	Norway	United Kingdom <sup>f</sup>
Congo, Republic of the	Italy	Oman	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Pakistan	Uzbekistan
Cote D'Ivoire <sup>b</sup>	Japan	Palau	Venezuela
Croatia	Jordan	Panama	Vietnam
Cuba	Kazakhstan	Papua New Guinea	Yemen
Cyprus	Kenya	Paraguay	Zambia
Czech Republic	Korea, North <sup>c</sup>	Peru	Zimbabwe

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**Source:** CRS analysis of House foreign travel disclosure records.

- a. Includes destinations listed as Democratic Republic of Congo, "DRC," if listed in conjunction with other African travel, and Zaire
  - b. Includes destinations listed as Cote D'Ivoire or Ivory Coast.
  - c. Excludes numerous references to travel to Korea.
  - d. Includes destinations listed as East Timor or Timor Leste.
  - e. Includes destinations listed as United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi, or Dubai.
  - f. Includes destinations listed as United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland.
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**Table 12. Foreign Currency Travel Expenditures Reported by the House of Representatives, FY1994-FY2009**

Nominal and Constant (November 2009) Dollars

FY	Nominal Per Diem	Nominal Transport	Nominal Other	Nominal Total	Constant Per Diem	Constant Transport	Constant Other	Constant Total
2009	\$2,729,842	\$5,706,125	\$867,741	\$9,303,709	\$2,729,842	\$5,706,125	\$867,741	\$9,303,709
2008	\$2,252,234	\$4,887,992	\$362,842	\$7,503,068	\$2,274,199	\$4,942,511	\$364,934	\$7,581,644
2007	\$1,942,136	\$4,596,475	\$376,774	\$6,915,386	\$2,032,515	\$4,810,572	\$394,167	\$7,237,253
2006	\$1,505,225	\$3,053,139	\$292,298	\$4,850,662	\$1,628,805	\$3,302,074	\$316,455	\$5,247,334
2005	\$1,487,172	\$2,072,841	\$461,436	\$4,021,449	\$1,672,462	\$2,330,749	\$520,446	\$4,523,656
2004	\$2,206,125	\$3,801,836	\$215,814	\$6,223,775	\$2,540,475	\$4,375,142	\$247,382	\$7,162,999
2003	\$1,998,332	\$2,679,947	\$369,335	\$5,047,614	\$2,361,510	\$3,169,801	\$438,491	\$5,969,802
2002	\$1,552,494	\$2,274,087	\$305,157	\$4,131,739	\$1,868,887	\$2,737,801	\$367,531	\$4,974,218
2001	\$1,413,621	\$1,957,984	\$192,398	\$3,564,003	\$1,735,634	\$2,409,492	\$235,286	\$4,380,412
2000	\$1,134,347	\$1,999,211	\$145,288	\$3,278,846	\$1,436,894	\$2,540,664	\$182,752	\$4,160,310
1999	\$1,512,875	\$2,234,072	\$485,173	\$3,288,477	\$1,823,629	\$2,760,102	\$489,158	\$4,129,247
1998	\$1,667,946	\$2,415,376	\$98,035	\$4,181,357	\$2,224,019	\$3,217,555	\$130,656	\$5,572,230
1997	\$1,350,856	\$1,540,130	\$73,587	\$2,964,574	\$1,828,061	\$2,087,489	\$99,335	\$4,014,885
1996	\$776,768	\$1,373,369	\$27,721	\$2,177,859	\$1,078,119	\$1,911,611	\$38,484	\$3,028,214
1995	\$797,347	\$1,217,679	\$23,892	\$2,038,917	\$1,137,394	\$1,738,926	\$33,945	\$2,910,264
1994	\$724,881	\$788,941	\$43,340	\$1,557,162	\$1,064,181	\$1,158,511	\$63,385	\$2,286,077

**Source:** Reports of certain expenditures for all official foreign travel by Members and staff of the House, filed in accordance with 22 U.S.C. 1754. Reports are available from the Clerk of the House at [http://clerk.house.gov/public\\_disc/foreign/index.html](http://clerk.house.gov/public_disc/foreign/index.html)

**Notes:** Rounded to nearest dollar. Data based on CRS calculations of totals reported in each disclosure by year.

**Table 13. Foreign Currency Travel Expenditures Reported by the Senate, FY1994-FY2009**  
Nominal and Constant (November 2009) Dollars

FY	Nominal Per Diem	Nominal Transport	Nominal Other	Nominal Total	Constant Per Diem	Constant Transport	Constant Other	Constant Total
2009	\$812,616	\$3,518,056	\$32,068	\$4,362,740	0	0	0	0
2008	\$945,037	\$3,712,698	\$210,641	\$4,868,376	\$957,884	\$3,763,129	\$216,855	\$4,937,868
2007	\$786,981	\$2,900,221	\$126,972	\$3,814,173	\$828,013	\$3,051,527	\$132,943	\$4,012,483
2006	\$741,680	\$2,218,608	\$135,394	\$3,095,681	\$800,970	\$2,398,812	\$145,309	\$3,345,091
2005	\$795,850	\$1,895,684	\$430,548	\$3,122,082	\$887,932	\$2,118,980	\$480,328	\$3,487,240
2004	\$815,697	\$1,547,955	\$246,727	\$2,610,378	\$938,577	\$1,780,695	\$284,137	\$3,003,408
2003	\$502,031	\$958,153	\$156,515	\$1,616,699	\$595,272	\$1,136,859	\$185,050	\$1,917,181
2002	\$801,932	\$1,497,003	\$262,102	\$2,561,037	\$964,324	\$1,800,148	\$315,178	\$3,079,651
2001	\$515,992	\$992,384	\$131,042	\$1,639,417	\$634,348	\$1,222,006	\$160,072	\$2,016,426
2000	\$519,835	\$948,389	\$60,714	\$1,528,939	\$656,885	\$1,202,808	\$76,315	\$1,936,008
1999	\$568,481	\$1,116,404	\$53,250	\$1,738,135	\$745,208	\$1,462,668	\$69,957	\$2,277,832
1998	\$688,154	\$1,049,156	\$134,246	\$1,871,555	\$918,665	\$1,400,189	\$178,708	\$2,497,562
1997	\$547,065	\$698,091	\$98,755	\$1,343,911	\$741,529	\$946,527	\$133,504	\$1,821,560
1996	\$221,187	\$265,626	\$45,292	\$532,105	\$305,703	\$367,110	\$62,596	\$735,409
1995	\$391,653	\$416,216	\$66,966	\$874,834	\$555,947	\$590,813	\$95,057	\$1,241,817
1994	\$539,337	\$554,187	\$167,306	\$1,260,830	\$765,582	\$786,662	\$237,489	\$1,789,733

**Source:** Reports of certain expenditures for all official foreign travel by Members and staff of the Senate, filed in accordance with 22 U.S.C. 1754, and published in the *Congressional Record*.

**Notes:** Rounded to nearest dollar. Data based on CRS calculations of totals reported in each disclosure by year.