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# Senate Committee Hearings: The “Minority Witness Rule”

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Analyst on Congress and the Legislative Process

August 31, 2015

**Congressional Research Service**

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RS22649



A Practical Guide to Preparing and Delivering  
Testimony Before Congress and Congressional  
Hearings for Agencies, Associations, Corporations,  
Military, NGOs, and State and Local Officials

By William N. LaForge

# Testifying Before Congress

## Summary

When a Senate committee other than the Appropriations Committee holds a hearing, the minority party members of the panel have the right to call witnesses of their choosing to testify during at least one day of that hearing. Paragraph 4(d) of Senate Rule XXVI—known as the “minority witness rule”—states:

Whenever any hearing is conducted by a committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) upon any measure or matter, the minority on the committee shall be entitled, upon request made by a majority of the minority members to the chairman before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to the measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

If the minority’s request to call witnesses comes after a hearing has begun, it will necessitate the continuation of the hearing on an additional day to accommodate minority witnesses.

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The minority witness rule was contained in Section 114(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970<sup>1</sup> and was subsequently made a part of the standing rules of the Senate. The committee report accompanying the 1970 act said of the creation of a minority witness rule:

By custom, committees ordinarily honor requests from their minority party members to call certain witnesses. [This section] will make this a matter of right. It provides that during any hearing of a committee, those members shall be entitled, during at least one day of the hearing, to call as witnesses persons they select. We don't look upon this as an authorization for delaying tactics but rather as good legislative practice.<sup>2</sup>

Rule XXVI is rarely formally invoked, however. In practice, the rule has largely served as a "backstop" that gives the minority party members of Senate committees procedural recourse if the majority refuses to invite witnesses they request. In the vast majority of hearings, the majority does invite minority witnesses after consultation and negotiation with minority Senators and staff.

In comparison to the House of Representatives—which has a similar minority witness rule—the rules and precedents of the Senate give Senators far more individual influence over the scheduling and consideration of legislation. That, in conjunction with the tradition of comity that generally governs the chamber, means that Senators have rarely found it necessary to invoke Rule XXVI to have their views represented. Occasionally, however, a majority of the minority party members have invoked Rule XXVI to have their witnesses heard from at a hearing.<sup>3</sup>

## Majority Prerogatives and Minority Witnesses

Although paragraph 4(d) of Senate Rule XXVI gives the minority the right to witnesses of their choosing during one hearing day, a committee majority maintains control over the scheduling and logistics of that hearing. In addition, ordinary Senate and committee rules governing hearings apply equally to any hearing in which minority witnesses testify.

It is up to the chairman of the committee to set the day and location of the requested testimony under a reasonable schedule. Although the committee majority members must invite the witnesses chosen by the minority party, they are not precluded from inviting additional witnesses of their own choosing.

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<sup>1</sup> P.L. 91-510, 84 Stat. 1140.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Congress, House Committee on Rules, *Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970*, report to accompany H.R. 17654, 91<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., H.Rept. 91-1215 (Washington: GPO, 1970), p. 6.

<sup>3</sup> See, for example: U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Labor and Human Resources, *AIDS Education and Care*, hearing, 101<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., February 7, 1989 (Washington: GPO, 1987).

The committee chairman maintains control over the logistics of how the minority witnesses will testify (i.e., individually or in panels) and also determines whether or not to administer the oath to the witnesses in keeping with its normal practices.

As is the case with other witnesses, a minority witness may decline an invitation to testify before a Senate committee or subcommittee. The committee can elect to issue a subpoena for his or her testimony under the normal procedures of the Senate and the committee, but it is not required to do so.

The scope of testimony under the minority witness rule is generally limited by the subject of the hearing. A committee is not required to permit testimony by minority witnesses or questioning by Senators that strays from the announced subject of the hearing. If the committee chooses, of course, it may broaden the scope of its inquiry or permit non-relevant debate as it sees fit.

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