



The Congress Project

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INFORMATION ON THE 111TH CONGRESS (2009-2010)

U.S. House of Representatives

Item	Democrats	Republicans
House Members	256*	178
Speaker	Nancy Pelosi (Calif.)	-----
Party Floor Leader	Steny Hoyer (Md.)	John Boehner (Ohio)
Whip	James E. Clyburn (S.C.)	Eric Cantor (Va.)
Conference/Caucus Chairman	John Larson (Conn.)	Mike Pence (Ind.)

*There is one vacancy left by the elevation of Rep. Hilda Solis (D-Calif.) to be Sec. of Labor.

U.S. Senate

Item	Democrats	Republicans
Senate Members	59*	40
Party Floor Leader	Harry Reid (Nev.)	Mitch McConnell (Ky.)
Whip	Richard Durbin (Ill.)	John Kyl (Ariz.)
Conference Chairman	Harry Reid (Nev.)	Lamar Alexander (Tenn.)

* Sen. Joseph Lieberman (Conn.) and Sen. Bernie Sanders (Vt.) are both independents but organize with the Democrats for committee assignment purposes. The winner of the recount in Minnesota has not yet been certified (Sen. Norm Coleman-R v. Al Franken-D). This figure also reflects Sen. Arlen Specter's (Pa.) switch to the Democratic Party.

**COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE & SENATE,
111TH CONGRESS
AND THEIR CHAIRMEN
(2009-2010)**

HOUSE	SENATE
Agriculture- Collin Peterson (D-Minn.)	Agriculture, Nutrition, & Forestry - Tom Harkin (D-Iowa.)
Appropriations - David Obey (D-Wis.)	Appropriations - Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii)
Armed Services - Ike Skelton (D-Mo.)	Armed Services - Carl Levin (D-Mich.)
Financial Services - Barney Frank (D-Mass.)	Banking, Housing, & Urban Affairs - Chris Dodd (D-Conn.)
Budget - John Spratt (D-S.C.)	Budget - Kent Conrad (D-N.D.)
Energy & Commerce - Henry Waxman (D-Calif.)	Commerce, Science & Transportation - John D. Rockefeller IV (D-WVA)
Education & Labor - George Miller (D-Calif.)	Health, Education, Labor & Pensions - Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.)
Oversight & Government Reform - Edolphous Towns (D-N.Y.)	Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs - Joe Lieberman (I-Conn.)
House Administration - Robert Brady (D-Pa.)	Rules & Administration- Charles Schumer (D-N.Y..)
Foreign Affairs - Howard Berman (D-Calif.)	Foreign Relations - John Kerry (D-Mass.)
Judiciary - John Conyers (D-Mich.)	Judiciary - Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.)
Permanent Select Intelligence - Silvestre Reyes (D-Tex.)	Select, Intelligence - Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.)
Natural Resources - Nick Rahall (D-WVA)	Energy & Natural Resources - Jeff Bingaman (D-N.M.)
Rules - Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.)	Special, Aging - Herbert Kohl (D-Wis.)
Science & Technology - Bart Gordon (D-Tenn.)	Indian Affairs - Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.)
Small Business - Nydia Valazquez (D-N.Y.)	Small Business - Mary Landrieu (D-La.)
Standards of Official Conduct - Zoe Lofgren (D-N.Y.)	Select Ethics - Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.)
Transportation & Infrastructure - James Oberstar (D-Minn.)	Environment & Public Works - Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.)
Veterans' Affairs - Bob Filner (D-Calif.)	Veterans' Affairs - Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii)
Ways & Means - Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.)	Finance - Max Baucus (D-Mont.)
Committee on Homeland Security - Bennie Thompson (D-Miss.)	See Homeland Security & Government Affairs above

Standing committee chairmen are nominated by their party caucuses but then must be elected by the full House and Senate when the new Congress convenes in January. Select Committee chairmen are appointed by the Speaker of the House and Senate Majority Leader.

PROFILE OF MEMBERS OF 111TH CONGRESS

Item	HOUSE	SENATE
<u>Ethnicity/Gender:</u>		
African Americans	41(R-0; D-41)	1 (R-0; D-1)
Hispanics	25 (R-3; D-22)	3 (R-1; D-3)
Asian & Pacific Americans	7 (R-1; D-6)	2 (R-0; D-2)
Native Americans	1 (R-1; D-0)	0
Women	78 (R-17; D-61)	17(R-4; D-13)
<u>Occupations:</u>		
Law	152	54
Business	175	26
Public Service/Politics	182	32
Education	78	16
Agriculture	26	5
Real Estate	35	6
Medicine	16	3
Journalism	7	5
Law Enforcement	10	0
Engineering	6	0
Health Care	10	0
Technical/Trade	4	0
Secretarial/Clerical	11	0
Professional Sports	1	1
Homemaker/Domestic	12	1
Labor	13	2
Military	6	1
Actor/Entertainer	3	1
Artistic/Creative	0	2
Clergy	1	0
Miscellaneous	1	1

Source: CQ Guide to the New Congress, CQ Today, Thurs., Nov. 6, 2008, 72-73.

Item	HOUSE	SENATE
<u>Religious Affiliations:</u>		
African Methodist Episcopal	3	0
Baptist	56	9
Buddhist	2	0
Christian Church	1	0
Christian Reformed Church	2	0
Christian Scientist	3	0
Community of Christ	1	0
Disciples of Christ	1	0
Eastern Orthodox	6	1
Episcopalian	31	5
Jewish	32	13
Lutheran	19	3
Methodist	44	10
Mormon	8	5
Muslim	2	0
Pentecostal	2	0
Presbyterian	31	12
Quaker	1	0
Roman Catholic	132	24
Seventh-day Adventist	2	0
Unitarian	2	1
United Church of Christ Congregationalist	3	5
Unspecified Protestant	38	8
Unspecified Other	6	0

Source: CQ Guide to the New Congress, CQ Today, Thurs., Nov. 6, 2008, 72-73.

**Size of House and Senate Freshman Classes,
83rd-111th Congresses (1953-2009)**

Congress (Year)	House: Number of Freshmen (Percent of House)	Senate: Number of Freshmen (Percent of Senate)
83 rd (1953)	81 (19%)	16 (17%)*
84 th (1955)	57 (13%)	14 (15%)*
85 th (1957)	46 (11%)	10 (10%)*
86 th (1959)	82 (19%)	20 (20%)
87 th (1961)	62 (14%)	7 (7%)
88 th (1963)	67 (15%)	12 (12%)
89 th (1965)	91 (21%)	8 (8%)
90 th (1967)	73 (17%)	7 (7%)
91 st (1969)	40 (9%)	14 (14%)
92 nd (1971)	56 (13%)	10 (10%)
93 rd (1973)	69 (16%)	13 (13%)
94 th (1975)	92 (21%)	11 (11%)
95 th (1977)	67 (15%)	17 (17%)
96 th (1979)	77 (18%)	20 (20%)
97 th (1981)	74 (17%)	18 (18%)
98 th (1983)	80 (18%)	5 (5%)
99 th (1985)	43 (10%)	7 (7%)
100 th (1987)	50 (11%)	13 (13%)
101 st (1989)	33 (8%)	10 (10%)
102 nd (1991)	44 (10%)	5 (5%)
103 rd (1993)	110 (25%)	13 (13%)
104 th (1995)	86 (20%)	11 (11%)
105 th (1997)	79 (18%)	15 (15%)
106 th (1999)	41 (9%)	8 (8%)
107 th (2001)	44 (10%)	11 (11%)
108 th (2003)	56 (13%)	10 (10%)
109 th (2005)	40 (9%)	9 (9%)
110 th (2007)	54 (12%)	10 (10%)
111 th (2009)	54 (12%)	10 (10%)

STATE DELEGATIONS IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY SIZE

1. California -	53
2. Texas -	32
3. New York -	29
4. Florida -	25
5. Illinois -	19
6. Pennsylvania -	19
7. Ohio -	18
8. Michigan -	15
9. New Jersey -	13
10. North Carolina -	13
11. Georgia -	13
12. Virginia -	11
13. Massachusetts -	10
14. Missouri -	9
15. Indiana -	9
16. Tennessee -	9
17. Washington -	9
18. Minnesota -	8
19. Maryland -	8
20. Arizona -	8
21. Wisconsin -	8
22. Alabama -	7
23. Colorado -	7
24. Louisiana -	7
25. Kentucky -	6
26. South Carolina -	6
27. Iowa -	5
28. Connecticut -	5
29. Oklahoma -	5
30. Oregon -	5
31. Arkansas -	4
33. Kansas -	4
33. Mississippi -	4
34. Nebraska -	3
35. Nevada -	3
36. New Mexico -	3

37. Utah -	3
38. West Virginia -	3
39. New Hampshire -	2
40. Hawaii -	2
41. Idaho -	2
42. Maine -	2
43. Rhode Island -	2
44. North Dakota -	1
45. South Dakota -	1
46. Delaware -	1
47. Alaska -	1
48. Vermont -	1
49. Wyoming -	1
50. Montana -	1

* * *

Delegates:*

Puerto Rico -	1
American Samoa -	1
District of Columbia -	1
Guam -	1
Virgin Islands -	1

*Delegates may serve and vote on committees and speak and offer amendments on the House floor, but cannot vote in the House.

Presidential Support Scores, 1953-2008
Average Score for Congress by Year

President	Year	Percentage Support	President	Year	Percentage Support
Eisenhower	1953	89.0%	Carter	1977	75.4%
	1954	82.8		1978	78.3
	1955	75.0		1979	76.8
	1956	70.0		1980	75.1
	1957	68.0			
	1958	76.0			
	1959	52.0			
Kennedy	1960	65.0	Reagan	1981	82.4
	1961	81.0		1982	72.4
	1962	85.4		1983	67.1
	1963	87.1		1984	65.8
				1985	59.9
				1986	56.1
				1987	43.5
Johnson	1964	88.0	George H.W. Bush	1988	47.4
	1965	93.0		1989	62.6
	1966	79.0		1990	46.8
	1967	79.0		1991	54.2
	1968	75.0		1992	43.0
Nixon	1969	74.0	Clinton	1993	86.4
	1970	77.0		1994	86.4
	1971	75.0		1995	36.2
	1973	66.0		1996	55.1
	1973	50.6		1997	53.6
	1974	59.6		1998	50.6
Ford	1974	58.2	George W. Bush	1999	37.8
	1975	61.0		2000	55.0
	1976	53.8		2001	87.0
				2002	87.8
				2003	78.7
				2004	72.6
				2005	78.0
		2006	81.0		
		2007	38.0		
		2008	48.0		

Sources: "Presidential Support Background," *CQ Weekly*, Dec. 14, 2002, 3275; Jan. 3, 2003, 53; Dec. 11, 2004; Dec. 15, 2008, 3327

Note: Presidential support scores are based on those roll call votes in Congress on which the President has taken a position and on which a majority of members support that position.

**Party Unity Votes in the House,
89th-110th Congresses (1965-2008)**

Congress (Years)	Party Unity Votes	Total Votes	Party Unity Votes as Percent of Total
89 th (1965-66)	185	394	47%
90 th (1967-68)	171	478	36%
91 st (1969-70)	127	443	29%
92 nd (1971-72)	210	649	32%
93 rd (1972-74)	384	1,078	36%
94 th (1975-76)	533	1,273	42%
95 th (1977-78)	575	1,540	37%
96 th (1979-80)	545	1,276	43%
97 th (1981-82)	299	812	37%
98 th (1983-84)	469	906	52%
99 th (1985-86)	523	890	59%
100 th (1987-88)	523	939	56%
101 st (1989-90)	470	912	52%
102 nd (1991-92)	541	902	60%
103 rd (1993-94)	698	1,094	64%
104 th (1995-96)	891	1,321	67%
105 th (1997-98)	615	1,166	53%
106 th (1999-2000)	547	1,211	45%
107 th (2001-2002)	413	990	42%
108 th (2003-2004)	604	1,218	50%
109 th (2005-06)	623	1,120	56%
110 th (2007-08)	367	688	53%

Sources: *CQ Almanacs* ; *CQ Weekly*, 2001-2008. Party unity votes are those on which a majority of each party is on opposite side of the vote.

**House Members' Average Party Support Scores
On Party Unity Votes:
97th-110th Congresses (1981-2008)**

Congress	97 th	98 th	99 th	100 th	101 st	102 nd	103 rd	104 th	105 th	106 th	107 th	108 th	109 th	110 th
Republicans	72%	73%	73%	74%	73%	78%	84%	89%	87%	87%	91%	90%	89%	87%
Democrats	71%	75%	80%	81%	81%	80%	84%	80%	82%	83%	85%	87%	87%	92%

Sources: CQ Almanac, 1981-2000; CQ Weekly, 1999-2008. Data for each Congress is derived by adding annual party unity votes compiled by CQ. Average House Member party support scores are derived by averaging the annual average member scores for the two years of each Congress. Member party support percentages are derived from the number of times a member sides with his party on party unity votes.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET PROCESS TIMETABLE

On or before:	Action to be completed:
First Monday in February	President submits his budget.
February 15	Congressional Budget Office submits report to Budget Committees.
Not later than 6 weeks after the President submits the budget.	Committees submit views and estimates to Budget Committees. (Frequently, the House Budget Committee sets own date based on Legislative Calendar)
April 1	Senate Budget Committee reports concurrent resolution on the budget.
April 15	Congress completes action on the concurrent resolution on the budget. (This is not signed by the President).*
May 15	Annual appropriation bills may be considered in House.
June 10	House Appropriations Committee reports last annual appropriation bill.
June 15	Congress completes action on reconciliation legislation. (If required by the budget resolution).
June 30	House completes action on annual appropriation bills.
October 1	Fiscal year begins.

These deadlines are designed to be flexible to accommodate the legislative scheduling priorities of the House and Senate Majority Leadership. For further information on the congressional budget process see the Rules Committee web site at www.house.gov/rules/ or contact the Rules Committee at 225-9191 or the Budget Committee at 226-7270.

**Comparative Legislative Data for the House of Representatives:
103rd-110th Congresses (1993-2008)**

Item	103rd	104th	105th	106th	107th	108th	109th	110th
Days in Session	265	289	248	272	265	243	242	282
Hours in Session	1,887	2,445	1,979	2,179	1,694	1,893	1,917	2,368
Average Hours Per Day	7.1	8.5	7.9	8	6.4	7.8	7.9	8.4
Public Measures Introduced	5,739	4,542	5,012	5,815	5,892	5,557	6,540	7,441
Public Measures Reported	544	518	511	654	510	572	428	627
Public Measures Passed	757	611	710	917	587	801	770	1,101
Unreported Public Measures Passed	291	165	282	392	203	346	382	577
Unreported Passed as % of Total	38%	27%	40%	43%	35%	43%	50%	52%
Total Public Laws Enacted	465	333	394	580	377	498	482	460
Commemoratives Enacted	81	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Substantive Laws (minus commemoratives)	384	333	394	580	376	497	482	460
Total Roll Call Votes	1,094	1,321	1,157	1,209	990	1,218	1,212	1,865
Party Unity Votes: No. (% of all votes)	698 (64%)	891 (67%)	615 (53%)	547 (45%)	413 (42%)	604 (47%)	623 (56%)	990(55%)
Measures Passed Under Suspension	420	343	461	669	464	594	612	568
Suspensions as % of All Passed	56%	56%	66%	73%	79%	74%	79%	52%
Suspension Measures Enacted	227	194	258	437	255	388	374	371
Suspensions as % of All Laws	50%	58%	65%	75%	68%	78%	76%	81%
Open/Modified Open Rules: No. (%)	46 (44%)	83 (58%)	74 (53%)	91 (51%)	40 (37%)	24 (26%)	24 (19%)	23 (14%)
Structured Rules: No. (%)	40 (38%)	20 (14%)	6 (4%)	32 (18%)	20 (19%)	34 (26%)	52 (42%)	71 (44%)
Modified Closed Rules: No. (%)	9 (9%)	20 (14%)	36 (26%)	17 (9%)	24 (22%)	28 (21%)	9 (7%)	10 (6%)
Closed Rules: No. (%)	9 (9%)	19 (14%)	24 (17%)	39 (22%)	23 (22%)	37 (28%)	40 (32%)	59 (36%)
Self-Executing Rules: No. (%)	30 (22%)	38 (25%)	46 (32%)	40 (22%)	42 (37%)	30 (22%)	28 (22%)	44 (28%)
Committees/Subcommittees	23/118	20/86	20/83	20/87	20/93	20/92	21/97	21/103
Committee Staff	1,800	1,171	1,265	1,205	1,366	1,383	1,363	1,344

Sources: "Resume of Congressional Activity," Daily Digest, *Congressional Record*, "Survey of Activities," Committee on Rules; Congressional Research Service Reports on "Committee Numbers, Sizes, Assignments and Staff," and "Legislative Branch Appropriations;" House Calendars; Rules Committee Calendars & Website; and THOMAS. **Notes:** "Public measures" refers only to bills and joint resolutions and not simple or concurrent resolutions; "all measures" includes bills, joint, concurrent and simple resolutions. Suspension measures are those relatively non-controversial bills and joint resolutions considered under the suspension of the rules procedure on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays which allows for just 40-minutes of debate, no amendments, and requires a two-thirds vote for passage.