## THE WOODROW WILSON CENTER



The Congress Project Donald R. Wolfensberger Director

## INFORMATION ON THE $109{ }^{\text {TH }}$ CONGRESS <br> (2005-06)

U.S. House of Representatives

| Item | Republicans | Democrats |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total House members* <br> [Freshmen] | 232 | 202 |
| Speaker | J. Dennis Hastert (Ill.) |  |
| Party Floor Leader | Tom DeLay (Tex.) | Nancy Pelosi (Calif.) |
| Whip | Roy Blunt (Mo.) | Steny Hoyer (Md.) |
| Conference/Caucus <br> Chairman | Deborah Pryce (Ohio) | Robert Menendez (N.J.) |

* In addition there is one independent (Rep. Bernie Sanders of Vt.).
U.S. Senate

| Item | Republicans | Democrats |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Senate Members* <br> [Freshmen] | 55 | 44 |
| Party Floor Leader | Bill Frist (Tenn.) | Harry Reid (Nev.) |
| Whip | Mitch McConnell (Ky.) | Richard Durbin (Ill.) |
| Conference Chairman | Rick Santorum (Pa.) | Harry Reid (Nev.) |

* In addition, there is one independent, Jim Jeffords (Vt.) who organizes with the Democrats for purposes of committee assignments.


# COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE \& SENATE, $109^{\text {TH }}$ CONGRESS <br> AND THEIR CHAIRMEN <br> (2005-2006) 

| HOUSE | SENATE |
| :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture- Bob Goodlatte (R-Va.) | Agriculture, Nutrition, \& Forestry - Saxby Chambliss (R-Ga.) |
| Appropriations - Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.) | Appropriations - Thad Cochran (R-Miss.) |
| Armed Services - Duncan Hunter (R-CA) | Armed Services - John Warner (R-VA) |
| Financial Services - Mike Oxley (R-OH) | Banking, Housing, \& Urban Affairs - Richard Shelby (R-AL) |
| Budget - Jim Nussle (R-IA) | Budget - Judd Gregg (R-N.H.) |
| Energy \& Commerce - Joe Barton (R-TX) | Commerce, Science \& Transportation - Ted Stevens (R-Ak) |
| Education \& Workforce - John Boehner (R-OH) | Health, Education, Labor \& Pensions - Mike Enzi (RNH) |
| Government Reform - Tom Davis (R-Va.) | Homeland Security \&Governmental Affairs - Susan Collins (ME) |
| House Administration - Bob Ney (R-OH) | Rules \& Administration- Sen. Trent Lott (R-MS) |
| International Relations - Henry Hyde (R-IL) | Foreign Relations - Dick Lugar (R-IN) |
| Judiciary - Jim Sensenbrenner (R-WI) | Judiciary - Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) |
| Permanent Select Intelligence - Peter Hoekstra (RMich.) | Select, Intelligence - Pat Roberts (R-KN) |
| Resources - Richard Pombo (R-CA) | Energy \& Natural Resources - Pete Domenici (R-NM) |
| Rules - David Dreier (R-CA) | Special, Aging - Gordon Smitih (R-Ore.) |
| Science - Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) | Indian Affairs - John McCain (R-Az.) |
| Small Business - Don Manzullo (R-IL) | Small Business - Olympia Snowe (R-Me.) |
| Standards of Official Conduct - Doc Hastings (R-Wa.) | Select Ethics - Geroge Voinovich (R-OH) |
| Transportation \& Infrastructure - Don Young (R-AK) | Environment \& Public Works - Jim Inhofe (R-OK) |
| Veterans' Affairs - Steve Buyer (R-Ind.) | Veterans' Affairs - Larry Craig (R-Id.) |
| Ways \& Means - Bill Thomas (R-CA) | Finance - Charles Grassley (R-IA) |
| Committee on Homeland Security - Chris Cox (R-CA) | See Homeland Security \& Government Affairs above |

## PROFILE OF MEMBERS OF $109{ }^{\text {TH }}$ CONGRESS

(By ethnicity, gender, religion, occupation)

| Item | HOUSE | SENATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ethnicity/Gender: |  |  |
| African Americans | 40 (R-0; D-40) | 1(R-0; D-1) |
| Hispanics | 23 (R-4; D-19) | 2 (R-1; D-1) |
| Asian \& Pacific Islanders | 2 (R-0; D-2) | 2 (R-0; D-2) |
| Native Americans | 1 (R-1; D-0) | 0 |
| Asian Indians | 1 (R-1; D-0) |  |
| Women | 65 (R-23; D-42) | 14 (R-5; D-9) |
| Occupations: |  |  |
| Law | 178 (R-88; D-90) | 64 (R-34; D-30) |
| Business | 205 (R-140; D-65) | 40 (R-26; D-14) |
| Public Service/Politics | 209 (R-93; D-116) | 45 (R-22; D-23) |
| Education | 91 (R-39; D-52) | 13 (R-7; D-6) |
| Agriculture | 29 (R-20; D-9) | 5 (R-4; D-1) |
| Real Estate | 39 (R-36; D-3) | 3 (R-2; D-1) |
| Medicine | 16 (R-12; D-4) | 4 (R-4; D-0) |
| Law Enforcement | 9 (R-3; D-6) | 1 (R-0; D-1) |
| Engineering | 4 (R-3; D-1) | 1 (R-1; D-0) |
| Health Care | 6 (R-2; D-4) | 0 |
| Technical/Trade | 3 (R-2; D-1) | 0 |
| Secretarial/Clerical | 4 (R-4; D-0) | 0 |
| Professional Sports | 2 (R-2; D-0) | 1 (R-1; D-0) |
| Homemaker/Domestic | 4 (R-2; D-2) | 0 |
| Labor | 9 (R-5; D-4) | 3 (R-2; D-1) |
| Military | 3 (R-3; D-0) | 1 (R-1; D-0) |
| Aeronautics | 2 (R-2; D-0) | 0 |
| Artistic/Creative | 2 (R-1; D-1) | 0 |
| Clergy | 3 (R-1; D-2) | 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 3 (R-2; D-1) | 0 |


| Item | HOUSE | SENATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Religious Affiliations: |  |  |
| African Methodist Episcopal | 3 (R-0; D-3) |  |
| Baptist | 65 (R-36; D-29) | 7 (R-6; D-1) |
| Christian Church | 1 (R-0; D-1) |  |
| Christian Reformed Church | 2 (R-2; D-0) |  |
| Christian Scientist | 5 (R-5; D-0) |  |
| Eastern Orthodox | 3 (R-2; D-1) | 2 (R-1; D-1) |
| Episcopalian | 32 (R-23; D-9) | 10 (R-7; D-3) |
| Jewish | 26 (R-1; D-25) | 11 (R-2; D-9) |
| Lutheran | 18 (R-8; D-10) | 3 (R-1; D-2) |
| Methodist | 50 (R-32; D-18) | 12 (R-7; D-5) |
| Mormon | 11 (R-9; D-2) | 5 (R-4; D-1) |
| Pentecostal | 4 (R-4; D-0) |  |
| Presbyterian | 36 (R-25; D-11) | 14 (R-11; D-3) |
| Roman Catholic | 129 (R-57; D-72) | 24 (R-11; D-13) |
| Seventh-day Adventist | 2 (R-1; D-1) |  |
| Unitarian | 2 (R-1; D-1) | 1 (R-0; D-1) |
| United Church of Christ Congregationalist | 3 (R-3; D-0) | 6 (R-2; D-4) |
| Unspecified Protestant | 33 (R-23; D-10) | 5 (R-3; D-2) |
| Unspecified Other | 6 (R-0; D-7) | 0 |

[^0]
## SIZE OF HOUSE AND SENATE FRESHMAN CLASSES, 83RD-108TH CONGRESSES (1953-2005)

| Congress (Year) | House: Number of Freshmen (Percent of House) | Senate: Number of Freshmen (Percent of Senate) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $83^{\text {rd }}$ (1953) | 81 (19\%) | 16 (17\%)* |
| 84 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ (1955) | 57 (13) | 14 (15)* |
| $85{ }^{\text {th }}$ (1957) | 46 (11) | 10 (10)* |
| 86 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ (1959) | 82 (19) | 20 (20) |
| $87^{\text {th }}$ (1961) | 62 (14) | 7 (7) |
| $88^{\text {th }}$ (1963) | 67 (15) | 12 (12) |
| $89^{\text {th }}$ (1965) | 91 (21) | 8 (8) |
| $90^{\text {th }}$ (1967) | 73 (17) | 7 (7) |
| $91^{\text {st }}$ (1969) | 40 (9) | 14 (14) |
| 92 ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ (1971) | 56 (13) | 10 (10) |
| $93^{\text {rd }}$ (1973) | 69 (16) | 13 (13) |
| 94 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ (1975) | 92 (21) | 11 (11) |
| 95 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ (1977) | 67 (15) | 17 (17) |
| $96^{\text {th }}$ (1979) | 77 (18) | 20 (20) |
| 97 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ (1981) | 74 (17) | 18 (18) |
| 98 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ (1983) | 80 (18) | 5 (5) |
| $99^{\text {th }}$ (1985) | 43 (10) | 7 (7) |
| $100^{\text {th }}$ (1987) | 50 (11) | 13 (13) |
| 101 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ (1989) | 33 (8) | 10 (10) |
| $102{ }^{\text {nd }}$ (1991) | 44 (10) | 5 (5) |
| $103{ }^{\text {rd }}$ (1993) | 110 (25) | 13 (13) |
| $104{ }^{\text {th }}$ (1995) | 86 (20) | 11 (11) |
| $105^{\text {th }}$ (1997) | 79 (18) | 15 (15) |
| $106{ }^{\text {th }}$ (1999) | 41 (9) | 8 (8) |
| $107^{\text {th }}$ (2001) | 44 (10) | 11 (11) |
| $108{ }^{\text {th }}$ (2003) | 56 (13) | 10 (10) |
| 109th (2005) | 40 (9) | 9 (9) |
| Average | 65 (15\%) | 12 (12\%) |

Source: Adapted from data in "Vital Statistics on Congress, 1999-2000," Norman Ornstein, Thomas E. Mann, and Michael Malbin, editors (Washington, D.C.: AEI Press, 2000), Tables 1-6 and 1-7, pp. 16, 17, and 19; and CQ W eekly, Jan. 31, 2008..

Presidential Support Scores, 1953-2004
Average Score for Congress by Year

| President | Year | Percentage Support | President | Year | Percentage Support |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eisenhower | 1953 <br> 1954 <br> 1955 <br> 1956 <br> 1957 <br> 1958 <br> 1959 <br> 1960 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 9 . 0} \% \\ & \mathbf{8 2 . 8} \\ & \mathbf{7 5 . 0} \\ & \mathbf{7 0 . 0} \\ & \mathbf{6 8 . 0} \\ & \mathbf{7 6 . 0} \\ & \mathbf{5 2 . 0} \\ & \mathbf{6 5 . 0} \end{aligned}$ | Carter | $\begin{aligned} & 1977 \\ & 1978 \\ & 1979 \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75.4 \% \\ & 78.3 \\ & 76.8 \\ & 75.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Kennedy | $\begin{aligned} & 1961 \\ & 1962 \\ & 1963 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.0 \\ & 85.4 \\ & 87.1 \end{aligned}$ | Reagan | $\begin{aligned} & 1981 \\ & 1982 \\ & 1983 \\ & 1984 \\ & 1985 \\ & 1986 \\ & 1987 \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82.4 \\ & 72.4 \\ & 67.1 \\ & 65.8 \\ & 59.9 \\ & 56.1 \\ & 43.5 \\ & 47.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Johnson | 1964 <br> 1965 <br> 1966 <br> 1967 <br> 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & 88.0 \\ & 93.0 \\ & 79.0 \\ & 79.0 \\ & 75.0 \end{aligned}$ | George H.W. Bush | $\begin{aligned} & 1989 \\ & 1990 \\ & 1991 \\ & 1992 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62.6 \\ & 46.8 \\ & 54.2 \\ & 43.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nixon | $\begin{aligned} & 1969 \\ & 1970 \\ & 1971 \\ & 1973 \\ & 1973 \\ & 1974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74.0 \\ 77.0 \\ \mathbf{7 5 . 0} \\ \mathbf{6 6 . 0} \\ \mathbf{5 0 . 6} \\ \mathbf{5 9 . 6} \end{array}$ | Clinton | $\begin{aligned} & 1993 \\ & 1994 \\ & 1995 \\ & 1996 \\ & 1997 \\ & 1998 \\ & 1999 \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86.4 \\ & 86.4 \\ & 36.2 \\ & \mathbf{5 5 . 1} \\ & \mathbf{5 3 . 6} \\ & \mathbf{5 0 . 6} \\ & \mathbf{3 7 . 8} \\ & \mathbf{5 5 . 0} \end{aligned}$ |
| Ford | $\begin{aligned} & 1974 \\ & 1975 \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58.2 \\ & 61.0 \\ & 53.8 \end{aligned}$ | George W. Bush | $\begin{aligned} & 2001 \\ & 2002 \\ & 2003 \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87.0 \\ & 87.8 \\ & 78.7 \\ & 72.6 \end{aligned}$ |

Sources: CQ Weekly-- Dec. 14, 2002, 3275; Jan. 3, 2004, 53; Dec. 11, 2004
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.

# House Members' Average Party Support Scores <br> On Party Unity Votes: <br> 97th-108th Congresses (1981-2004) 

| Congress | $\mathbf{9 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 8}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Republicans | $72 \%$ | $73 \%$ | $73 \%$ | $74 \%$ | $73 \%$ | $78 \%$ | $84 \%$ | $89 \%$ | $87 \%$ | $87 \%$ | $91 \%$ | $90 \%$ |
| Democrats | $71 \%$ | $75 \%$ | $80 \%$ | $81 \%$ | $81 \%$ | $80 \%$ | $84 \%$ | $80 \%$ | $82 \%$ | $83 \%$ | $85 \%$ | $87 \%$ |

Sources: CQ Almanacs, 1981-2000; CQ Weekly, 1999-2004. Data for each Congress is derived by adding annual figures 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.

Party Unity Votes in the House,
89th-108th Congresses (1965-2004)

| Congress (Years) | Party Unity Votes | Total Votes | Party Unity Votes as Percent of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $89^{\text {th }}$ (1965-66) | 185 | 394 | 47\% |
| 90th ${ }^{\text {th }}$ (1967-68) | 171 | 478 | 36\% |
| $91^{\text {st }}$ (1969-70) | 127 | 443 | 29\% |
| 92 ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ (1971-72) | 210 | 649 | 32\% |
| 93 ${ }^{\text {rd }}$ (1972-74) | 384 | 1,078 | 36\% |
| 94 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ (1975-76) | 533 | 1,273 | 42\% |
| $95^{\text {th }}$ (1977-78) | 575 | 1,540 | 37\% |
| $96^{\text {th }}$ (1979-80) | 545 | 1,276 | 43\% |
| 97 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ (1981-82) | 299 | 812 | 37\% |
| 98 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ (1983-84) | 469 | 906 | 52\% |
| 99 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ (1985-86) | 523 | 890 | 59\% |
| $100^{\text {th }}$ (1987-88) | 523 | 939 | 56\% |
| $101^{\text {st }}$ (1989-90) | 470 | 912 | 52\% |
| $102^{\text {nd }}$ (1991-92) | 541 | 902 | 60\% |
| $103{ }^{\text {rd }}$ (1993-94) | 698 | 1,094 | 64\% |
| $104^{\text {th }}$ (1995-96) | 891 | 1,321 | 67\% |
| $10{ }^{\text {th }}$ (1997-98) | 615 | 1,166 | 53\% |
| $106{ }^{\text {th }}$ (1999-2000) | 547 | 1,211 | 45\% |
| 107 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ (2001-2002) | 413 | 990 | 42\% |
| 108th (2003-2004) | 604 | 1,218 | 50\% |
| Averages | 466 | 975 | 48\% |

Sources: CQ Almanacs, 1969-2000; CQ Weekly, 2001-2004. Data for each Congress is derived by adding annual figures compiled by CQ. Party unity votes are those roll call votes on which a majority of each party is on opposite side of the vote.

## COMPARATIVE LEGISLATIVE DATA FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: 103RD-108 ${ }^{\text {TH }}$ CONGRESSES (1993-2004)

| Item | $103{ }^{\text {rd }}$ | $104{ }^{\text {th }}$ | $105^{\text {th }}$ | $106{ }^{\text {th }}$ | 107th | 108th |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Days in Session | 265 | 289 | 248 | 272 | 265 | 243 |
| Hours in Session | 1,887 | 2,445 | 1,979 | 2,179 | 1,694 | 1893 |
| Average Hours Per Day | 7.1 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8 | 6.4 | 7.8 |
| Public Measures Introduced | 5,739 | 4,542 | 5,012 | 5,815 | 5,892 | 5,557 |
| Public Measures Reported | 544 | 518 | 511 | 654 | 510 | 572 |
| Public Measures Passed | 757 | 611 | 710 | 917 | 587 | 801 |
| Unreported Public Measures Passed | 291 | 165 | 282 | 392 | 203 | 346 |
| Unreported Passed as \% of Total | 38\% | 27\% | 40\% | 43\% | 35\% | 43\% |
| Total Public Laws Enacted | 465 | 333 | 394 | 580 | 377 | 498 |
| Commemoratives Enacted | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Substantive Laws (minus commemoratives) | 384 | 333 | 394 | 580 | 376 | 497 |
| Total Roll Call Votes | 1,094 | 1,321 | 1,157 | 1,209 | 990 | 1,218 |
| Party Unity Votes: No.(\% of all votes) | 698 (64\%) | 891 (67\%) | 615 (53\%) | 547 (45\%) | 413 (42\%) | 604 (47\%) |
| Measures Passed Under Suspension | 420 | 343 | 461 | 669 | 464 | 594 |
| Suspensions as \% of All Passed | 56\% | 56\% | 66\% | 73\% | 79\% | 74\% |
| Suspension Measures Enacted | 227 | 194 | 258 | 437 | 255 | 388 |
| Suspensions as \% of All Laws | 50\% | 58\% | 65\% | 75\% | 68\% | 78\% |
| Open/Modified Open Rules:No. (\%) | 46 (44\%) | 83 (58\%) | 74 (53\%) | 91 (51\%) | 40 (37\%) | 24 (26\%) |
| Structured Rules: No. (\%) | 40 (38\%) | 20 (14\%) | 6 (4\%) | 32 (18\%) | 20 (19\%) | 34 (26\%) |
| Modified Closed Rules: No. (\%) | 9 (9\%) | 20 (14\%) | 36 (26\%) | 17 (9\%) | 24 (22\%) | 28 (21\%) |
| Closed Rules: No. (\%) | 9 (9\%) | 19 (14\%) | 24 (17\%) | 39 (22\%) | 23 (22\%) | 37 (28\%) |
| Self-Executing Rules: No.: (\%) | 30 (22\%) | 38 (25\%) | 46 (32\%) | 40 (22\%) | 42 (37\%) | 30 (22\%) |
| Committees/Subcommittees | 23/118 | 20/86 | 20/83 | 20/87 | 20/93 | 20/92 |
| Committee Staff | 1,800 | 1,171 | 1,265 | 1,205 | 1,366 | 1,383 |
| Appropriations for House (millions) | \$1,477.9 | \$1,355 | \$1,442.7 | \$1,530.4 | \$1,842.5 | \$2,063 |

Sources: "Resume of Congressional Activity," Daily Digest, Congressional Record; "Survey of Activities," Committee on Rules; Congressional Research Service Reports on "CommitteeNumbers, Sizes, Assignments and Staff," and "Legislative Branch Appropriations;"House Calendars; Rules Committee Calend ars \& 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 procedures on Mondays and Tuesdays which allows for just 40-minutes of debate, no amendments, and requires a two-thirds vote for passage.

| 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. <br> (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.

IN THE $108^{\text {TH }}$ CONGRESS (2003-2004)

| Committee | Total Membership | Party Membership |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Republicans | Democrats |
| (7) Agriculture | 51 | 27 | 24 |
| (3) Appropriations | 65 | 36 | 29 |
| (4) Armed Services | 61 | 33 | 28 |
| (12) Budget | 43 | 24 | 19 |
| (9) Education \& Workforce | 49 | 27 | 22 |
| (5) Energy \& Commerce | 57 | 31 | 26 |
| (2) Financial Services | 69 | 37 | 32 |
| (13) Government Reform | 43 | 24 | 19 |
| (21) House Administration | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| (9) International Relations | 49 | 26 | 23 |
| (15) Judiciary | 37 | 21 | 16 |
| (6) Resources | 52 | 28 | 24 |
| (19) Rules | 13 | 9 | 4 |
| (11) Science | 47 | 25 | 22 |
| (16) Small Business | 36 | 19 | 17 |
| (20) Standards of Conduct | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| (1) Transportation \& Infrastructure | 75 | 41 | 34 |
| (17) Veterans' | 31 | 17 | 14 |
| (14) Ways \& Means | 41 | 24 | 17 |
| (18) Intelligence | 20 | 11 | 9 |
| (8) Homeland Security | 50 | 27 | 23 |
| Totals | 908 | 498 | 410 |
| Averages | 43.2 | 23.7 | 19.5 |
| W/out Rules, HAC, Standards | 48.7 | 26.5 | 22.1 |

Note: Numbers at left of committee names denote rank in terms of 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 - $\mathbf{1 0}$
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
32. Kansas - 4
33. Mississippi - 4
34. Nebraska - 3

35 Nevada -
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 - $\quad 1$
47. Alaska - $\quad 1$
48. Vermont - $\quad 1$
49. Wyoming - $\quad 1$
50. Montana - 1

Delegates:*

Puerto Rico - 1
American Samoa - 1
District of Columbia - 1
Guam - 1
Virgin Islands - $\quad 1$
*Delegates may serve and vote on committees and speak and offer amendments on the House floor, but cannot vote in the House.

## SUBCOMMITTEES OF HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES <br> AND INFORMAL HOUSE CAUCUSES, $\mathbf{9 6}^{\mathrm{TH}}-108{ }^{\mathrm{TH}}$ CONGRESSES (1979-2004)

| Congress | Number of Subcommittees | Number of Caucuses |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 96th Congress (1979-1980) | 150 | 33 |
| 97th Congress (1981-1982) | 140 | 44 |
| 98th Congress (1983-1984) | 139 | 49 |
| 99th Congress (1985-1986) | 140 | 49 |
| 100th Congress (1987-1988) | 140 | 56 |
| 101st Congress (1989-1990) | 138 | 62 |
| 102nd Congress (1991-1992) | 135 | 69 |
| 103rd Congress (1994-1994) | 115 | 58 |
| 104th Congress (1995-1996) | 84 | 71 |
| 105th Congress (1997-1998) | 88 | 106 |
| 106th Congress (1999-2000) | 85 | 106 |
| 107th Congress (2001-2002) | 88 | 116 |
| 108th Congress (20003-2004) | 89 | 117 |

Sources: Subcommittee data for 96th-103rd Congresses from Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, "Background Materials: Supplemental Information Provided to Members of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress," One Hundred Third Congress (S. Prt. 103-55), 474; source for subsequent House subcommittees, 104th-108th Congresses, Congressional Staff Directory. Source of Informal Caucus data, Congressional Yellow Book, Spring issue, second session (except for 108th Congress, taken from Fall 2003 issue). Note: the above subcommittee listing only applies to standing committees and do not include any subcommittees on select committees such as the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence or the Select Committee on Homeland Security.

| Committee | Subcommittees in 107th Congress | Subcommittees in 108th Congress |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture | 5 | 5 |
| Appropriations | 13 | 13 |
| Armed Services | 5 | 6 |
| Budget | 0 | 0 |
| Education \& Workforce | 5 | 5 |
|  <br> Commerce | 5 | 6 |
| Financial Services | 5 | 5 |
| Government Reform | 8 | 8 |
| House Administration | 0 | 0 |
| International Relations | 6 | 6 |
| Judiciary | 5 | 5 |
| Resources | 6 | 5 |
| Rules | 2 | 2 |
| Science | 4 | 4 |
| Small Business | 4 | 4 |
| Transportation \& Infrastructure | 6 | 6 |
| Veterans' Affairs | 3 | 3 |
| Ways \& Means | 6 | 6 |
| Total House Subcommittees | 88 | 89 |


[^0]:    Source: CQ Weekly, Jan. 31, 2005, 240-243.

