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## INFORMATION ON THE 113<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS (2013-2014)

### U.S. House of Representatives

Item	Republicans	Democrats
House Members*	232	200
Speaker	John Boehner (Ohio)	-----
Party Floor Leader	Eric Cantor (Va.)	Nancy Pelosi (Calif.)
Whip	Kevin McCarthy (Calif.)	Steny Hoyer (Md.)
Conference/Caucus Chairman	Cathy McMorris Rodgers (Wash.)	Xavier Becerra (Calif.)

\* There are three vacancies due to resignations: Jackson (D-Ill.), Scott (R-S.C.) & Emerson (R-Mo.)

### U.S. Senate

Item	Democrats*	Republicans
Senate Members	55	45
Party Floor Leader	Harry Reid (Nev.)	Mitch McConnell (Ky.)
Whip	Richard Durbin (Ill.)	John Cornyn (Texas)
Conference Chairman	Harry Reid (Nev.)	John Thune (S.D.)

\*Sens. Bernie Sanders (Vt.) and Angus King (Me.) are independents who organize with the Democrats.

**COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE & SENATE,  
112<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
AND THEIR CHAIRMEN  
(2011-2012)**

<b>HOUSE</b>	<b>SENATE</b>
Agriculture-Frank Lucas (R-Okla.)	Agriculture, Nutrition, & Forestry - Debbie Stabenow (D-Mich.)
Appropriations - Hal Rogers (R-Ky.)	Appropriations - Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.)
Armed Services - Howard Buck McKeon (R-Calif.)	Armed Services - Carl Levin (D-Mich.)
Financial Services – Jeb Hensarling (R-Texas)	Banking, Housing, & Urban Affairs - Tim Johnson (D-S.D.)
Budget - Paul Ryan (R-Wisc.)	Budget - Patty Murray (D-Wash.)
Energy & Commerce - Fred Upton (R-Mich.)	Commerce, Science & Transportation - Jay Rockefeller (D-WVA)
Education & the Workforce - John Kline (R-Minn.)	Health, Education, Labor & Pensions - Tom Harkin (D-Iowa)
Oversight & Government Reform - Darrell Issa (R-Calif.)	Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs – Tom Carper (D-Del.)
House Administration - Candice Miller (R-Mich.)	Rules & Administration- Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.)
Foreign Affairs – Ed Royce (R-Calif.)	Foreign Relations – Robert Menendez (D-N.J.)
Judiciary – Bob Goodlatte (R-Va.)	Judiciary - Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.)
Permanent Select Intelligence - Mike Rogers (R-Mich.)	Select, Intelligence - Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.)
Natural Resources - Doc Hastings (R-Wash.)	Energy & Natural Resources – Ron Wyden (D-Ore.)
Rules – Pete Sessions (R-Texas)	Special Aging – Bill Nelson (D-Fla..)
Science, Space & Technology – Lamar Smith (R-Texas)	Indian Affairs – Maria Cantwell (D-Wash.)
Small Business - Sam Graves (R-Mo.)	Small Business - Mary Landrieu (D-La.)
Ethics – K. Michael Conaway (R-Texas)	Select Ethics - Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.)
Transportation & Infrastructure – Bill Shuster (R-Pa.)	Environment & Public Works - Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.)
Veterans Affairs – Jeff Miller (R-Fla.)	Veterans Affairs – Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.)
Ways & Means - David Camp (R-Mich.)	Finance - Max Baucus (D-Mont.)
Committee on Homeland Security – Mike McCaul (R-Texas)	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 113<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS

(As of 1/3/2013)

Item	HOUSE	SENATE
<b><u>Ethnicity/Gender:</u></b>		
African Americans	42	1
Hispanics	35	3
Asian & Pacific Americans	11	1
Native Americans	3	-
Women	78	20
<b><u>Occupations:</u></b>		
Law	128	45
Business	108	22
Public Service/Politics	55	9
Education	44	7
Medicine	29	3
Career Military & Law	19	3
Enforcement	12	3
Agriculture	12	3
Non-Profit & Community	10	4
Workshop	8	2
Entertainment/Media	8	2
Accountants	7	-
Engineering	2	1
Social Workers	2	1
Clergy	2	-
Technical/Trade	2	-
Secretarial/Clerical	1	-
Labor	1	-

Source: On Ethnicity/Gender: House Press Gallery Website; on Occupation: Business Week, accessed at: <[www.businessweek.com/articles/2013-01-10/the-113th Congress-by-the-numbers](http://www.businessweek.com/articles/2013-01-10/the-113th-Congress-by-the-numbers)> on 1/17/13,

<b>Item</b>	<b>HOUSE</b>	<b>SENATE</b>
<b><u>Religious Affiliations:</u></b>		
<b>Baptist</b>	64	9
<b>Buddhist</b>	2	1
<b>Christian Scientist</b>	2	0
<b>Eastern Orthodox</b>	5	0
<b>Episcopalian</b>	35	4
<b>Jewish</b>	22	11
<b>Hindu</b>	1	0
<b>Lutheran</b>	18	5
<b>Methodist</b>	38	8
<b>Mormon</b>	8	7
<b>Muslim</b>	2	0
<b>Presbyterian</b>	28	15
<b>Quaker</b>	1	0
<b>Roman Catholic</b>	136	27
<b>Seventh-day Adventist</b>	2	0
<b>Unitarian Universalist</b>	1	0
<b>United Church of Christ Congregationalist</b>	1	1
<b>Unspecified Protestant</b>	2	1
<b>Unspecified Other</b>	50	8

Source: Pew Forum on Religion, “The Religious Diversity of the 113<sup>th</sup> Congress,” Jan. 2, 2013, accessed at: <http://www.pewforum.org/Government/Faith-on-the-Hill--The-Religious-Composition-of-the-113th-Congress.aspx#chamber> on Jan. 17, 2013.

**Size of House and Senate Freshman Classes,  
83rd-113th Congresses (1953-2013)**

<b>Congress (Year)</b>	<b>House: Number of Freshmen (%)</b>	<b>Senate: Number of Freshmen (%)</b>
<b>83<sup>rd</sup> (1953)</b>	81 (19%)	16 (17%)*
<b>84<sup>th</sup> (1955)</b>	57 (13%)	14 (15%)*
<b>85<sup>th</sup> (1957)</b>	<b>46 (11%)</b>	10 (10%)*
<b>86<sup>th</sup> (1959)</b>	82 (19%)	20 (20%)
<b>87<sup>th</sup> (1961)</b>	62 (14%)	7 (7%)
<b>88<sup>th</sup> (1963)</b>	67 (15%)	12 (12%)
<b>89<sup>th</sup> (1965)</b>	91 (21%)	8 (8%)
<b>90<sup>th</sup> (1967)</b>	73 (17%)	7 (7%)
<b>91<sup>st</sup> (1969)</b>	40 (9%)	14 (14%)
<b>92<sup>nd</sup> (1971)</b>	56 (13%)	10 (10%)
<b>93<sup>rd</sup> (1973)</b>	69 (16%)	13 (13%)
<b>94<sup>th</sup> (1975)</b>	92 (21%)	11 (11%)
<b>95<sup>th</sup> (1977)</b>	67 (15%)	17 (17%)
<b>96<sup>th</sup> (1979)</b>	77 (18%)	20 (20%)
<b>97<sup>th</sup> (1981)</b>	74 (17%)	18 (18%)
<b>98<sup>th</sup> (1983)</b>	80 (18%)	5 (5%)
<b>99<sup>th</sup> (1985)</b>	43 (10%)	7 (7%)
<b>100<sup>th</sup> (1987)</b>	50 (11%)	13 (13%)
<b>101<sup>st</sup> (1989)</b>	33 (8%)	10 (10%)
<b>102<sup>nd</sup> (1991)</b>	44 (10%)	5 (5%)
<b>103<sup>rd</sup> (1993)</b>	110 (25%)	13 (13%)
<b>104<sup>th</sup> (1995)</b>	86 (20%)	11 (11%)
<b>105<sup>th</sup> (1997)</b>	79 (18%)	15 (15%)
<b>106<sup>th</sup> (1999)</b>	41 (9%)	8 (8%)
<b>107<sup>th</sup> (2001)</b>	44 (10%)	11 (11%)
<b>108<sup>th</sup> (2003)</b>	56 (13%)	10 (10%)
<b>109<sup>th</sup> (2005)</b>	40 (9%)	9 (9%)
<b>110<sup>th</sup> (2007)</b>	54 (12%)	10 (10%)
<b>111<sup>th</sup> (2009)</b>	65 (15%)	21 (21%)
<b>112<sup>th</sup> (2011)</b>	94 (22%)	16 (16%)
<b>113<sup>th</sup> (2013)</b>	81 (19%)	12 (12%)

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

<b>President</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Percentage Support</b>	<b>President</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Percentage Support</b>	
<b>Eisenhower</b>	<b>1953</b>	<b>89.0%</b>	<b>Carter</b>	<b>1977</b>	<b>75.4%</b>	
	<b>1954</b>	<b>82.8</b>		<b>1978</b>	<b>78.3</b>	
	<b>1955</b>	<b>75.0</b>		<b>1979</b>	<b>76.8</b>	
	<b>1956</b>	<b>70.0</b>		<b>1980</b>	<b>75.1</b>	
	<b>1957</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>Reagan</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>82.4</b>	
	<b>1958</b>	<b>76.0</b>		<b>1982</b>	<b>72.4</b>	
	<b>1959</b>	<b>52.0</b>		<b>1983</b>	<b>67.1</b>	
	<b>1960</b>	<b>65.0</b>		<b>1984</b>	<b>65.8</b>	
				<b>1985</b>	<b>59.9</b>	
				<b>1986</b>	<b>56.1</b>	
				<b>1987</b>	<b>43.5</b>	
				<b>1988</b>	<b>47.4</b>	
	<b>Kennedy</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>George H.W. Bush</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>62.6</b>
		<b>1962</b>	<b>85.4</b>		<b>1990</b>	<b>46.8</b>
<b>1963</b>		<b>87.1</b>	<b>1991</b>		<b>54.2</b>	
			<b>1992</b>		<b>43.0</b>	
<b>Johnson</b>	<b>1964</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>Bill Clinton</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>86.4</b>	
	<b>1965</b>	<b>93.0</b>		<b>1994</b>	<b>86.4</b>	
	<b>1966</b>	<b>79.0</b>		<b>1995</b>	<b>36.2</b>	
	<b>1967</b>	<b>79.0</b>		<b>1996</b>	<b>55.1</b>	
	<b>1968</b>	<b>75.0</b>		<b>1997</b>	<b>53.6</b>	
				<b>1998</b>	<b>50.6</b>	
				<b>1999</b>	<b>37.8</b>	
				<b>2000</b>	<b>55.0</b>	
<b>Nixon</b>	<b>1969</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>George W. Bush</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>87.0</b>	
	<b>1970</b>	<b>77.0</b>		<b>2002</b>	<b>87.8</b>	
	<b>1971</b>	<b>75.0</b>		<b>2003</b>	<b>78.7</b>	
	<b>1973</b>	<b>66.0</b>		<b>2004</b>	<b>72.6</b>	
	<b>1973</b>	<b>50.6</b>		<b>2005</b>	<b>78.0</b>	
	<b>1974</b>	<b>59.6</b>		<b>2006</b>	<b>81.0</b>	
				<b>2007</b>	<b>38.0</b>	
				<b>2008</b>	<b>48.0</b>	
<b>Ford</b>	<b>1974</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>Barack Obama</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>96.7</b>	
	<b>1975</b>	<b>61.0</b>		<b>2010</b>	<b>85.8</b>	
	<b>1976</b>	<b>53.8</b>		<b>2011</b>	<b>57.1</b>	
				<b>2012</b>	<b>53.6</b>	

**Sources:** Presidential Support Background, *CQ Weekly*, Dec. 14, 2002, 3275; Jan. 3, 2003, 53; Dec. 11, 2004; Dec. 15, 2008, 3327; Jan. 3, 2011, 36; Jan. 16, 2012; . **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)**

<b>Congress (Years)</b>	<b>Party Unity Votes</b>	<b>Total Votes</b>	<b>Party Unity Votes as Percent of Total</b>
<b>89<sup>th</sup> (1965-66)</b>	185	394	47%
<b>90<sup>th</sup> (1967-68)</b>	171	478	36%
<b>91<sup>st</sup> (1969-70)</b>	127	443	29%
<b>92<sup>nd</sup> (1971-72)</b>	210	649	32%
<b>93<sup>rd</sup> (1972-74)</b>	384	1,078	36%
<b>94<sup>th</sup> (1975-76)</b>	533	1,273	42%
<b>95<sup>th</sup> (1977-78)</b>	575	1,540	37%
<b>96<sup>th</sup> (1979-80)</b>	545	1,276	43%
<b>97<sup>th</sup> (1981-82)</b>	299	812	37%
<b>98<sup>th</sup> (1983-84)</b>	469	906	52%
<b>99<sup>th</sup> (1985-86)</b>	523	890	59%
<b>100<sup>th</sup> (1987-88)</b>	523	939	56%
<b>101<sup>st</sup> (1989-90)</b>	470	912	52%
<b>102<sup>nd</sup> (1991-92)</b>	541	902	60%
<b>103<sup>rd</sup> (1993-94)</b>	698	1,094	64%
<b>104<sup>th</sup> (1995-96)</b>	891	1,321	67%
<b>105<sup>th</sup> (1997-98)</b>	615	1,166	53%
<b>106<sup>th</sup> (1999-2000)</b>	547	1,211	45%
<b>107<sup>th</sup> (2001-2002)</b>	413	990	42%
<b>108<sup>th</sup> (2003-2004)</b>	604	1,218	50%
<b>109<sup>th</sup> (2005-2006)</b>	623	1,120	56%
<b>110<sup>th</sup> (2007-2008)</b>	367	688	53%
<b>111<sup>th</sup> (2009-2010)</b>	502	987	47%
<b>112<sup>th</sup> (2011-2012)</b>	628	908	69%

**Sources:** *CQ Almanacs* ; *CQ Weekly*, 2001-2013. 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-112th Congresses (1981-2012)**

Congress	Republicans (Status/Pres. Party)	Democrats (Status/Pres. Party)
<b>97<sup>th</sup> (1981-1982)</b>	72% (Minority/R)	71% (Majority/R)
<b>98<sup>th</sup> (1983-1985)</b>	73% (Minority/R)	75% (Majority/R)
<b>99<sup>th</sup> (1985-1986)</b>	73% (Minority/R)	80% (Majority/R)
<b>100<sup>th</sup> (1987-1988)</b>	74% (Minority/R)	81% Majority/R)
<b>101<sup>st</sup> (1989-1990)</b>	73% (Minority/R)	81% (Majority/R)
<b>102<sup>nd</sup> (1991-1992)</b>	78% (Minority/R)	80% (Majority/R)
<b>103<sup>rd</sup> (1993-1994)</b>	84% (Minority/D)	84% (Majority/D)
<b>104<sup>th</sup> (1995-1996)</b>	89% (Majority/D)	80% (Minority/D)
<b>105<sup>th</sup> (1997-1998)</b>	87% (Majority/D)	82% (Minority/D)
<b>106<sup>th</sup> (1999-2000)</b>	87% (Majority/D)	83% (Minority/D)
<b>107<sup>th</sup> (2001-2002)</b>	91% (Majority/R)	85% (Minority/R)
<b>108<sup>th</sup> (2003-2004)</b>	90% (Majority/R)	87% (Minority/R)
<b>109<sup>th</sup> (2005-2006)</b>	89% (Majority/R)	87% (Minority/R)
<b>110<sup>th</sup> (2007-2008)</b>	87% (Minority/R)	92% (Majority/R)
<b>111<sup>th</sup> (2009-2010)</b>	88% (Minority/D)	90% (Majority/D)
<b>112<sup>th</sup> (2011-2012)</b>	91 (Majority/D)	87% (Minority/D)

**Sources:** *CQ Almanacs*, 1981-2000; *CQ Weekly*, 1999-2013. 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

<b>On or before:</b>	<b>Action to be completed:</b>
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 prescribed by the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, as amended, but 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/](http://www.house.gov/rules/) or contact the Rules Committee at 225-9191 or the Budget Committee at 226-7270.

**STATE DELEGATIONS IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY SIZE**  
 (Reflecting apportionment changes made pursuant to 2010 census)

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

American Samoa -	1
District of Columbia -	1
Guam -	1
Northern Marianas	1
Puerto Rico -	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.

**Table 1. Comparative Legislative Data for the House of Representatives: 103rd-112th Congresses (1993-2012)**

Item	103 <sup>rd</sup>	104 <sup>th</sup>	105 <sup>th</sup>	106 <sup>th</sup>	107 <sup>th</sup>	108 <sup>th</sup>	109 <sup>th</sup>	110 <sup>th</sup>	111 <sup>th</sup>	112 <sup>th</sup>
Days in Session	265	289	248	272	265	243	242	282	286	327
Hours in Session	1,887	2,445	1,979	2,179	1,694	1,893	1,917	2,368	2,127	1,718
Average Hours Per Day	7.1	8.5	7.9	8	6.4	7.8	7.9	8.4	7.4	5.3
Public Measures Introduced	5,739	4,542	5,012	5,815	5,892	5,557	6,540	7,441	6,669	6,845
Public Measures Reported	544	518	511	654	510	572	428	627	435	500
Public Measures Passed	757	611	710	917	587	801	770	1,101	859	584
Unreported Public Measures Passed	291	165	282	392	203	346	382	577	474	260
Unreported Passed as % of Total	38%	27%	40%	43%	35%	43%	50%	52%	55%	45%
Total Public Laws Enacted	465	333	394	580	377	498	482	416	383	283
Commemoratives Enacted	81	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0
Substantive Laws (minus commemoratives)	384	333	394	580	376	497	482	416	380	283
Total Roll Call Votes	1,094	1,321	1,157	1,209	990	1,218	1,212	1,865	1,647	1,603
Party Unity Votes: No.(% of all votes)	698 (64%)	891 (67%)	615 (53%)	547 (45%)	413 (42%)	604 (47%)	623 (56%)	990(55 %)	766 (47%)	628 (69%)
Measures Passed Under Suspension	420	343	461	669	464	594	612	568	475	421
Suspensions as % of All Passed	56%	56%	66%	73%	79%	74%	79%	52%	54%	71%
Suspension Measures Enacted	227	194	258	437	255	388	374	371	330	223
Suspensions as % of All Laws	50%	58%	65%	75%	68%	78%	76%	81%	86%	79%
Open/Modified Open Rules:No. (%)	46 (44%)	83 (58%)	74 (53%)	91 (51%)	40 (37%)	24 (26%)	24 (19%)	23 (14%)	1 (1%)	25 (18%)
Structured Rules: No. (%)	40 (38%)	20 (14%)	6 (4%)	32 (18%)	20 (19%)	34 (26%)	52 (42%)	71 (44%)	60 (54%)	58 (41%)
Modified Closed Rules: No. (%)	9 (9%)	20 (14%)	36 (26%)	17 (9%)	24 (22%)	28 (21%)	9 (7%)	10 (6%)	12 (11%)	7 (5%)
Closed Rules: No. (%)	9 (9%)	19 (14%)	24 (17%)	39 (22%)	23 (22%)	37 (28%)	40 (32%)	59 (36%)	38 (34%)	50 (36%)
Self-Executing Rules: No.: (%)	30 (22%)	38 (25%)	46 (32%)	40 (22%)	42 (37%)	30 (22%)	28 (22%)	44 (28%)	40 (36%)	36 (26%)
Committees/Subcommittees	23/118	20/86	20/83	20/87	20/93	20/92	21/97	21/103	21/102	21/104
Committee Staff	1,800	1,171	1,265	1,205	1,366	1,383	1,363	1,344	1,324	1,272

**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.