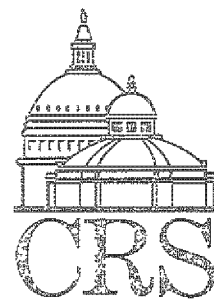


CRS Report for Congress

Committee Numbers, Sizes, Assignments, and Staff: Selected Historical Data

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COMMITTEE NUMBERS, SIZES, ASSIGNMENTS, AND STAFF: SELECTED HISTORICAL DATA

SUMMARY

The long periods of gradual growth and the intervals of decline in the number and size of committees and subcommittees and their staffs can be explained primarily by the major congressional reorganization acts, periodic rules changes, party caucus reforms, and informal changes to meet emerging needs and demands. The development of today's committee system is a product of internal congressional reforms, but national forces also have played a role.

This report contains data on the numbers and sizes of committees and subcommittees and on Members' assignments since 1945. During the past 50 years, the number of House standing committees has been stable, but the number of subcommittees increased considerably from the 1940's through the 1970's. Total House and joint committees and subcommittees peaked at 199 in 1975. Dramatic cuts, primarily in the last two Congresses, have left 110 such panels.

As the number of House committees and subcommittees increased during the post-war period, so did the number of assignments per Representative. The average doubled from three to six from 1947 to 1975, and crept to seven in 1987. Today's lower average of five assignments per Representative can be attributed to stricter assignment limitations and cuts in the number of committees and subcommittees during the last two Congresses.

As in the House, the number of Senate standing committees has been relatively constant, but subcommittees increased dramatically by the 1970's. At least three Senate reform efforts have since reversed the upward trend in total Senate and joint committees and subcommittees. Today's figure of 92 is less than half the high of 190 reached in the mid-1970's. The average number of assignments per Senator also increased from the 1940's to the 1970's, and peaked in the mid-1970's at almost 16. Due to periodic reforms, today the typical Senator serves on 10 Senate and joint committees and subcommittees.

Despite the reductions in assignments and committees and subcommittees, the sizes of standing committees and subcommittees have crept upward during the 50-year period reviewed here. Figures for 1995 reflect the largest average size. In 1995, House standing committees and subcommittees averaged 40 and 15 Members respectively; 18 was the average Senate standing committee size, with nine as the average size for each subcommittee.

This reports also contains data on committee staff sizes from 1979 through 1995. By 1979, House standing committee staff was nearly three times larger than it was in 1970. Staff size subsequently levelled off, until reductions in 1995 cut total House committee staff by one-third compared to the 1994 level. Senate standing committee staff nearly doubled during the 1970's. On three subsequent occasions the Senate made notable cuts to committee staffs, making the 1995 figure one-third lower than the 1979 figure.

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COMMITTEE NUMBERS, SIZES, ASSIGNMENTS, AND STAFF: SELECTED HISTORICAL DATA

INTRODUCTION

The long periods of gradual growth and the intervals of decline in the number and size of committees and subcommittees and their staffs reflect several influences. Factors affecting committees include the major congressional reorganization acts, periodic rules changes, party caucus reforms, and informal changes in practice and procedures to meet emerging needs and demands. While development of the committee system is a product of internal congressional reforms, national forces also have played a role. The Great Depression and World War II greatly expanded the legislative agenda and inspired the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, from which the modern Congress is customarily dated. Outside forces also spurred a second bicameral reorganization act twenty-four years later. New complex policy areas, an increasingly dominant executive branch, and low opinion polls were cited by supporters of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. The periodic reforms in the last twenty-five years resulted from Members' responses to such developments as well as to their own desire to improve the organization and operation of their institution.

This report provides data and other information on the numbers and sizes of committees and subcommittees and on Members' assignments to them since 1945. The data for the 104th Congress are current as of the Spring of 1995. The report also contains figures on the size of each committee's staff from 1979 through March 31, 1995.¹

Specifically, the report first discusses the size of House and Senate standing committees and their subcommittees. By chamber, it then addresses the number of committees and subcommittees, the assignment of Members to committees and subcommittees, and the size of committee staffs. Following this discussion are ten tables containing figures which serve as the basis of the discussion. The final section is an appendix listing the major reform committees mentioned in the report by name, or referenced by the reform measure that resulted from the committee's work. It also contains one or two citations to the work of each committee if further information is desired.

The information in this report sometimes differentiates between standing and non-standing committees. The term standing committees refers to the permanent panels identified in chamber rules, which also list the jurisdiction of each. In their areas, standing committees consider bills and issues and

¹ Data on the size of each committee's staff is readily available only since 1979.

recommend measures for consideration by the respective chambers, as well as conduct oversight of agencies, programs, and activities. Most standing committees recommend authorized levels of funds for government operations and for new and existing programs within their jurisdiction.

The term non-standing committee is used in this report to describe the joint, select, special, and other panels of Congress. The joint committees usually are permanent panels that conduct studies or perform housekeeping tasks rather than consider measures. Members of both chambers serve on them. Conference committees, temporary joint committees formed to resolve differences in House- and Senate-passed versions of a particular measure, are not addressed by this report.

Some of Congress's select, special, and other committees are permanent while others have been temporary. Often one has been established because the standing committee system does not address an issue effectively, or because a particular event sparks interest in an investigation. Sometimes these panels conduct investigations and studies, sometimes they consider measures. The House and Senate Intelligence Committees are examples of select committees with legislative jurisdiction; they consider measures and recommend them for action by the chambers.

While some non-standing committees form subcommittees, subcommittees are mostly a phenomenon of standing committees. These subunits are assigned specific tasks, such as oversight and the initial consideration of issues and measures, in particular areas within guidelines established by their parent committees.

HOUSE AND SENATE

Size of Committees and Subcommittees (Table 1)

Today as in the past, the average size of a House standing committee is roughly twice as large as the average Senate standing committee. House subcommittees of standing committees currently are about two-thirds larger than their Senate counterparts. The larger size of the House committees and subcommittees is primarily due to the larger size of the chamber; the House is more than four times the size of the Senate.

The average sizes of House and Senate standing committees have increased overall since 1947. After the 1946 Reorganization Act established the modern committee system, the average size of a House standing committee was twenty-five. At the start of the 104th Congress (1995-1996), standing committees were larger than ever, averaging forty Members. Also, the size of their subcommittees grew somewhat steadily during the last fifty years, doubling between the 80th and 104th Congresses (1947-1995).

The increase in both House committee and subcommittee size can be attributed to a variety of factors including increasing demands on them,

Members' calls for more assignments, and the need of party leaders' for more assignments to distribute. The recent decline in the number of panels may have contributed to the increase in the number of Members on remaining committees and subcommittees.

The average membership for a Senate standing committee has increased since 1947 from about 13 to 18 Senators. The average size of their subcommittees also has increased, reaching its highest level of nine Senators in the 104th Congress (1995-1996). While still small, the typical subcommittee grew by 74 percent from 1947 to 1995.

Senate committee and subcommittee sizes have been affected by changes in the structure of the committee system. For example, when the Senate cut three committees in 1977, the size of the average committee increased by two members. The 104th Congress (1995-1996) reduced the number of standing subcommittees by 18, but increased their average size slightly.

Table 1 depicts the average size of Senate and House standing committees and subcommittees from 1945 to the present.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Number of Committees and Subcommittees, Table 2

The House has used committees since the first Congress, when it created standing Committees on Elections and Enrolled Bills as well as numerous temporary committees. The House steadily increased its reliance on standing committees during the nineteenth century, and following the Civil War the committee system expanded rapidly. The number of House standing committees peaked at 61 in 1913. Despite reforms to reduce this figure during the early decades of the twentieth century, by mid-century the House committee system had grown too large and disorganized to facilitate effective policymaking. Congress responded by enacting the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, one goal of which was to systematize and reorganize the committee systems of the House and Senate. Often regarded as the blueprint of the contemporary Congress, the 1946 Act dramatically reduced the number of House standing committees from 48 in the 79th Congress (1945-46) to 19 in the 80th Congress (1947-48).

Since then the number of standing committees has remained fairly constant, increasing gradually to a high of 22 in the 93rd Congress (1973-1974). For the next two decades the House operated with 22 standing committees. The drop to 19 in the 104th Congress (1995-1996) is the largest change in the number of standing committees since 1946. The new majority party in the 104th Congress (1995-1996) advanced a plan, which the House adopted, that returned the number of standing committees to 19 by eliminating the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and by combining three others to form the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

Over the past 50 years the House has always used far fewer non-standing committees than standing ones, but the number of select, special, joint, and other committees has changed over time. For the first decade of this period, the House relied on a handful of select and special committees in each Congress, but by the 84th Congress (1955-1956) only one such panel remained. In the 91st Congress (1969-1970), the House created a second, and in subsequent Congresses through the 102nd (1991-1992) the House had between three and seven select and special committees. Since the 103rd Congress (1993-1994), when four select panels were not renewed, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has been the House's only non-standing committee. (Table 5 identifies the House's 19 standing committees and one select committee.)

Representatives served on between five and eleven joint committees in all years from 1945 through 1978, with Congress averaging nine joint committees to handle matters affecting both chambers. Since the 96th Congress (1979-1980), only four permanent joint committees have been in operation, and in the 103rd Congress the creation of a temporary joint committee made five. For the last two Congresses the joint committees have operated without subcommittees, although in the contemporary Congress they have spawned as many as 16 subcommittees in a single Congress.

In contrast to the fairly stable number of standing committees in the last fifty years, the number of subcommittees of standing committees increased gradually in response to the government's expansion into new, more complex policy areas and the corresponding need for specialization, as well as to demands from Members for panels to lead. From a low of 62 such subcommittees in the 81st Congress (1949-1950), the figure had doubled (125) by the 93rd Congress (1973-1974). To counter the resistance of some full committee chairs to establishing subcommittees, in 1975 the House set a minimum number of subcommittees for most standing committees (four). This change provided more opportunities for Members to obtain leadership of a subcommittee. Partly as a result, the number of subcommittees of standing committees increased over the next few Congresses, peaking in the 96th Congress (1979-1980) at 150.

In the past fifteen years the House has reduced the number of subcommittees of standing committees. The number declined slightly in 1981 when scheduling difficulties and disputes over subcommittee jurisdiction led the Democratic Caucus to limit the number of subcommittees per committee (except Appropriations) to between six and eight. Further reductions were made in the 103rd Congress (1993-1994), when a Democratic Caucus rule capped most "exclusive" and "major" committees at six subcommittees, while "non-major" committees were restricted to five.² A change in House rules at the start of the 104th Congress further restricted the number of subcommittees to no more than five for most committees, leaving 84 subcommittees of standing committees.

² The House Democratic Caucus classifies committees into three categories (exclusive, major, and non-major) to assign members to committees. The list of committees currently in each category is contained in Rule 18 of the *Preamble and Rules of the Democratic Caucus*, One Hundred and Fourth Congress, February 27, 1995.

The 104th Congress (1995-1996) total of 110 House and joint committees and subcommittees on which Representatives serve is the lowest figure in the last four decades (for which totals are available). Noteworthy are the dramatic decreases of the last two Congresses. The 103rd Congress (1993-1994) changes, among them the subcommittee limitations and the elimination of most select panels, led to a 19 percent reduction over the previous Congress (185 to 149). The 1994 election of a Republican majority for the first time in 40 years spurred a reduction in 1995 in the total number of House panels by another 26 percent (from 149 to 110).

Specific data on the number of committees and their subcommittees from 1945 to the present are displayed in Table 2.

Assignments to Committees and Subcommittees, Tables 3 and 4

As the number and size of committees and subcommittees increased during the post-war period, so did the average number of assignments per Member. From the 80th to the 94th Congress (1947-1976), the average number of committee and subcommittee assignments per Member doubled from three to six. Members' demands for service on additional committees were being met. One goal of the legislative reforms in the 1970's was to increase the number of panels and the number of committee and subcommittee slots and leadership positions for rank and file Members.

The increased number of assignments eventually led to difficulties in scheduling and in obtaining quorums at meetings. In the late 1970's, the Democratic Caucus limited its Members to five subcommittee assignments, though exemptions were granted. The average number of assignments per Member crept to seven in the 100th Congress (1987-1988); it returned to six in the 103rd Congress (1993-1994) due to a one-fifth reduction in all committees and subcommittees. Still, half of the House Members had more than six assignments. The 104th Congress (1995-1996) restricted most committees to no more than five subcommittees, and set a general maximum of six committee and subcommittee assignments per Member, decreasing the average number of total assignments to below five for the first time since 1966.

Detailed information concerning committee assignments in the House is provided in Tables 3 and 4. Table 3 covers the total number of committee and subcommittee assignments from 1945 to the present, as well as the mean number of assignments per Member. Table 4 contains data only from the three most recent Congresses, but provides a specific tabulation of how many Representatives had a certain number of assignments.

Staff of Committees and Subcommittees, Tables 5 and 6

Although committees were authorized staff as early as the middle of the nineteenth century, it was not until the passage of the 1946 Act that modern staffing arrangements began. The Act allowed most standing committees to hire ten permanent employees. In the years following the 1946 Act, the House

authorized additional staff for most committees by laws such as the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and by resolutions such as H.Res. 988 (1974), arising out of the work of the Select Committee on Committees ("Bolling Committee").

The staff of House committees has increased considerably since 1946, with the most dramatic growth occurring in the 1970's. By 1979, House standing committee staff was nearly three times larger than in 1970, increasing from approximately 700 to 1900. A number of reasons have been cited for this increase. First, the internal reform movement increased minority staff and took the exclusive power to hire committee staff away from the committee chairmen. Second, the number of subcommittees increased, and hence the need for more people to staff them. Third, committees were confronting larger legislative workloads to deal with new and increasingly complex issues such as energy and the environment. Larger staffs allowed committees to investigate more issues, hold more hearings, and write more legislation. Fourth, the Congress wanted to avoid excessive dependency upon the executive branch for information.

The number of total House committee staff levelled off around 1980, partly to save money and partly because the demands of Congress were being satisfied. From 1980 to 1994, staff ranged from a low of 1,901 (in 1981) to a high of 2,285 (in 1991), a difference of twenty percent. In 1995, in accordance with the new Republican majority's campaign promises, committee staff were reduced by one-third. The resolution providing for reduced committee funding passed with overwhelming bipartisan support. Total committee staff went from 2,001 in 1994 to 1,317 in 1995.

Table 5 presents the number of staff for each committee from 1979 to 1995.⁵ It includes the staff of committees eliminated before the 104th Congress, but the table is based on the 1995 committee structure. Where name changes occurred, comparison was made to the corresponding committee (e.g., National Security is compared to the former Armed Services). The staff of the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and the District of Columbia were added to the Committee on Government Operations in the years 1979-1994 for comparison with the new Government Reform and Oversight Committee. The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, eliminated in 1995 (with jurisdiction transferred to multiple committees) and other committees eliminated before 1995 are reflected in the second half of the table as "other committees."

Table 6 provides a direct comparison between the staff of committees in 1994 and the staff of committees in 1995, reflecting the number and percentage of staff reductions on each committee.

⁵ Data on the size of each committee's staff is readily available only since 1979.

SENATE**Number of Committees and Subcommittees, Table 7**

Like the House, the Senate also has used committees since its first meetings. The Senate's early reliance on ad hoc committees soon gave way to the establishment of permanent standing committees, 12 of which were created in 1816. Throughout the nineteenth century the Senate committee system grew steadily, its growth mirroring the growth of the Nation. In the peak year, 1913, the Senate had 74 standing committees; this unwieldy arrangement prompted a 1921 reform to eliminate 40 minor, superfluous, or moribund panels. But the struggle to coordinate war policy during World War II indicated a need for further reform, and in 1946 Congress responded with the Legislative Reorganization Act.

Among its changes, the 1946 Act reduced the number of standing committees in the Senate from 33 to 15. Since then the change has been slight. The number crept up, peaking at 18 in the mid 1970's. In 1977, the Senate shifted committee jurisdictions and eliminated three standing committees (District of Columbia, Post Office and Civil Service, and Aeronautical and Space Sciences), based on a reform proposal by the first Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Committee System ("Stevenson-Brock Committee"). In the 97th Congress (1981-1982), the Select Committee on Small Business was elevated to a standing committee; 16 standing committees have existed since. (Table 10 identifies the Senate's 16 standing committees, as well as the four non-standing committees.⁴)

The Senate, like the House, has used more standing committees than any other type of committee over the past 50 years. During this time, between one and seven select, special, or other committees have handled particular issues for the Senate, with four such panels existing since 1989. Senators, too, met with House counterparts to deal with business affecting both bodies on between five and eleven joint committees from 1945 through 1978. During those years, on average Congress had nine joint committees. Each Congress since the 96th (1979-1980) has used four permanent joint committees, and a temporary joint committee also was created in the 103rd Congress (1993-1994), making five. During the last two Congresses joint committees did not create subcommittees, whereas in the earlier years there were as many as 16 joint subcommittees.

Subcommittees, primarily a phenomenon of standing committees, increased in number as well as importance in the Senate from the 1940's to the 1970's. The figure of 61 in the 80th Congress (1947-1948) more than doubled to 127 in the 93rd Congress (1973-1974). The growth in the number of subcommittees reflects the Federal Government's expansion into new policy areas, efforts to disperse committee leadership authority, and attempts to foster specialization.

⁴ The Committee on Indian Affairs is a non-standing committee, although the Senate dropped the term "select" from its title in 1993.

Since the mid-1970's, periodic reforms have reversed the earlier trend of increasing subcommittees. In 1977, the recommendations of the Stevenson-Brock Committee led to a reduction of about one-fifth in the number of subcommittees (from 122 to 96). The figure rose somewhat in 1981, partly because the Select Committee on Small Business was elevated to a standing committee.

The Senate's number of committees and subcommittees and assignments were examined in 1984 by the second Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Committee System ("Quayle Committee"). Largely as a result of this Committee's work, in 1985 the numbers of assignments per Senator and of subcommittees were reduced. Fourteen subcommittees of standing committees were eliminated, leaving 88. This figure varied little until the 104th Congress (1995-1996), which cut 18 subcommittees of standing committees. The reduction brought the number of subcommittees to its lowest level since 1954. Reductions in committee budgets, and concerns about the number of panels and assignments, prompted committees to cut back on their subunits.

The 104th Congress (1995-1996) total of 92 Senate and joint committees and subcommittees is the lowest figure in the four decades for which totals are available. The upward trend in the number of these panels into the 1970's has been met with cuts over the past two decades. Notable reductions in committees and subcommittees resulted from the work of the Stevenson-Brock and Quayle Committees and contemporary pressures for reform and budget savings.

Specific information on the number of committees and their subcommittees from 1945 to the present is provided in Table 7.

Assignments to Committees and Subcommittees, Tables 8 and 9

The average number of committee assignments per Senator gradually increased from the 1940's to the 1970's, peaking at almost 16 during the mid-1970's. In 1977, after the Stevenson-Brock Committee reforms, the total number of committee and subcommittee seats was cut by about one-third, and the typical Senator served on 10 or 11 committees and subcommittees.

In the 98th Congress (1983-1984), however, the average rose to 12 because one committee and several subcommittees had been added, and a significant number of exemptions to the assignment limitations were granted. In 1983, 43 Senators were authorized committee assignments, and 16 received subcommittee slots, beyond the limitations that took effect in 1977.

In 1985, in response to the Quayle Committee recommendations, the limitations on assignments were more strictly enforced; the average dropped to around 11 per Senator, where it stayed for a decade. Following the change in party control for the 104th Congress, the average number of assignments per Senator dropped to 10. At the same time the number of Senators with more than 10 assignments went from roughly two-thirds to one-third (from 62 to 35).

Fewer subcommittees and stricter enforcement of assignment limitations contributed to the decrease.

Tables 8 and 9 present information on committee assignments. Table 8 provides the number of committee and subcommittee assignments from 1945 to the present, as well as the mean number of assignments per Senator. Table 9 contains data only from the last three Congresses, but provides a specific count of how many Senators had a certain number of assignments.

Staff of Committees and Subcommittees, Table 10

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 first permitted most Senate committees to hire a permanent complement of ten staff each, thereby establishing the modern staffing arrangement. The staff of Senate standing committees has since grown notably, especially in the 1970's. In 1970 the Senate had approximately 600 standing committee staff; the figure nearly doubled to around 1,100 by 1979. The growth reflects the committees' requests for larger staffs to conduct more investigations and handle more legislation, as well as the desire to avoid excessive reliance on the executive branch for information and to establish an independent basis for decisionmaking. The growth, however, was not steady during the 1970's. In 1977, standing committee staff fell fourteen percent, due partly to a reduction in the number of subcommittees and a shift of certain committee employees to Members' personal payrolls.⁵

Senate committees began the 1980's with a total of 1,212 employees. In the following year, a newly consolidated process for funding committees along with committee budget cuts caused a drop in staff of 11 percent (to 1,074). Committee staff size then levelled out; from 1981 to 1993, Senate committees employed a minimum of 1,023 and a maximum of 1,124 staff. The constancy can be largely attributed to budget constraints and the fact that the legislative and investigative needs of the committees were adequately met.

To adjust to significant cuts in their 1993 budgets, Senate committees trimmed their staff by 15 percent to 961 employees. In 1995, the Senate achieved a goal of the new Republican majority by accomplishing sizeable cuts in committee budgets and staffs. The result was an 18 percent staff cut to 791 employees, the lowest figure in the 15 years covered by Table 10. These recent staff reductions, supported widely by both parties, reflect the movement to cut government spending.

Table 10 portrays the number of staff for each committee from 1979 to the present.⁶

⁵ The 1975 adoption of S.Res. 60 allowed each Senator to hire a maximum of three assistants to handle committee work related to the Member's assigned committees. While originally counted as committee employees, in 1977 these staff were shifted to personal office payrolls.

⁶ Data on the size of each committee's staff is readily available only since 1979.

Table 1. Average Number of Members Serving on Senate and House Standing Committees and Their Subcommittees, 79th-104th Congress¹

Congress		Senate Standing Committees	Subcommittees of Senate Standing Committees	House Standing Committees	Subcommittees of House Standing Committees
79	(1945-46)	14.9	7.7	20.0	7.8
80	(1947-48)	18.4	5.3	25.4	7.8
81	(1949-50)	13.5	5.0	25.3	8.6
82	(1951-52)	18.5	5.1	25.8	8.4
83	(1953-54)	14.1	5.7	27.7	8.8
84	(1955-56)	14.1	5.9	28.6	9.0
85	(1957-58)	14.3	6.2	28.7	8.6
86	(1959-60)	15.6	7.9	28.7	9.1
87	(1961-62)	15.0	7.2	29.4	9.0
88	(1963-64)	16.0	7.8	29.5	10.0
89	(1965-66)	15.6	7.9	30.1	10.2
90	(1967-68)	15.8	7.7	29.5	10.2
91	(1969-70)	15.3	7.9	30.1	10.8
92	(1971-72)	14.6	7.8	31.3	12.1
93	(1973-74)	14.8	7.5	32.4	12.2
94	(1975-76)	14.2	7.9	35.4	11.5
95	(1977-78)	18.2	6.9	35.2	11.8
96	(1979-80)	16.8	7.4	34.6	11.3
97	(1981-82)	17.6	6.9	34.2	11.2
98	(1983-84)	18.4	7.6	34.7	12.3
99	(1985-86)	17.3	7.6	35.5	12.4
100	(1987-88)	18.5	8.1	36.7	13.0
101	(1989-90)	18.5	8.3	37.2	13.0
102	(1991-92)	18.4	8.5	38.7	13.5
103	(1993-94)	18.4	8.7	39.5	14.8
104 ²	(1995-96)	18.4	9.2	40.5	15.3

¹ Data in this table are derived from figures in accompanying tables on numbers of, and assignments to, committees and subcommittees since 1945.

² Data are current as of the Spring of 1995.

Table 2. Number of House Committees and Their Subcommittees, 79th-104th Congress

Congress		Standing Committees		Select and Special Committees		Joint Committees		Subtotals		Total Panels
		Number, Full	Number, Sub	Number, Full	Number, Sub	Number, Full	Number, Sub	Full Committees	Subcommittees	
79	(1945-46)	48	97	7	9	6	NA	61	NA	NA
80	(1947-48)	19	162	3	NA	6	NA	28	NA	NA
81	(1949-50)	19	62	2	NA	10	NA	31	NA	NA
82	(1951-52)	19	73	4	NA	9	NA	32	NA	NA
83	(1953-54)	19	81	2	NA	10	NA	31	NA	NA
84	(1955-56)	19	85	1	5	10	11	30	40	131
85	(1957-58)	19	124	1	6	9	12	29	132	161
86	(1959-60)	20	120	1	7	11	8	32	155	167
87	(1961-62)	20	125	1	7	9	12	30	145	175
88	(1963-64)	20	121	1	4	10	13	31	158	169
89	(1965-66)	20	125	1	7	11	14	32	146	178
90	(1967-68)	20	135	1	6	11	15	32	156	188
91	(1969-70)	21	150	2	6	9	15	32	151	189
92	(1971-72)	21	120	3	6	6	15	32	149	175
93	(1973-74)	22	125	6	7	9	16	37	148	185
94	(1975-76)	22	149 ²	3	4	7	14	32	167	199
95	(1977-78)	22	146	7	6	5	5	34	157	191
96	(1979-80)	22	150	5	8	4	5	31	163	194
97	(1981-82)	22	140	3	7	4	6	29	155	182
98	(1983-84)	22	136	5	12	4	6	31	157	188
99	(1985-86)	22	140	5	12 ³	4	6	31	158	189
100	(1987-88)	22	140	6	14	4	6	32	162	194
101	(1989-90)	22	133	5	9	4	8	31	155	186
102	(1991-92)	22	135	5	11	4	8	31	154	185
103	(1993-94)	22	118	1	3	5	0	28	121	149
104 ¹	(1995-96)	19	84	1	2	4	0	24	86	110

Source: Data through the 102nd Congress are taken from U.S. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, *Workload and Activity Report: U.S. House of Representatives*, Report No. 83-707 GOV, by Robert Moon and Carol Hardy Vincent, Washington, 1993, p. 22. For all Congresses, unless otherwise noted, sources include the *Congressional Record*; lists of committee assignments published by the Clerk of the House; Brownson, *Congressional Staff Directory*; Congressional Quarterly, *Congressional Quarterly Almanac* and *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*; West Publishing Co., *U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News*, and Monitor Publishing Co., *Congressional Yellow Book*.

NA indicates that the information is not readily available.

¹ Data are current as of the Spring of 1995.

² As of the 94th Congress, this figure includes Budget Committee Task Forces. Task Forces of other standing committees are not included.

³ As of the 99th Congress, this figure includes task forces.

Congress		Total Number of Committee Assignments ¹				Mean Number of Committee Assignments ²			
		Standing Committees	Subcommittees of Standing Committees	Select, Special, & Joint Committees ³	Total	Standing Committees	Subcommittees of Standing Committees	Select, Special, & Joint Committees ³	Total
79	(1945-46)	941	752	119	1,806	2.2	1.7	0.3	4.2
80	(1947-48)	482	742	66	1,280	1.1	1.7	0.1	2.9
81	(1949-50)	481	533	66	1,080	1.1	1.2	0.2	2.5
82	(1951-52)	491	611	78	1,180	1.1	1.4	0.2	2.7
83	(1953-54)	526	670	66	1,262	1.2	1.5	0.2	2.9
84	(1955-56)	542	765	116	1,423	1.3	1.8	0.3	3.3
85	(1957-58)	549	975	145	1,669	1.3	2.2	0.3	3.8
86	(1959-60)	575	1,095	144	1,814	1.3	2.5	0.3	4.2
87	(1961-62)	584	1,128	161	1,873	1.3	2.6	0.4	4.3
88	(1963-64)	594	1,211	137	1,942	1.4	2.8	0.3	4.5
89	(1965-66)	603	1,274	171	2,047	1.4	2.9	0.4	4.7
90	(1967-68)	613	1,378	187	2,178	1.4	3.2	0.4	5.0
91	(1969-70)	637	1,403	185	2,226	1.5	3.2	0.4	5.1
92	(1971-72)	674	1,450	216	2,340	1.5	3.3	0.5	5.4
93	(1973-74)	710	1,531	261	2,502	1.6	3.5	0.5	5.7
94	(1975-76)	770	1,719	210	2,699	1.8	3.9	0.5	6.2
95	(1977-78)	776	1,716	259	2,751	1.8	3.9	0.6	6.3
96	(1979-80)	764	1,692	242	2,698	1.7	3.9	0.6	6.2
97	(1981-82)	757	1,564	235	2,556	1.7	3.6	0.5	5.8
98	(1983-84)	765	1,710	277	2,752	1.7	3.9	0.6	6.3

Congress		Total Number of Committee Assignments ¹				Mean Number of Committee Assignments ²			
		Standing Committees	Subcommittees of Standing Committees	Select, Special, & Joint Committees ³	Total	Standing Committees	Subcommittees of Standing Committees	Select, Special, & Joint Committees ³	Total
99	(1985-86)	781	1,734	323	2,838	1.8	3.9	0.7	6.5
100	(1987-88)	807	1,822	431	3,060	1.8	4.1	1.0	7.0
101	(1989-90)	818	1,791	376	2,985	1.9	4.1	0.9	6.8
102	(1991-92)	851	1,818	428	3,097	1.9	4.1	1.0	7.0
103	(1993-94)	869	1,745	40	2,704	2.0	4.0	0.2	6.2
104 ⁴	(1995-96)	770	1,288	61	2,119	1.8	2.9	0.1	4.8

Source: Data through the 102nd Congress are taken from U.S. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, *Workload and Activity Report: U.S. House of Representatives*, Report No. 93-707 GOV, by Robert Moon and Carol Hardy Vincent. Washington, 1993. p. 29

Data for the 79th Congress are compiled from U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, Hearings, 79th Cong., 1st Sess., March 15-June 29, 1945, Washington, U.S. G.P.O., 1945, p. 1084. For all other Congresses, sources include lists of committee assignments published by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Brownson, *Congressional Staff Directory*; *Congressional Quarterly Almanac and Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, West Publishing Co.; *U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News*; and Monitor Publishing Co., *Congressional Yellow Book*.

¹ Beginning with the 92nd Congress, Delegates and Resident Commissioners were permitted to vote in committee. Accordingly, since then they have been counted in these figures. In the 104th Congress there were 435 Representatives, four Delegates, and one Resident Commissioner, for a total of 440 Members.

² This figure is derived by dividing the number of committee assignments by the number of Members, which was 435 from the 79th Congress to the 91st Congress; 436 in the 92nd Congress; 439 from the 93rd Congress to the 97th Congress, and 440 from the 98th Congress to the 104th Congress.

³ Figures reflect all House members of select, special, and joint committees and their subcommittees.

⁴ Data are current as of the Spring of 1995.

Table 4. Distribution of Representatives by Number of Committee and Subcommittee Assignments, 102nd-104th Congress¹			
Number of Assignments	Number of Representatives		
	102nd Congress	103rd Congress	104th Congress²
1	3	3	6
2	9	11	28
3	39	67	68
4	46	45	87
5	35	37	85
6	51	57	107
7	94	119	82
8	67	47	19
9	49	32	8
10	26	11	1
11	9	4	0
12	4	4	0
13	4	0	0
14	1	0	0
15	0	0	0
16	0	0	0
17	1	0	0
Average Number of Assignments per Member³	6.7	6.0	4.5

Source: *Congressional Yellow Book*, Mentor Publishing Co., Washington, D.C., 1991 and 1992 eds. for 102nd, Fall ed., 1993 for 103rd; and Spring ed., 1995 for 104th.

¹ Figures include House standing, select, and joint committees and their subcommittees. They do not reflect leadership positions, or assignments to caucuses, task forces, boards, or commissions.

The Speaker and Minority Leader do not serve on standing, select, or joint committees except in an ex-officio capacity. Thus for the 102nd Congress, data are provided for 458 Members. For the 103rd Congress, data are provided for 457 Members because there was also one vacancy at this time. For the 104th Congress, data are provided for 436 Members because, in addition, the Majority Leader and Minority Whip did not serve on any committees.

² Data are current as of the Spring of 1995.

³ These averages differ from the table "House Committee Assignments, 79th-104th Congress" by as much as 0.3. The differences result from using data from different sources as available for the respective time periods.

Table 5. House Committee Staff, 1979-1995¹

Current Committees ²	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Agriculture	71	70	62	62	62	62	65	67	62	59	68	67	69	68	68	61	46
Appropriations	181	122	137	133	147	170	198	197	202	206	200	200	215	214	218	212	143
Banking and Financial Services	149	96	87	95	87	91	99	90	94	99	111	110	110	102	96	88	53
Budget	84	84	93	94	97	95	100	108	115	113	101	100	99	104	98	98	61
Commerce	154	146	143	140	150	151	157	140	141	139	158	140	162	144	140	136	70
Economic and Educational Opportunities	120	136	111	109	115	120	115	110	116	121	109	118	117	115	104	104	69
Government Reform and Oversight ³	191	192	188	188	213	200	208	195	195	194	201	204	206	206	196	182	81
House Oversight ⁴	266	250	250	252	256	266	269	254	273	277	288	286	314	320	318	316	261
International Relations	83	85	88	85	86	88	92	86	95	95	100	101	106	102	93	92	68
Judiciary	82	80	81	79	81	80	79	76	78	82	72	74	68	73	76	67	50
National Security	47	50	49	50	54	52	60	60	63	67	68	76	81	82	76	65	46
Resources	87	70	70	71	73	69	72	71	69	69	67	71	81	82	71	72	60
Rules	42	45	44	50	43	47	46	45	43	39	41	48	47	45	48	50	36
Science	87	90	76	76	76	76	79	74	71	76	79	76	86	91	84	90	53
Small Business	49	55	52	57	57	53	51	53	54	52	51	49	54	51	49	43	28
Standards of Official Conduct	16	16	9	21	20	10	9	10	11	10	8	11	11	12	10	10	9
Transportation and Infrastructure	82	82	82	80	85	86	80	82	80	81	83	84	97	88	87	81	75
Veterans' Affairs	33	33	34	33	30	32	34	32	41	42	42	41	42	46	50	41	29
Ways and Means	91	90	91	91	91	91	92	88	95	99	95	98	138	138	141	103	61
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence	24	26	22	22	19	17	22	18	20	21	22	26	25	27	24	24	24
Subtotal	1,893	1,818	1,761	1,788	1,841	1,856	1,924	1,860	1,918	1,940	1,936	1,956	2,117	2,110	2,039	1,927	1,317

Table 5. House Committee Staff, 1979-1995¹

Other Committees	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Aging	39	39	37	37	36	37	44	38	36	35	56	37	38	36	-	-	-
Children, Youth, and Families	-	-	-	-	12	22	22	20	23	20	20	18	20	19	-	-	-
Committees	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hunger	-	-	-	-	-	11	15	15	15	15	11	14	16	15	-	-	-
Investigate Covert Arms Transportation with Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	91	70	82	72	80	80	77	61	73	74	75	76	76	76	71	74	-
Narcotics Abuse and Control	24	20	18	16	17	19	18	11	15	17	18	17	18	15	-	-	-
Outer Continental Shelf	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,077	1,947	1,901	1,918	1,986	2,026	2,109	1,998	2,131	2,101	2,094	2,118	2,285	2,271	2,310	2,001	1,317

Source: Data through 1994 were taken from U.S. Library of Congress Congressional Research Service, *House and Senate Committee Inquiry Funding and Staffing Authorizations: 1979-1994*. CRS Report No. 93-446 by Lorraine Tong, Adair Faber, and Frederick H. Pauls. Washington, 1993. p. 7-10. For all years the original source was the *Report of the Clerk of the House* as of September 30, except that 1995 figures are as of March 31, 1995.

¹ This table is based on 1995 committee structure. Where name changes occurred comparison was made to the corresponding committee (e.g., National Security is compared to the former Armed Services). The staff of the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and the District of Columbia were added to the Committee on Government Operations in the years 1979-1994 for comparison with the new Government Reform and Oversight Committee. The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, eliminated in 1995 (with jurisdiction transferred to multiple committees) and other committees eliminated before 1995 are reflected in the second half of the table as "other committees."

² This column lists the House's 19 standing committees in alphabetical order. The House's only non-standing committee, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, is listed last.

³ Figures for earlier years represent figures for predecessor committees that existed. Thus, they do not show the committee structure of past Congresses.

⁴ Figures include House Information Systems.

1994		1995		Staff Reductions from 1994 to 1995	
Committee	Staff	Committee	Staff	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	61	Agriculture	46	15	25%
Appropriations	212	Appropriations	145	69	33%
Armed Services	65	National Security	46	19	29%
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs	88	Banking and Financial Services	58	35	40%
Budget	98	Budget	61	37	38%
District of Columbia ²	38	—	—	—	—
Education and Labor	104	Economic and Educational Opportunities	69	35	34%
Energy and Commerce	138	Commerce	70	68	49%
Foreign Affairs	92	International Relations	63	29	32%
Government Operations ²	74	Government Reform and Oversight	81	—	—
House Administration ³	318	House Oversight ³	261	55	17%
Intelligence	24	Intelligence	24	0	0
Judiciary	67	Judiciary	50	17	25%
Merchant Marine and Fisheries ⁴	74	—	—	74	100%
Natural Resources	72	Resources	60	12	17%
Post Office and Civil Service ²	70	—	—	—	—
Public Works & Transportation	61	Transportation and Infrastructure	75	6	7%
Rules	50	Rules	35	15	30%
Science, Space and Technology	80	Science	53	27	34%
Small Business	48	Small Business	28	15	35%
Standards of Official Conduct	10	Standards of Official Conduct	9	1	10%
Veterans' Affairs	41	Veterans' Affairs	29	12	29%
Ways and Means	108	Ways and Means	61	42	41%
TOTAL	2,001		1,317	684²	34%

Source: *Report of the Clerk of the House*, September 30, 1994 and March 31, 1995

¹ This table reflects the changes in committee structure between 1994 and 1995. Where name changes occurred, comparison is made to the corresponding committee (e.g., Armed Services is compared to the new National Security Committee)

² The merger of the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, District of Columbia, and Government Operations into one committee, Government Reform and Oversight, resulted in a staff reduction of 101 or 65% of the previous total for the three committees. This figure is reflected in the total staff reduction of 684.

³ Total includes staff of House Information Systems. In 1994, 249 were H.J.S. staff and 67 were not. In 1995, H.J.S. staff was reduced to 228 while the other staff declined to 33.

⁴ The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was eliminated in 1995

**Table 7. Number of Senate Committees and Their Subcommittees,
79th-104th Congress**

Congress		Standing Committees		Select and Special Committees		Joint Committees		Subtotals		Total Panels
		Number, Full	Number, Sub	Number, Full	Number, Sub	Number, Full	Number, Sub	Full Committees	Subcommittees	
79	(1945-46)	38	57	7	10	6	NA	46	NA	NA
80	(1947-48)	15	61	8	NA	5	NA	24	NA	NA
81	(1949-50)	15	68	2	NA	10	NA	27	NA	NA
82	(1951-52)	15	65	8	NA	9	NA	27	NA	NA
83	(1953-54)	15	66	1	NA	10	NA	26	NA	NA
84	(1955-56)	15	87	5	NA	10	11	36	NA	NA
85	(1957-58)	15	85	4	4	9	12	29	101	180
86	(1959-60)	16	87	5	0	11	6	32	95	127
87	(1961-62)	16	88	2	6	9	13	27	107	134
88	(1963-64)	16	85	3	6	10	18	26	104	133
89	(1965-66)	16	92	3	6	11	11	30	112	142
90	(1967-68)	16	98	6	12	11	15	32	125	157
91	(1969-70)	16	101	5	12	9	16	30	128	158
92	(1971-72)	17	115	5	13	8	15	30	143	173
93	(1973-74)	18	127	7	13	9	16	34	166	190
94	(1975-76)	18	122	6	13	7	14	31	149	180
95	(1977-78)	15	96	6	12 ¹	5	5	26	113	139
96	(1979-80)	15	90	5	10	4	5	24	105	129
97	(1981-82)	16	101	4	4	4	6	24	111	135
98	(1983-84)	16	102	5	4	4	6	25	112	137
99	(1985-86)	16	88	4	0	4	6	24	94	118
100	(1987-88)	16	55	5	0	4	8	25	93	118
101	(1989-90)	16	86	4	1	4	8	21	95	119
102	(1991-92)	16	87 ²	4	0	4	8	24	95	119
103	(1993-94)	16	85	4	0	5	0	25	85	111
104 ³	(1995-96)	16	68	4	0	4	0	24	68	92

Source: Data through the 102nd Congress are taken from U.S. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, *Workload and Activity Report: United States Senate, 1946-1992*, Report No. 93-789 GOV, by Robert Moon and Carol Hardy Vincent, Washington, 1993, p. 31. For all Congresses, unless otherwise noted, sources include the *Congressional Record*, lists of committee assignments published by the Secretary of the Senate, Brownson, *Congressional Staff Directory*, *Congressional Quarterly*, *Congressional Quarterly Almanac* and *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*; West Publishing Co., *U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News*, and Monitor Publishing Co., *Congressional Yellow Book*.

NA indicates that the information is not readily available.

¹ Includes one three-member Ad Hoc Working Group of the Select Committee on Intelligence.

² Does not include one task force of a standing committee.

³ Data are current as of the spring of 1995.

Table 8. Senate Committee Assignments, 79th-104th Congress

Congress		Total Number of Committee Assignments					Mean Number of Committee Assignments ¹				
		Standing Committees	Subcommittees of Standing Committees	Select, Special, & Joint ²	Subcommittees of Select, Special, Joint	Total	Standing Committees	Subcommittees of Standing Committees	Select, Special, & Joint ²	Subcommittees of Select, Special, Joint	Total
79	(1945-46)	489	437	98	NA	NA	5.1	4.6	1.0	NA	NA
80	(1947-48)	201	326	62	NA	NA	2.1	3.4	0.7	NA	NA
81	(1949-50)	203	313	62	NA	NA	2.1	3.5	0.6	NA	NA
82	(1951-52)	203	332	67	NA	NA	2.1	3.5	0.7	NA	NA
83	(1953-54)	211	373	63	NA	NA	2.2	3.9	0.7	NA	NA
84	(1955-56)	212	514	100	48	874	2.2	5.4	1.0	0.5	9.1
85	(1957-58)	228	530	93	36	892	2.4	5.5	1.0	0.4	9.3
86	(1959-60)	250	631	116	63	1,060	2.5	6.3	1.2	0.7	10.6
87	(1961-62)	240	636	95	59	1,050	2.4	6.4	1.0	0.6	10.3
88	(1963-64)	256	667	101	86	1,109	2.6	6.6	1.0	0.9	11.0
89	(1965-66)	250	727	101	154	1,232	2.5	7.3	1.0	1.5	12.3
90	(1967-68)	252	752	120	167	1,289	2.5	7.5	1.2	1.7	12.9
91	(1969-70)	245	797	110	184	1,336	2.5	8.0	1.1	1.8	13.4
92	(1971-72)	247	896	124	197	1,463	2.5	9.0	1.2	2.0	14.6
93	(1973-74)	258	946	148	217	1,569	2.6	9.5	1.5	2.2	15.7
94	(1975-76)	240	969	120	228	1,557	2.4	9.7	1.2	2.3	15.6
95	(1977-78)	243	658	84	69	1,054	2.4	6.6	0.8	0.7	10.5
96	(1979-80)	252	668	78	76	1,074	2.5	6.7	0.8	0.8	10.7
97	(1981-82)	232	690	76	68	1,119	2.3	6.9	0.8	0.7	11.2
98	(1983-84)	296	771	80	49	1,195	3.0	7.7	0.8	0.5	12.0

Table 8. Senate Committee Assignments, 79th-104th Congress

Congress		Total Number of Committee Assignments					Mean Number of Committee Assignments ¹				
		Standing Committees	Subcommittees of Standing Committees	Select, Special, & Joint ²	Subcommittees of Select, Special, Joint	Total	Standing Committees	Subcommittees of Standing Committees	Select, Special, & Joint ²	Subcommittees of Select, Special, Joint	Total
99	(1985-86)	282	672	74	47	1,075	2.8	5.7	0.7	0.5	10.8
100	(1987-88)	296	688	84	50	1,098	3.0	6.9	0.8	0.5	11.0
101	(1989-90)	296	713	76	33	1,117	3.0	7.1	0.8	0.3	11.2
102	(1991-92)	294	738	83	30	1,145	2.9	7.4	0.8	0.3	11.5
103	(1993-94)	294	744	100	0	1,141	2.9	7.4	1.0	0.0	11.4
104 ³	(1995-96)	294	623	53	0	1,000	2.9	6.2	0.8	0.0	10.0

Source: Data through the 102nd Congress are taken from U.S. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, *Workload and Activity Report, United States Senate*, Report 93-789 GOV, by Robert Moon and Carol Hardy Vincent, Washington, 1993, p. 32.

Data for subcommittees of standing committees for the 79th Congress were compiled from U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, Hearings, 79th Cong., 1st Sess., March 13-June 29, 1945, Washington, U.S. G.P.O., 1945, p. 1040-1041. Data for standing committees for the 98th Congress were derived from U.S. Congress, Senate, United States Telephone Directory, May 1984, Senate Publication 93-21, 98th Cong., 2nd Sess., Washington, U.S. G.P.O., 1984, p. 77-120. For all other Congresses, sources include the *Congressional Record*; lists of committee assignments published by the Secretary of the Senate, Brownson, *Congressional Staff Directory*; *Congressional Quarterly Almanac* and *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*; West Publishing Co., *U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News*; and Monitor Publishing Co., *Congressional Yellow Book*.

NA indicates that the information is not readily available.

¹ This figure is derived by dividing the number of committee assignments by the number of Senators (96 from the 79th Congress to the 85th Congress and 100 since then).

² Figures reflect all Senate members of non-standing committees, including select, special, and joint committees and their subcommittees.

³ Data are current as of the Spring of 1995.

Table 9. Distribution of Senators by Number of Committee and Subcommittee Assignments, 102nd-104th Congress¹			
Number of Assignments	Number of Senators		
	102nd Congress	103rd Congress	104th Congress²
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	1	0
4	0	0	3
5	1	0	2
6	2	1	2
7	4	2	5
8	8	4	16
9	16	16	13
10	14	14	24
11	12	17	10
12	13	8	12
13	12	7	2
14	8	15	4
15	4	6	3
16	4	4	3
17	0	1	0
18	1	2	1
19	0	1	0
20	0	0	0
21	0	1	0
22	1	0	0
Average Number of Assignments per Senator³	11.1	11.7	10.0

Source: U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Printing, 1991-1992, *Congressional Directory*, 102nd Congress, 102nd Cong., 1st Sess., Washington, U.S. G.P.O., 1991, p. 503-517. (S. Pub. 102-4) and *Congressional Yellow Book*, Summer, 1992, ed. for 102nd Congress; *The Congressional Yellow Book*, Monitor Publishing Co., Washington, D.C., Fall ed., 1993 for the 103rd; and the *Congressional Yellow Book*, Spring ed., 1995 for the 104th.

¹ Figures include all Senate standing and other committees and their subcommittees. They do not reflect leadership positions, or assignments to caucuses, task forces, boards, or commissions.

² Data are current as of the Spring of 1995.

³ These averages differ from the table "Senate Committee Assignments, 79th-104th Congress" by as much as 0.4. The differences result from using data from different sources as available for the respective time periods.

STANDING COMMITTEES	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry	30	32	32	33	32	31	30	26	30	38	40	41	37	37	33	33	29
Appropriations	81	83	74	76	78	80	81	81	75	73	80	78	81	78	73	68	59
Armed Services	28	31	35	36	38	40	45	45	46	17	19	19	50	51	53	47	42
Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs	37	43	38	34	34	29	32	31	33	32	47	51	54	54	53	52	46
Budget	82	85	71	70	76	69	73	68	67	60	55	69	66	57	60	60	49
Commerce, Science and Transportation	91	88	85	95	87	89	86	82	78	73	79	78	76	75	70	62	55
Energy and Natural Resources	55	54	49	50	53	53	48	48	49	46	50	51	49	49	47	43	35
Environment and Public Works	72	60	52	53	54	52	50	50	48	48	50	49	46	41	39	44	35
Finance	41	42	46	50	48	48	55	58	55	52	56	59	62	61	46	52	45
Foreign Relations	67	65	61	61	60	62	59	55	55	57	55	54	67	65	55	55	43
Governmental Affairs	168	155	116	123	121	117	107	101	88	95	105	112	100	112	87	83	64
Judiciary	135	191	137	123	129	137	126	121	106	106	114	128	137	122	75	91	84
Labor and Human Resources	124	122	103	124	141	97	82	117	99	101	110	112	94	126	107	106	82
Rules and Administration	32	33	38	27	29	26	28	26	27	28	27	28	27	25	23	23	18
Small Business ¹	10	13	35	25	26	22	21	20	22	20	24	23	20	25	23	21	19
Veterans' Affairs	23	24	22	21	31	21	22	25	23	24	27	22	25	22	22	24	14
Subtotal	1,121	1,121	971	1,001	1,027	973	945	954	902	908	979	1,004	959	1,000	866	887	719

Table 10. Senate Committee Staff, 1979-1995																	
STANDING COMMITTEES	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
OTHER																	
Aging	7	10	28	23	32	34	31	32	27	36	30	38	32	30	25	28	21
Ethics	20	18	18	12	12	9	8	8	9	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	10
Indian Affairs	17	19	13	19	18	21	21	21	23	35	33	20	23	25	20	22	15
Intelligence	47	44	41	39	40	37	44	39	38	39	40	40	43	37	39	35	26
Expired Committees ²	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	34	1	-	-	20	21	-	-	-
Subtotal	91	91	100	98	97	104	104	100	131	120	114	108	129	124	95	96	72
TOTAL	1,215	1,212	1,074	1,192	1,124	1,077	1,049	1,064	1,033	1,029	1,093	1,112	1,122	1,124	961	963	791

Source: Report of the Secretary of the Senate as of September 30 for each year, except that 1995 figures are as of March 31, 1995.

¹ The Committee on Small Business was a select committee in 1979 and 1980. It became a standing committee in 1981.

² This row reflects committees that existed at some time from 1979-1995 but have since been terminated. In 1982 there was a Select Committee to Study Law Enforcement Undercover Activities of the Department of Justice. In 1984 there was a Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Committee System. In 1987 and 1988 there was a Select Committee on Secret Military Assistance to Iran and the Nicaraguan Opposition. Finally, in 1991 and 1992 there was a Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs.

APPENDIX OF SELECTED REFORM COMMITTEES⁷

1. The Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, 1945.
 - Davidson, Roger H. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. *Legislative studies quarterly*, v. 15, Aug. 1990: 357-373.
 - Galloway, George B. The operation of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. *American political science review*, v. 45, Mar. 1951: 41-68.
 - Pauls, Frederick H. Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946: summary of provisions. Aug. 6, 1991. Washington, Congressional Research Service, 1991. 8 p. (91-593 RCO)

2. The Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress, 1965-1966.
 - Bibby, John F. and Roger H. Davidson. Inertia and change: The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. In their *On Capitol Hill; studies in the legislative process*. 2nd ed. Hinsdale, Ill., Dryden Press, 1972. p. 251-280.
 - Kravitz, Walter. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. *Legislative studies quarterly*, v. 15, Aug. 1990: 375-399.

3. The Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, 1993.
 - U.S. Congress. Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. *Organization of the Congress; final report pursuant to H. Con. Res. 192 (102nd Congress)*. Washington, G.P.O., 1993. 2 v. (108, 345 p.) (Report, Senate, 103rd Congress, 1st session, no. 103-215)
 - U.S. Congress. Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. *Organization of the Congress; final report pursuant to H. Con. Res. 192 (102nd Congress)*. Washington, G.P.O., 1993. 2 v. (162, 345 p.) (Report, House, 103rd Congress, 1st session, no. 103-413)

⁷ This appendix lists the major reform committees of the past 50 years that focused exclusively, primarily, or substantially on the committee system in the House, Senate, or both. Other efforts and measures affecting the committee system have been numerous and are not covered here. From the vast literature on reform, the appendix also identifies a few citations to the work of each committee if further information is desired.

Evans, C. Lawrence and Walter J. Oleszek. The politics of congressional reform: the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. In *Remaking Congress; change and stability in the 1990s*. Edited by James A. Thurber and Roger H. Davidson. Washington. Congressional Quarterly Press, 1995. p. 73-98.

4. The House Select Committee on Committees, 1973-1974.

Davidson, Roger H., and Oleszek, Walter J. *Congress against itself*. Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1977. 306 p.

Major House committee reform rejected. In *1974 CQ Almanac*. Edited by Carolyn S. Mathiasen. v. 30. Washington, Congressional Quarterly Press, 1975. p. 634-641.

5. The House Select Committee on Committees. 1979-1980.

U.S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Committees. *Final Report of the Select Committee on Committees*. Apr. 1, 1980, Washington, G.P.O., 1980. 669 p. (Report, House, 96th Congress, 2nd session, no. 96-866)

Committee reorganization: Select Committee on Committees. In *1980 CQ Almanac*. Edited by Mary Cohn. v. 36. Washington, Congressional Quarterly Press. 1981. p. 562-563.

6. The Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Committee System, 1976-1977.

Davidson, Roger H. Two avenues of change: House and Senate committee reorganization. In *Congress reconsidered*. Edited by Lawrence C. Dodd and Bruce I. Oppenheimer. 2nd ed. Washington, Congressional Quarterly Press, 1981. p. 107-133.

Parris, Judith H. The Senate reorganizes its committees, 1977. *Political science quarterly*, v. 94, summer 1979: 319-337.

7. The Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Committee System, 1984.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Committee System. *Report together with proposed resolutions*. Dec. 14, 1984. Washington, G.P.O., 1984. 61 p. (Print, Senate, 98th Congress, 2nd session, no. 98-254)

Calmes, Jacqueline and Diane Granat. 'Minor' panels not completed: Senate cuts committee slots; Members assigned to panels. *Congressional Quarterly weekly report*, v. 43, Feb. 23, 1985: 348, 364.