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House Committee Funding Legislation, 109th Congress

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Summary

On April 27, 2005, H.Res. 224, providing for the expenses of House committees, other than Appropriations Committee, for the 109th Congress, was adopted by the House by voice vote. On April 21, 2005, Representative Robert Ney, chairman of the Committee on House Administration, introduced the measure, which was referred to the Committee on House Administration. The committee ordered it reported to the House the same day. At the same time, the committee also reportedly adopted regulations limiting committee expenditures for franked mail by committees to \$5,000 per year, and required committees to abide by franking regulations similar to those in force for individual Members.

House Rules required the House of Representatives to act by March 31, 2005, to provide operating funds for its standing and select committees (except for the Appropriations Committee). On March 2, 2005, Representative Bob Ney, chairman of the committee, introduced H.Res. 133 to provide for the continuing expenses of standing and select committees of the House from April 1, 2005, through April 30, 2005. The House adopted the measure by a vote of 406-0 on March 8.

The House Administration Committee typically holds hearings on each committee's request, and the chair of that committee typically introduces an omnibus funding resolution, based on committee requests. The committee held hearings on March 10, and 16, 2005, and received the testimony of committee chairs and ranking minority members.

At the hearing, questions from Members of the House Administration Committee included consideration of the use of the frank by committee chairs, and committee guidelines that provide minority members on panels financed through the House funding process with at least one-third of the committee staff positions, and one-third of committee funds to pay for those positions.

This report, which will be updated as events warrant, provides committee funding requests for the 109th Congress and authorizations for House committees in the 104th - 108th Congresses. CRS Report RL32794, *House Committee Funding Requests and Authorizations, 104th - 109th Congresses*, provides historical and analytical data on funding requests and authorizations for House committees since 1995. Information on Senate committee funding is available in CRS Report RL32779, *Senate Committee Funding Resolutions, 109th Congress, and Funding Authorizations 104th - 109th Congresses*.

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House Committee Funding Legislation, 109th Congress

Recent Action

On April 27, 2005, H.Res. 224, providing for the expenses of House committees, other than Appropriations Committee, for the 109th Congress, was adopted by the House by voice vote. On April 21, 2005, Representative Robert Ney, chairman of the Committee on House Administration, introduced the measure, which was referred to the Committee on House Administration. The committee ordered it reported to the House the same day.¹ At the same time, the committee also reportedly adopted regulations limiting committee expenditures for franked mail by committees to \$5,000 per year, and required committees to abide by franking regulations similar to those in force for individual Members.²

House Rules required the chamber to act by March 31, 2005, to provide operating funds for its standing and select committees, except for the Appropriations Committee, which is funded separately through legislative branch appropriations bills. On March 2, 2005, Representative Ney introduced H.Res. 133, to provide for the continuing expenses of standing and select committees of the House from April 1, 2005, through April 30, 2005. The House agreed to suspend the rules and adopt the measure by a vote of 406-0 on March 8.

Measures introduced to fund individual committee activities, were referred to the Committee on House Administration. The committee held hearings on March 10, and 16, 2005, and received the testimony of committee chairs and ranking minority members.

Testimony by the committee chairs reportedly included requests for additional staff; funds for new and existing staff salaries, including cost-of-living increases; proposals to replace office equipment; and funds to upgrade office technologies.³

Questions from Members of the House Administration Committee included consideration of the use of the frank by committee chairs, and committee guidelines

¹ "Committee Funding Resolution," *Congressional Record–Daily Digest*, Apr. 21, 2005, p. D388.

² Jennifer Yachnin, "New Rules Limit House Committee Funding," *Roll Call*, Apr. 21, 2005, available at [http://www.rollcall.com/issues/1_1/breakingnews/8973-1.html], visited Apr. 22, 2005.

³ Jennifer Yachnin, "House Panels Request More Funding, Space," *Roll Call*, Mar. 14, 2005, p. 1, available at [http://www.rollcall.com/issues/50_86/news/8483-1.html], visited Mar. 17, 2005.

that provide minority members on panels financed through the House funding process with at least one-third of the committee staff positions, and one-third of committee funds to pay for those positions.

Under House Rules, the minority is guaranteed one-third of the first 30 staff positions authorized for a committee, but is not entitled to such a proportion of any additional staff positions. The House Administration committee guidelines reportedly allow for negotiation between a chair and ranking member regarding the exclusion of shared administrative staff who provide services to both parties from the committee staff allocation, and provide the minority with one-third of the remaining positions. Some committees have established such agreements, although most such administrative staff may be majority party staff designees. According to testimony, agreements between other chairs and ranking members include provisions for the joint hiring or minority consultation in administrative staff employment decisions.

House Administration guidelines reportedly also recommend provision of one-third of committee funds for equipment, travel and supplies to the minority. Some ranking minority members testifying at the hearing raised concerns that while those funds are generally available to the minority in most committees, ranking members do not control the funds and must seek approval from committee chairs. In their testimony, some committee chairs noted that minority requests for travel, supplies, and other funds are routinely granted, and that under the Rules of the House, Committee chairs are solely responsible for all committee funds. All Members who testified seemed to agree that, while some disparities among committees on the allocation to the minority of travel funds and office equipment may still exist despite House Administration guidelines, since the 103rd Congress, the minority party has been treated more equitably than before in the allocation of House committee staff and resources.⁴

Typically, following the hearings on committee funding requests, the chair of the House Administration Committee then introduces an omnibus funding resolution, which, after its referral to the House Administration Committee, has traditionally served as the legislative vehicle for a full committee markup. The House normally acts on committee funding resolutions during the last week of March in the first year of a Congress.

On April 21, 2005, Representative Ney introduced H.Res. 224, providing for the expenses of House committees, other than the Appropriations Committee, for the 109th Congress. The measure was referred to the Committee on House Administration, which ordered it reported to the House the same day. At the same time, the committee also reportedly adopted regulations limiting committee expenditures for franked mail by committees to \$5,000 per year, and required

⁴ Unrelated to the funding proposals considered at the hearings, several committee chairs and ranking members reportedly raised concerns regarding the sufficiency of office space in congressional buildings to support staff and committee operations. See *Ibid.*, and Jennifer Yachnin, "Ethics Seeks Big Budget Increase," *Roll Call*, Mar. 17, 2005, p 1, available at [http://www.rollcall.com/issues/50_89/news/8574-1.html], visited Mar. 17, 2005.

committees to abide by franking regulations similar to those in force for individual Members.⁵

On April 27, 2005, the House of Representatives adopted H.Res. 224 by a voice vote.

Table 1 summarizes requests from individual committees and amounts reported by the Committee on House Administration. **Table 2** provides committee funding levels for the 109th Congress, as reported by the Committee on House Administration on April 26, 2005 in H.Rept. 109-54, and authorizations for House committees in the 108th Congress. **Table 3** provides the same information, calculated in constant (January 2005) dollars.⁶ **Tables 4** includes authorizations for House committees in the 104th-108th Congresses in actual dollars. **Table 5** provides the percentage change in committee authorizations in the 105th-109th Congresses, based on actual dollars. **Tables 6** and **7** provide the same information in constant dollars.

House Committee Funding Process

Under House Rule X, clause 6, each standing and select committee of the House (except the Appropriations Committee) is required to submit an operating budget request for its necessary expenses over the two years of a Congress. The budgetary requests include estimated salary needs for staff, costs of consulting services, printing costs, office equipment and supply costs, and travel costs for committee members and staff. Some costs (such as pension and insurance contributions for committee employees) are not directly billed to the committee and are paid from other appropriated funds. Individual committee requests are then packaged by the House Administration Committee into an omnibus “primary expense resolution.”

Clause 6(c) requires that “the minority party (be) treated fairly in the appointment” of committee staff employed pursuant to such expense resolutions. Prior to the 104th Congress, House rules provided a base level of 30 so-called “statutory” staff positions for all House standing committees (except the Appropriations Committee). Funds for these staff were provided through a line-item appropriation and were not included in the funding resolutions reported from the House Administration Committee. In the 104th Congress, House rules were changed to (1) provide for biennial committee funding resolutions, and (2) include funding authorization for the baseline 30 staff positions in each committee’s funding

⁵ Jennifer Yachnin, “New Rules Limit House Committee Funding,” *Roll Call*, Apr. 21, 2005, available at [http://www.rollcall.com/issues/1_1/breakingnews/8973-1.html], visited Apr. 22, 2005.

⁶ CRS Report RL32794, *House Committee Funding Requests and Authorizations, 104th - 108th Congresses*, by R. Eric Petersen, provides historical and analytical data on funding requests and authorizations for House committees since 1995. Information on Senate committee funding is available in CRS Report RL32779, *Senate Committee Funding Resolutions, 109th Congress, and Funding Authorizations 104th - 109th Congresses*, by R. Eric Petersen.

authorization.⁷ Twenty of these positions are allotted to the committee majority and 10 to the committee minority. The House majority leadership has encouraged its committee leaders to move as quickly as possible to provide the minority with one-third of the remaining committee staff and resources authorized in the biennial funding resolutions. Statements made by leaders of the House Administration Committee at the beginning of its committee funding review for the 107th Congress, and reaffirmed at the beginning of the 108th and 109th Congresses, indicate a general consensus that all House committees should provide at least one-third minority staffing this Congress.

Each committee is encouraged to discuss its proposed budget and approve it at a committee organization meeting. Some committees, however, do not prepare or approve their draft budgets this way. Each committee chair normally introduces a House resolution to provide his or her committee with the requisite funds for the two years of the Congress. These individual resolutions are then referred to the House Administration Committee, which holds public hearings on each committee's request. The chair and the ranking minority member from each committee normally testify at these hearings. The committee held hearings on March 10, and 16, 2005, and received the testimony of committee chairs and ranking minority members.

The chair of the House Administration Committee then typically introduces an omnibus funding resolution, which, after its referral to the House Administration Committee, has served as the legislative vehicle for a full committee markup. The chairman's resolution usually incorporates, without change, the amounts requested by each committee.

The House normally acts on committee funding resolutions during the last week of March in the first year of a Congress. The committee funding resolution is normally called up as privileged business under the Rules of the House, allowing it to be called up and considered without the need for a special rule from the Rules Committee. Privileged funding resolutions are considered in the House under the one-hour rule and, typically, the majority party manager does not yield the floor to permit amendments to be offered. (The committee-reported amendment is automatically laid before the House.) At the end of one hour of debate, the majority party manager moves the previous question and, if agreed to, the House votes on final passage of the resolution. Before the vote on final passage, it has become customary for the minority party to offer a motion to recommit the funding resolution. This motion normally permits the minority to offer an alternative funding proposal and to obtain a House vote on it. Owing to the bipartisan consensus on the funding resolution in the past three Congresses, House Democrats did not offer such a motion in 2005, 2003, or 2001.

⁷ As before, these provisions were not made applicable to the House Appropriations Committee.

Table 1. House Committee Funding Requests and Amounts Authorized by the House, 109th Congress

Committee	Request	1 st Session	2 nd Session	Authorized	1 st Session	2 nd Session	Difference	%
Agriculture	\$11,562,481	\$5,595,604	\$5,966,877	\$11,257,009	\$5,495,805	\$5,761,204	-\$305,472	-2.64%
Armed Services	13,333,137	6,387,373	6,945,764	12,826,208	6,292,249	6,533,959	-506,929	-3.80
Budget	12,026,478	6,013,239	6,013,239	12,026,478	6,013,239	6,013,239	0	0.00
Education and the Workforce	15,493,286	7,708,622	7,784,664	15,493,286	7,705,970	7,787,316	0	0.00
Energy and Commerce	21,388,076	10,297,200	11,090,876	19,925,687	9,812,619	10,113,068	-1,462,389	-6.84
Financial Services	16,127,977	7,831,097	8,296,880	15,203,100	7,427,648	7,775,452	-924,877	-5.73
Government Reform	21,349,000	10,624,500	10,724,500	20,497,085	10,121,443	10,375,642	-851,915	-3.99
Homeland Security	15,787,494	7,462,855	8,324,639	14,000,000	6,100,026	7,899,974	-1,787,494	-11.32
House Administration	10,101,152	4,822,199	5,278,953	9,554,568	4,648,683	4,905,885	-546,584	-5.41
International Relations	18,869,785	9,092,015	9,777,770	16,299,018	7,946,084	8,352,934	-2,570,767	-13.62
Judiciary	18,263,201	8,972,238	9,290,962	15,312,992	7,461,565	7,851,427	-2,950,209	-16.15
Resources	14,805,934	7,289,521	7,516,413	14,520,962	7,178,224	7,342,738	-284,972	-1.92
Rules	6,365,600	3,176,144	3,189,456	6,365,600	3,074,229	3,291,371	0	0.00
Science	13,146,852	6,388,306	6,758,546	12,327,996	6,101,648	6,226,348	-818,856	-6.23
Small Business	6,034,058	2,987,331	3,046,727	5,586,973	2,721,600	2,865,373	-447,085	-7.41
Standards	4,768,734	2,300,779	2,467,955	4,290,536	1,891,890	2,398,646	-478,198	-10.03
Transportation and Infrastructure	18,582,105	9,007,388	9,574,717	18,108,082	8,856,869	9,251,213	-474,023	-2.55
Veterans' Affairs	7,933,081	3,832,415	4,100,666	6,474,418	3,075,732	3,398,686	-1,458,663	-18.39
Ways and Means	17,819,494	8,732,509	9,086,985	17,819,494	8,674,514	9,144,980	0	0.00
Permanent Select Intelligence	9,875,429	5,436,490	4,438,939	9,527,870	4,500,653	5,027,217	-347,559	-3.52

Source: Data taken from committee funding resolutions introduced in the House for the 109th Congress, and H.Res. 224.

Table 2. House Committee Funding Authorizations, 108th and 109th Congresses, Actual Dollars

Committee	108 th Congress			109 th Congress			Change
	Approved	1 st Session	2 nd Session	Authorized	1 st Session	2 nd Session	
Agriculture	\$10,327,531	\$5,084,900	\$5,242,632	\$11,257,009	\$5,495,805	\$5,761,204	9.00%
Armed Services	11,931,357	5,871,876	6,059,481	12,826,208	6,292,249	6,533,959	7.50
Budget	11,869,572	5,856,333	6,013,239	12,026,478	6,013,239	6,013,239	1.32
Education and the Workforce	14,673,371	7,047,896	7,625,475	15,493,286	7,705,970	7,787,316	5.59
Energy and Commerce	18,622,138	9,101,042	9,521,097	19,925,687	9,812,619	10,113,068	7.00
Financial Services	13,696,487	6,601,085	7,095,402	15,203,100	7,427,648	7,775,452	11.00
Government Reform	19,614,435	9,740,963	9,873,472	20,497,085	10,121,443	10,375,642	4.50
Homeland Security	10,952,787	5,366,866	5,585,921	14,000,000	6,100,026	7,899,974	27.82
House Administration	8,527,057	4,122,092	4,404,965	9,554,568	4,648,683	4,905,885	12.05
International Relations	14,552,695	6,993,645	7,559,050	16,299,018	7,946,084	8,352,934	12.00
Judiciary	14,048,616	6,957,554	7,091,062	15,312,992	7,461,565	7,851,427	9.00
Resources	13,509,424	6,492,029	7,017,395	14,520,962	7,178,224	7,342,738	7.49
Rules	5,669,311	2,797,898	2,871,413	6,365,600	3,074,229	3,291,371	12.28
Science	11,690,845	5,711,401	5,979,444	12,327,996	6,101,648	6,226,348	5.45
Small Business	5,120,301	2,535,261	2,585,041	5,586,973	2,721,600	2,865,373	9.11
Standards	3,071,250	1,527,825	1,543,425	4,290,536	1,891,890	2,398,646	39.70
Transportation and Infrastructure	16,461,893	7,982,558	8,479,334	18,108,082	8,856,869	9,251,213	10.00
Veterans' Affairs	5,486,795	2,703,328	2,783,466	6,474,418	3,075,732	3,398,686	18.00
Ways and Means	16,136,288	7,908,037	8,228,251	17,819,494	8,674,514	9,144,980	10.43
Permanent Select Intelligence	7,809,730	3,780,487	4,029,243	9,527,870	4,500,653	5,027,217	22.00

Source: Data taken from H. RES. 148, 108th Congress, and H.Res. 224, 109th Congress.

a. In the 108th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security was a select committee.

Table 3. House Committee Funding Authorizations, 108th and 109th Congresses, Constant Dollars

Committee	108 th Congress			109 th Congress			Proposed Change
	Approved	1 st Session	2 nd Session	Reported	1 st Session	2 nd Session	
Agriculture	\$10,703,588	\$5,270,057	\$5,433,532	\$11,257,009	\$5,495,805	\$5,761,204	5.17%
Armed Services	12,365,814	6,085,689	6,280,125	12,826,208	6,292,249	6,533,959	3.72
Budget	12,301,779	6,069,580	6,232,199	12,026,478	6,013,239	6,013,239	-2.24
Education and the Workforce	15,207,673	7,304,531	7,903,142	15,493,286	7,705,970	7,787,316	1.88
Energy and Commerce	19,300,227	9,432,439	9,867,789	19,925,687	9,812,619	10,113,068	3.24
Financial Services	14,195,218	6,841,451	7,353,767	15,203,100	7,427,648	7,775,452	7.10
Government Reform	20,328,656	10,095,661	10,232,995	20,497,085	10,121,443	10,375,642	0.83
Homeland Security	11,351,611	5,562,290	5,789,321	14,000,000	6,100,026	7,899,974	23.33
House Administration	8,837,553	4,272,190	4,565,363	9,554,568	4,648,683	4,905,885	8.11
International Relations	15,082,603	7,248,305	7,834,298	16,299,018	7,946,084	8,352,934	8.07
Judiciary	14,560,169	7,210,900	7,349,269	15,312,992	7,461,565	7,851,427	5.17
Resources	14,001,343	6,728,424	7,272,920	14,520,962	7,178,224	7,342,738	3.71
Rules	5,875,748	2,899,778	2,975,970	6,365,600	3,074,229	3,291,371	8.34
Science	12,116,544	5,919,370	6,197,174	12,327,996	6,101,648	6,226,348	1.75
Small Business	5,306,747	2,627,578	2,679,170	5,586,973	2,721,600	2,865,373	5.28
Standards	3,183,084	1,583,458	1,599,626	4,290,536	1,891,890	2,398,646	34.79
Transportation and Infrastructure	17,061,321	8,273,227	8,788,092	18,108,082	8,856,869	9,251,213	6.14
Veterans' Affairs	5,686,586	2,801,764	2,884,820	6,474,418	3,075,732	3,398,686	13.85
Ways and Means	16,723,859	8,195,993	8,527,867	17,819,494	8,674,514	9,144,980	6.55
Permanent Select Intelligence	8,094,106	3,918,146	4,175,960	9,527,870	4,500,653	5,027,217	17.71

Source: Based on data taken from H.Res. 148, 108th Congress, and H.Res. 224, 109th Congress, and the Consumer Price Index. See U.S. Department Of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Price Index*, Feb. 23, 2005, available at [<ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpiat.txt>].

Note: January, 2005 dollars.

a. In the 108th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security was a select committee.

Table 4. House Committee Funding Authorizations, 104th - 108th Congresses, Actual Dollars

Committee	104 th Congress	105 th Congress	106 th Congress	107 th Congress	108 th Congress
	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Agriculture	\$7,406,899	\$7,656,162	\$8,414,033	\$9,607,006	\$10,327,531
Armed Services	9,085,743	9,721,745	10,342,681	10,872,677	11,931,357
Budget	9,912,000	9,940,000	9,940,000	11,107,043	11,869,572
Education and the Workforce	9,621,539	10,125,113	11,200,497	13,573,886	14,673,371
Energy and Commerce	13,686,823	14,535,406	15,285,113	17,226,770	18,622,138
Financial Services	8,645,054	8,901,617	9,307,521	11,846,231	13,696,487
Government Reform	13,520,037	20,020,572	19,770,233	19,420,233	19,614,435
Homeland Security ^a	—	—	—	—	10,952,787
House Administration	6,177,608	6,050,349	6,251,871	7,418,045	8,527,057
International Relations	10,028,093	10,368,358	11,313,531	12,672,626	14,552,695
Judiciary	9,553,190	10,604,041	12,152,275	13,166,463	14,048,616
Resources	9,588,953	9,876,550	10,567,908	11,601,260	13,509,424
Rules	4,433,817	4,649,102	5,069,424	5,370,773	5,669,311
Science	8,411,326	8,677,830	8,931,726	10,628,041	11,690,845
Small Business	3,791,580	3,906,941	4,148,880	4,798,783	5,120,301
Standards	1,981,150	2,456,300	2,632,915	2,871,091	3,071,250
Transportation and Infrastructure	10,878,981	12,184,459	13,220,138	14,479,551	16,461,893
Veterans' Affairs	4,220,605	4,344,160	4,735,135	5,142,263	5,486,795
Ways and Means	10,219,358	11,036,907	11,930,338	14,748,888	16,136,288
Permanent Select Intelligence	4,519,890	4,815,526	5,164,444	6,955,074	7,809,730
Reserve Fund	—	7,900,000	3,000,000	—	—

Source: Data taken from committee funding resolutions introduced in the House for each Congress.

Notes: Renamed committees are listed according to their names and types in the 109th Congress.

a. In the 108th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security was a select committee.

Table 5. House Committee Funding: Percentage Changes in Authorizations, Actual Dollars, 105th-109th Congresses
(in percentages %)

Committee	105 th Congress	106 th Congress	107 th Congress	108 th Congress	109 th Congress	104 th -109 th Congresses
	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change
Agriculture	3.37	9.90	14.18	7.50	9.00	51.98
Armed Services	7.00	6.39	5.12	9.74	7.50	41.17
Budget	0.28	0.00	11.74	6.87	1.32	21.33
Education and the Workforce	5.23	10.62	21.19	8.10	5.59	61.03
Energy and Commerce	6.20	5.16	12.70	8.10	7.00	45.58
Financial Services	2.97	4.56	27.28	15.62	11.00	75.86
Government Reform	48.08	-1.25	-1.77	1.00	4.50	51.61
Homeland Security					27.82	
House Administration	-2.06	3.33	18.65	14.95	12.05	54.66
International Relations	3.39	9.12	12.01	14.84	12.00	62.53
Judiciary	11.00	14.60	8.35	6.70	9.00	60.29
Resources	3.00	7.00	9.78	16.45	7.49	51.43
Rules	4.86	9.04	5.94	5.56	12.28	43.57
Science	3.17	2.93	18.99	10.00	5.45	46.56
Small Business	3.04	6.19	15.66	6.70	9.11	47.35
Standards	23.98	7.19	9.05	6.97	39.70	116.57
Transportation and Infrastructure	12.00	8.50	9.53	13.69	10.00	66.45
Veterans' Affairs	2.93	9.00	8.60	6.70	18.00	53.40
Ways and Means	8.00	8.09	23.63	8.32	10.43	74.37
Permanent Select Intelligence	6.54	7.25	34.67	12.29	22.00	110.80

Source: Based on data taken from committee funding resolutions introduced in the House for each Congress.

Notes: Renamed committees are listed according to their names and types in the 109th Congress.

a. In the 108th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security was a select committee.

**Table 6. House Committee Funding Authorizations,
104th -108th Congresses, Constant Dollars**

Committee	104 th Congress	105 th Congress	106 th Congress	107 th Congress	108 th Congress
	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Agriculture	\$9,268,344	\$9,096,761	\$9,631,189	\$10,344,755	\$10,703,588
Armed Services	11,369,102	11,551,008	11,838,831	11,707,620	12,365,814
Budget	12,403,008	11,810,330	11,377,899	11,959,984	12,301,779
Education and the Workforce	12,039,550	12,030,274	12,820,737	14,616,262	15,207,673
Energy and Commerce	17,126,490	17,270,417	17,496,225	18,549,661	19,300,227
Financial Services	10,817,663	10,576,563	10,653,927	12,755,936	14,195,218
Government Reform	16,917,789	23,787,683	22,630,153	20,911,567	20,328,656
Homeland Security ^a	—	—	—	—	11,351,611
House Administration	7,730,117	7,188,795	7,156,253	7,987,697	8,837,553
International Relations	12,548,276	12,319,289	12,950,122	13,645,792	15,082,603
Judiciary	11,954,024	12,599,318	13,910,197	14,177,552	14,560,169
Resources	11,998,775	11,734,941	12,096,639	12,492,153	14,001,343
Rules	5,548,090	5,523,886	5,802,756	5,783,210	5,875,748
Science	10,525,196	10,310,668	10,223,770	11,444,198	12,116,544
Small Business	4,744,451	4,642,079	4,749,048	5,167,295	5,306,747
Standards	2,479,037	2,918,482	3,013,787	3,091,570	3,183,084
Transportation and Infrastructure	13,613,003	14,477,111	15,132,535	15,591,476	17,061,321
Veterans' Affairs	5,281,295	5,161,566	5,420,110	5,537,152	5,686,586
Ways and Means	12,787,609	13,113,633	13,656,155	15,881,496	16,558,033
Permanent Select Intelligence	5,655,794	5,721,625	5,911,521	7,489,173	8,094,106
Reserve Fund		9,386,480	3,433,974		

Source: Based on data taken from committee funding resolutions introduced in the House for each Congress, and the Consumer Price Index. See U.S. Department Of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Price Index*, Feb. 23, 2005, available at [ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpi.txt], visited Feb. 23, 2005.

Notes: January, 2005 dollars. Renamed committees are listed according to their names and types in the 109th Congress.

a. In the 108th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security was a select committee.

Table 7. House Committee Funding: Percentage Changes in Authorizations, Constant Dollars, 105th - 109th Congresses
(in percentages %)

Committee	105 th Congress	106 th Congress	107 th Congress	108 th Congress	109 th Congress	104 th -108 th Congresses
	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change
Agriculture	-1.85	5.87	7.41	3.47	5.17	21.46
Armed Services	1.60	2.49	-1.11	5.62	3.72	12.82
Budget	-4.78	-3.66	5.12	2.86	-2.24	-3.04
Education and the Workforce	-0.08	6.57	14.00	4.05	1.88	28.69
Energy and Commerce	0.84	1.31	6.02	4.05	3.24	16.34
Financial Services	-2.23	0.73	19.73	11.28	7.10	40.54
Government Reform	40.61	-4.87	-7.59	-2.79	0.83	21.16
Homeland Security	-	-	-	-	23.33	-
House Administration	-7.00	-0.45	11.62	10.64	8.11	23.60
International Relations	-1.82	5.12	5.37	10.53	8.07	29.89
Judiciary	5.40	10.40	1.92	2.70	5.17	28.10
Resources	-2.20	3.08	3.27	12.08	3.71	21.02
Rules	-0.44	5.05	-0.34	1.60	8.34	14.73
Science	-2.04	-0.84	11.94	5.87	1.75	17.13
Small Business	-2.16	2.30	8.81	2.70	5.28	17.76
Standards	17.73	3.27	2.58	2.96	34.79	73.07
Transportation and Infrastructure	6.35	4.53	3.03	9.43	6.14	33.02
Veterans' Affairs	-2.27	5.01	2.16	2.70	13.85	22.59
Ways and Means	2.55	4.14	16.30	4.26	6.55	39.35
Permanent Select Intelligence	1.16	3.32	26.69	8.08	17.71	68.46

Source: Based on data taken from committee funding resolutions introduced in the House for each Congress, and the Consumer Price Index. See U.S. Department Of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Price Index*, Feb. 23, 2005, available at [ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpiat.txt], visited Feb. 23, 2005.

Notes: January, 2005 dollars. Renamed committees are listed according to their names and types in the 109th Congress.

a. In the 108th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security was a select committee