

Figure 9.1 (Stewart) - Number of Bills Introduced

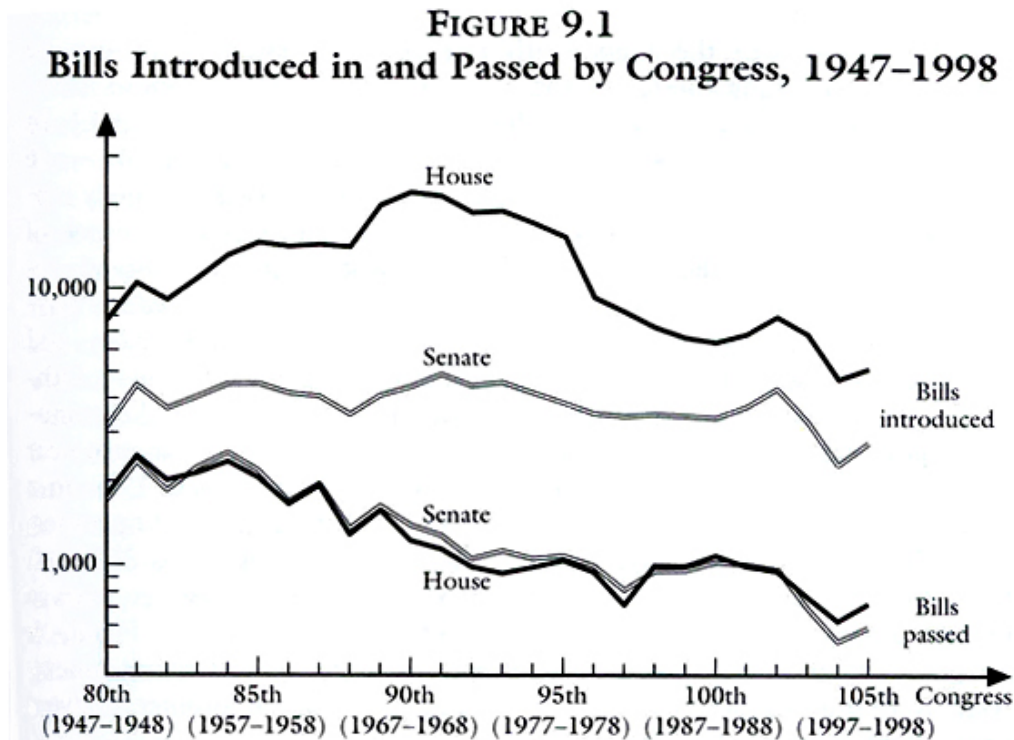


Table 9.1 (Stewart) -- Hurdles in the Process

TABLE 9.1
Legislative Hurdles

<i>Major Hurdle</i> <i>Minor Hurdle</i>	<i>House Detail</i>	<i>Senate Detail</i>
Introduction	House originates tax bills	Senate exclusively considers executive matters
Reference to committee	Done by speaker, with no right of appeal	Done by presiding officer, with right of appeal
Committee consideration (subcommittee consideration may be nested within committee consideration)		
Hearing		
Mark-up		
Report		
Scheduling	Combination of Rules Committee and leadership negotiations	Leadership-centered negotiations
Getting on the calendar	Multitude of calendars (union, House, correction, private, D.C., discharge)	Two calendars (general orders, executive)
Getting off the calendar	Simple matters, suspension; complex matters, rules	Simple matters, suspension; complex matters, unanimous consent
Setting the parameters of debate, amendment, and voting	Rules Committee	Unanimous consent under threat of filibuster
Floor consideration	Committee of the Whole	
Debate	Constrained	Cloture
Amendment	Germaneness rules strong	Germaneness rules weak
Reconciling differences		

Table 9.2 (Stewart) -- Rules Committee: Open, Closed, and Special Rules

TABLE 9.2
Special Rules in the House

<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Open rule	Bill is considered for amendment under the five-minute rule, but no other special restrictions apply to its consideration beyond the Standing Rules of the House.
Open plus	Like an open rule, except this rule protects certain named amendments from points of order.
Modified open	A time limit is placed on considering amendment, but no restriction is placed on the contents of the amendments.
Modified open requiring preprinting in the <i>Congressional Record</i>	This rule does not restrict the content of amendments, but encourages members with amendments to notify the chamber ahead of time about the content of those amendments.
Closed rule	No amendments are allowed to the bill, except those offered by the committee reporting the bill. Under the Standing Rules of the House, such a rule still must allow a member of the minority party to offer a motion to recommit the bill, with instructions, back to the committee.
Modified closed rule.	This rule allows for the consideration of one or two amendments to a bill, which may be designated ahead of time. It may prohibit amendments to particular sections altogether or prohibit particular types of amendments.
Structured rule	This rule allows three or more amendments to a bill, which may be designated ahead of time. It may prohibit amendments to particular sections altogether or prohibit particular types of amendments.

Source: Saturno (1998).

Table 9.3 (Stewart) -- Daily Order of Business

TABLE 9.3
Daily Order of Business in the House and Senate, 106th Congress

<i>House (Rule XIV)</i>	<i>Senate (Rules IV–VIII)</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prayer by the Chaplain. 2. Reading and approval of the journal (may be waived under the rules). 3. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. 4. Correction of reference of public bills. 5. Disposal of business on the Speaker's table (mostly communications from the President, executive agencies, and the Senate). 6. Unfinished business from the day before. 7. The morning hour for the consideration of bills called up by committees (usually dispensed with). 8. Motions that the House resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union 9. Orders of the day. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prayer by the Chaplain. 2. Reading and approval of the Journal (may be waived). 3. Morning business (submission of various reports and messages, and the introduction of legislation). 4. Consideration of bills that are on the Calendar of Bills and Resolutions.

Source: House Rules; *Senate Manual*.

Table 8.1 (Stewart) -- The Types of Congressional Committees

TABLE 8.1
A Morphology of Congressional Committees

<i>Type of Committee</i>	<i>One Chamber or Two</i>	<i>Permanent or Ad Hoc</i>	<i>Legislative or Not</i>
Committee of the whole	One	<i>Ad hoc</i>	Legislative
Standing	One	Permanent	Legislative
Select and special	One (usually)	Both	Usually not legislative
Joint	Two	Permanent	Usually not legislative
Conference	Two	<i>Ad hoc</i>	Legislative

Table 8.2 (Stewart) - Jurisdictions of the Ways & Means and Senate Finance Committees (Remember the Constitution!)

TABLE 8.2
Jurisdictions of the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees, 106th Congress (1999–2000)

<i>House Ways and Means Committee (Rule 10.1(a))</i>	<i>Senate Finance Committee (Rule 25(i))</i>
Customs, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery	Bonded debt of the United States
Reciprocal trade agreements	Customs, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery
Revenue measures generally	Deposit of public moneys
Revenue measures relating to insular possessions	General revenue sharing
Bonded debt of the United States	Health programs under the Social Security Act and health programs financed by a specific tax or trust fund
Deposit of public monies	National social security
Transportation of dutiable goods	Reciprocal trade agreements
Tax exempt foundations and charitable trusts	Revenue measures generally
	Revenue measures relating to the insular possessions
	Tariffs and import quotas and matters related thereto
	Transportation of dutiable goods

Source: House Rules; *Senate Manual*.

Figure 8.1 (Stewart) -- The Number of Committees in the House and Senate, 1789-1998

FIGURE 8.1
The Number of Committees in the House and Senate,
1789-1998

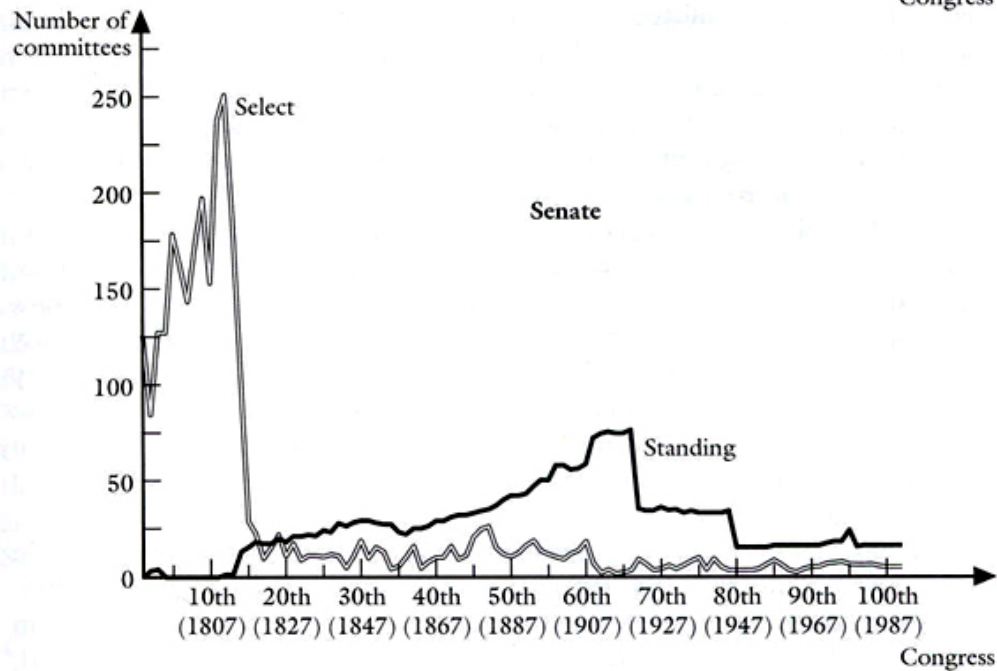
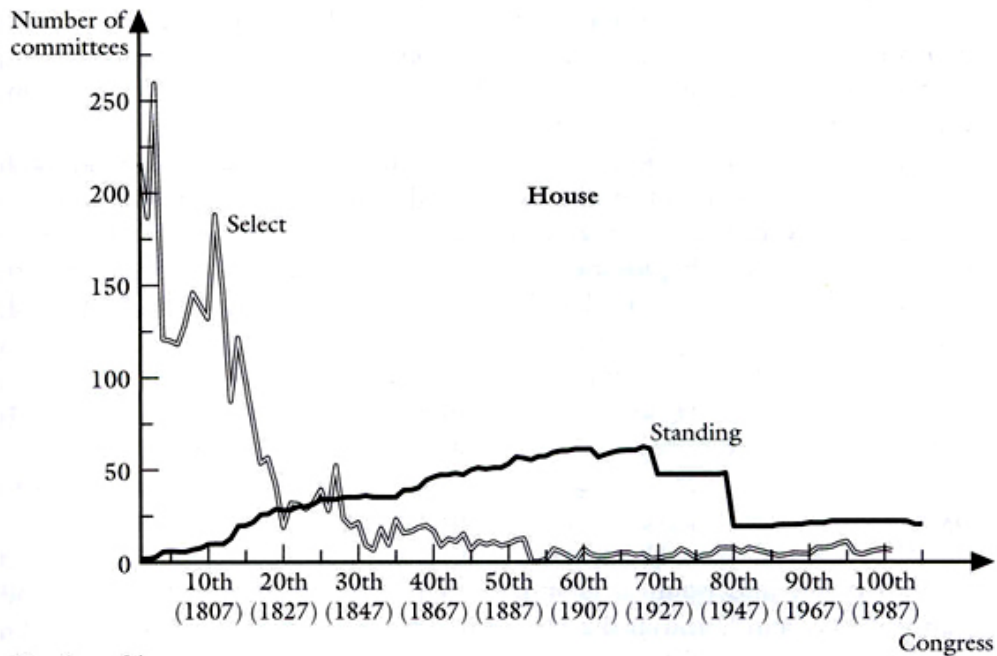


Figure 8.2 (Stewart) - Party Ratios over time on the Taxing Committees

FIGURE 8.2
Percentage of Seats Held by the Majority Party on House and Senate Taxing Committees

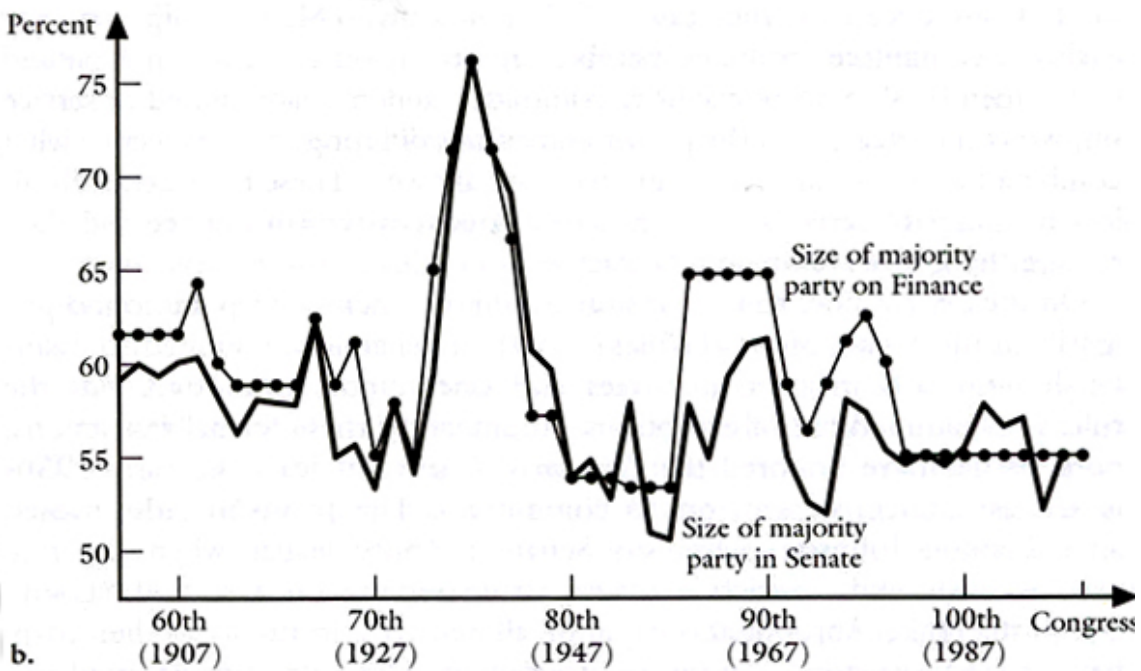
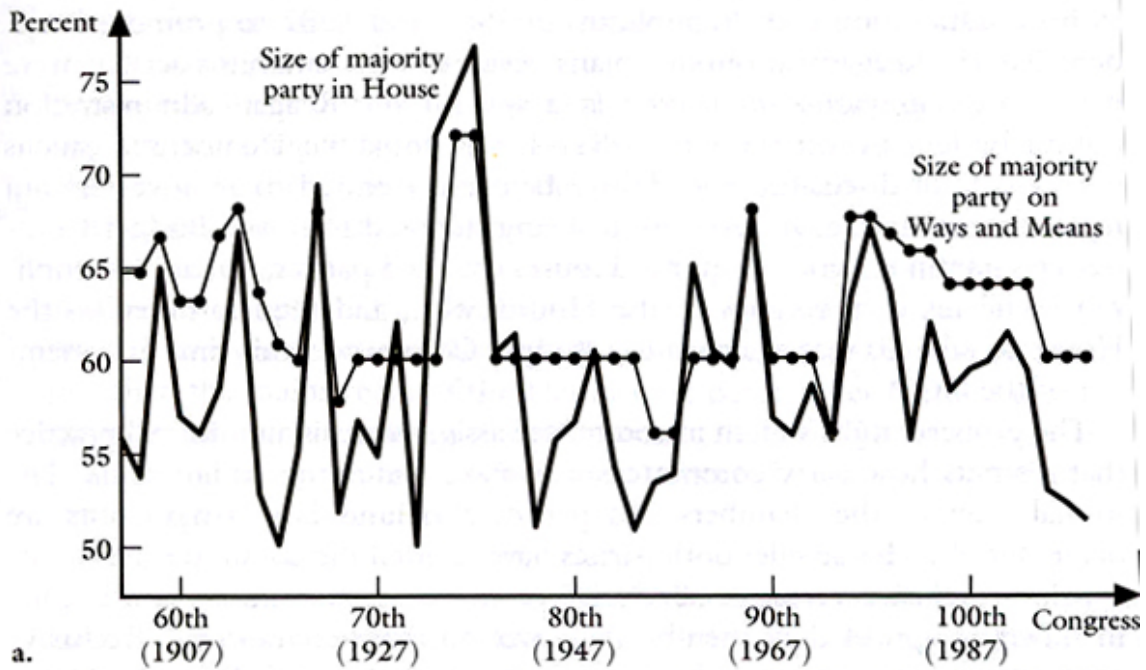


Table 8.7 (Stewart) - Committee Rankings based upon transfer patterns

TABLE 8.7
Relative Attractiveness Ranking of House and Senate Committees, 81st–102nd Congresses

<i>Rank</i>	<i>House Committee</i>	<i>Senate Committee</i>
1	Ways and Means	Finance
2	Appropriations	Appropriations
3	Rules	Foreign Relations
4	Energy and Commerce	Armed Services
5	Armed Services	Judiciary
6	Foreign Affairs	Rules and Administration
7	Budget	Budget
8	House Administration	Commerce
9	Internal Security	Aeronautics (85th–95th Congresses)
10	Natural Resources	Labor and Human Resources
11	Agriculture	Agriculture
12	Judiciary	Veterans Affairs
13	D.C.	Banking
14	Banking	Post Office and Civil Service (80th–95th Congresses)
15	Merchant Marine	Energy and Natural Resources
16	Public Works	Small Business
17	Science	Governmental Affairs
18	Post Office	Environment and Public Works
19	Education and Labor	D.C. (80th–95th Congresses)
20	Standards of Official Conduct	
21	Government Operations	
22	Veterans Affairs	
23	Small Business	

Source: Groseclose and Stewart (1998), Stewart and Groseclose (1999).

HOUSE

1. **Ways & Means Committee – Chair, Charles Rangel (D-NY), age 78.**



2. **Appropriations -- Chair, David Obey (D-WI), age 70.**



3. **Rules – Chair, Louise Slaughter, (D-NY), age 79.**



4. Energy and Commerce – Chair, John Dingel (D-MI), age 82.



5. Armed Services – Chair, Ike Skelton (D-MO), age 77.



SENATE

1. Finance – Chair, Max Baucus (D-MT), age 67.



2. Appropriations – Chair, Robert Byrd (D-WV), age 91.



3. Foreign Relations – Chair, Joseph Biden (D-DE), age 66.



4. Armed Services – Chair, Carl Levin (D-MI), age 74.



5. Judiciary – Chair, Patrick Leahy (D-VT), age 68.

