Art & Politics -	Congressional	Committees
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House Standing Committees (2 major and 1 minor – unless "exclusive")	Senate Standing Committees (2 major and 1 minor)
 Agriculture Appropriations Armed Services Budget * Education and the Workforce Energy and Commerce Financial Services Government Reform * Homeland Security House Administration * International Relations Judiciary Resources * Rules Science * Small Business * Standard of Official Conduct * Transportation and Infrastructure Veterans' Affairs * Ways and Means 	 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Appropriations Armed Services Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Budget Commerce, Science, and Transportation Energy and Natural Resources Environment and Public Works Finance Foreign Relations Homeland Security and Government Affairs Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Judiciary Rules and Administration * Small Business and Entrepreneurship * Veterans' Affairs *
* Minor Committees	* Minor Committees

Select Committees: limited purpose for a few Congresses. No legislative authority with the exception of the Intelligence. Usually investigate a government activity, make a report, and then disband. (NOT joint committees)

Joint Committees: Both reps and senators serve here. Permanent: Library, Economic, Printing, and Taxation. Others are for a limited time, such as the Inaugural Ceremonies, which is formed every four years.

Conference Committees: Type of joint committee that is to resolve differences in the House and Senate versions of the same piece of legislation. MUST be passed in the same language in BOTH houses!

Committee of the Whole: Technically all representatives serve and it meets in the House chamber. Used when considering new legislation and dissolves when it "rises and reports with a recommendation" to the House. Here, a quorum is 100 representatives, where usually it is 218 for usual House business. (Senate NO longer uses this!)

