



Guide to the Congressional Scorecard

Introduction to the 117th Congress

The 117th Congress began on January 3, 2021. Each Congress is generally two sessions, and each session typically lasts a year.

The 118th Congress will be sworn in on January 3, 2023, following the November 2022 midterm elections.

The 116th Congress convened on January 3, 2019, and ended on January 3, 2021.

Senate

- While 50 votes are needed for a majority, most legislation requires 60 votes on the procedural motion to consider a bill on the floor. Currently, Democrats hold 50 seats in the Senate and Republicans hold 50 seats. Because the Vice President serves as the tie breaking vote in the Senate, Democrats control the chamber on a very thin margin.

House

- In the House, a simple majority, or 218 votes, is needed to pass legislation, when every seat is filled. Currently, Democrats hold 221 seats in the House, Republicans hold 208 seats, and there are six vacancies. Unlike in the Senate, special elections are required to fill vacancies in the House.

Members of Congress Overview

Column B- District: The Senate has two Senators from each state. To identify your Senators, click [here](#) or filter the column by state. The House has **435** voting Members, proportionally representing the population of the 50 states. To identify your Representative, click [here](#) and enter your home zip code in the “Find Your Representative” box on the top right side of the page.

Column C- Title

- **Senator:** The Senate has **100** Members, including two Senators from each state. The Constitution sets three qualifications for service in the Senate: age (at least 30 years old); U.S. citizenship (at least nine years); and residency in a state a

Senator represents at the time of election. Additionally, the Constitution divides the Senate into three classes for the purpose of elections. Senators are elected to six-year terms, and every two years the Members of one class, or approximately one third of Senators, face election or reelection.

- **Representative:** The House of Representatives has 435 voting Members, proportionally representing the population of the 50 states. The Constitution sets three qualifications for service in the House: age (at least 25 years old); U.S. citizenship (at least seven years); and residency in the state he or she represents. Each Representative is elected to a two-year term serving the people in a specific Congressional district, so all 435 seats in the House are up for election or reelection every two years.
- **Delegate/Resident Commissioner:** There are five non-voting Delegates representing the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and a Resident Commissioner representing Puerto Rico. A Delegate or Resident Commissioner possesses the same powers as Representatives in the House, except they **may not** vote on the House floor.

Columns G and H-Status and Election Year: These columns of the spreadsheet will provide insights into when a Senator is next up for reelection. It also notes Members who have announced retirements. For House Members, these columns indicate whether a Member was newly elected in the 2020 election cycle or if they have previously served in the 116th Congress. An incumbent Member previously served in Congress.

Columns I and J- Participation in RESOLVE Advocacy Day: RESOLVE submits meeting requests to all of the Senate and House offices. Sometimes scheduling conflicts impact an office's ability to meet. Additionally, in recent years, the transition to teleworking during the COVID-19 pandemic has made it difficult for some offices to participate in Advocacy Day.

Active Legislation in the 117th Congress

Column K- Co-Sponsor Any Legislation in the 117th Congress: This column quickly indicates if a Member of Congress is an original sponsor or co-sponsor of any legislation introduced in the 117th Congress. If a Member has co-sponsored one bill, he or she may be inclined to co-sponsor others.

Column L-Co-Sponsor Any Legislation in the 116th Congress: This column quickly indicates if a Member of Congress is an original sponsor or co-sponsor of any

legislation introduced in the 116th Congress (January 3, 2019-January 3, 2021.). If a Member has previously co-sponsored one bill, he or she may be inclined to co-sponsor others.

Columns M-U and AM-AQ- Original Sponsors and Cosponsors: An original sponsor is the Member of the House or Senate who introduces a bill for consideration. A cosponsor is a Senator or Representative who adds his or her name as a supporter to the original sponsor's bill. A bill can have an unlimited number of cosponsors.

Column M- Access to Infertility Treatment and Care Act, S. 2352 and H.R. 4450: The Access to Infertility Treatment and Care Act will provide those who receive their healthcare through government-sponsored health plans, including TRICARE, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), and the Federal Employee Health Benefits (FEHB) Program, have coverage for infertility services. It requires insurance offered in the private employer market to cover infertility services. It also provides access to vital fertility preservation services for those, like cancer patients, who are at risk of infertility due to medical treatments such as chemotherapy and surgery. The bills have been referred to the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee and the House Energy and Commerce, Oversight and Reform, Armed Services, and Veterans Affairs' Committees.

Column N- Veteran Families Health Services Act, S. 1280 and H.R. 2734: The Veterans Families Health Services Act of 2021 will ensure that servicemembers' and veterans' fertility treatments, such as in vitro fertilization (IVF) and counseling are included as part of the health benefits, as well as expanded adoption benefits. It will also permanently authorize fertility treatment and allow for the use of donated gametes. This bill will provide veterans with the support they need to help build their families. This legislation has been referred to the Senate and House Veterans' Affairs Committee and the House and Senate Armed Services Committees.

Column O- Adoption Tax Credit Refundability Act, S. 1156 and H.R. 3031: The Adoption Tax Credit (ATC) Refundability Act of 2021 advances and encourages the adoption of children in the foster care system, especially those with special needs. Congress has supported the bipartisan ATC since 1997, however the adoption tax credit will improve financial support to low- to moderate-income families if this tax credit is refundable. This bill has been referred to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee.

Column P- Expanding Access to Fertility Care for Servicemembers and Dependents Act, H.R. 6094: The Expanding Access to Fertility Care for

Servicemembers and Dependents Act expands TRICARE to cover Assisted Reproductive Technology services for all active-duty servicemembers and dependents, ensuring that service-connection, sex, gender, sexual-orientation, and marital status are not barriers to building a family. The bill has been referred to the House Armed Services Committee.

Column Q- Infertility Awareness Resolution, H. Res 338: This resolution recognizes that infertility is a widespread problem that affects one in eight individuals in the U.S. and populations of diverse ages, races, ethnicities, and genders. It affirms Congressional commitment to address infertility, including its causes, diagnosis, treatment, and costs. This resolution has been referred to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

Column R- John Lewis Every Child Deserves a Family Act, S. 1848 and H.R. 3488: The Every Child Deserves a Family Act will ensure no qualified prospective parent is turned away from fostering or adopting children in federally funded foster care programs based simply on discriminatory factors including their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, and marital status. This legislation has been referred to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce Committees.

Column S- PCOS Awareness Month Resolution, H. Res. 471 and S. Res. 325: This resolution designates September as PCOS Awareness Month and recognizes the need for more education and research on PCOS. PCOS is a life-long health condition that affects five to 10 million women and girls in the U.S. and is a leading cause of infertility. The House resolution was referred to the House Energy and Commerce Committee. The Senate resolution was referred to the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee and agreed to in the Senate without amendment by unanimous consent in September 2021.

Column T- Stephanie Tubbs Jones Uterine Fibroid Research and Education Act, H.R. 2007: The Stephanie Tubbs Jones Uterine Fibroid Research and Education Act of 2021 will increase research funding for uterine fibroids, improve awareness and training, and seek to measure cost to government payers. Uterine fibroids affect 26 million Americans, and disproportionately impact women of color. This bill would also highlight the need for improved patient and provider education surrounding the heightened risk of fibroids faced by black women. The legislation has been referred to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

Column U- Veterans Infertility Treatment Act, H.R. 1957: The Veterans Infertility Treatment Act will make infertility care, including Assisted Reproductive Technology

(including IVF), part of medical services provided by the VA to any veteran and/or partner (if applicable) who needs infertility care to achieve a pregnancy. This bill brings care to veterans in line with the 21st century care offered today to many Americans and updates current restrictive federal laws to support military families. The legislation has been referred to the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Congressional Caucuses

Column V- Congressional Caucus on Maternity Care:

- **Goal:** Raise awareness about important and timely maternity care-related issues and highlight challenges facing America's maternity care systems. Caucus members promote cost-effective and optimal outcomes for both high-and low risk pregnancies by highlighting bipartisan policy solutions based on the best available evidence.
- The caucus was co-founded in 2015 by Reps. Jamie Herrera Beutler (R-WA) and Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA), who continue to co-chair the caucus today.

Column W- Bipartisan Congressional PCOS Caucus:

- **Goal:** Serve as a bipartisan educational forum for legislators and their staff to work with the patient community, researchers, healthcare experts, and Congressional colleagues to understand and address challenges women with PCOS are facing. Caucus members promote bipartisan legislative and policy solutions that help drive optimal health outcomes for women, girls, and servicewomen with PCOS; reduce the economic burden of the disorder; and address gaps in PCOS research, education, treatment, and care.
- The PCOS Caucus is co-chaired by Reps. Jenniffer Gonzalez Colon (R-PR), Brian Fitzpatrick (R-PA), Jan Schakowsky (D-IL), David Scott (D-GA) and Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-FL).

Column X- Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues:

- **Goal:** Advance women's issues through raising awareness of and taking action on federal legislation and policy particularly affecting women. Caucus members have successfully worked to improve the lives of women and families; and they have led efforts to promote women's health.
- Founded in 1977, the caucus is currently chaired by Reps. Madeleine Dean (D-PA) and Jenniffer Gonazles (R-PR).

Column Y- Black Maternal Health Caucus:

- **Goal:** Elevate the Black maternal health crisis within Congress and advance policy solutions to improve maternal health outcomes and disparities. Caucus

members raise awareness within Congress to establish Black maternal health as a national priority, and explore, and advocate for effective, evidence-based, culturally competent policies and best practices for health outcomes for Black mothers.

- The Black Maternal Health Caucus was co-founded by Reps. Alma Adams (D-NC) and Lauren Underwood (D-IL) in 2019. They continue to serve as co-chairs today.

Congressional Committees

- **Chairman/Chairwoman:** A chairman/chairwoman is the most senior Member of the majority party serving on a specific committee. In most cases, the Democratic chairman or the chairwoman of a Senate committee is the Member of their party who has served on the committee the longest. House Democrats are not bound by seniority in selecting committee chairs and instead choose committee leadership based on factors including merit, length of service to the committee, commitment, and diversity.
- **Ranking Member:** A ranking member is the most senior Member of the minority party serving on a specific committee. Because House and Senate Republicans have rules on term limits, the Republican ranking member of a House or Senate committee is not necessarily the member of their party who has the most experience serving on the committee.

Column Z- Senate Labor, Health, and Human Services (Labor-HHS)

Appropriations Subcommittee:

- The Senate Appropriations Committee is the largest committee in the Senate. Its role is defined by the Constitution, which requires appropriations made by law prior to the expenditure of any money from the federal treasury. Twelve subcommittees are tasked with drafting legislation to allocate funds to government agencies within their jurisdictions.
- In the 117th Congress, the full Senate Appropriations Committee is chaired by Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and Sen. Richard Shelby (R-AR) serves as ranking member. Both Sens. Leahy and Shelby are retiring.
- In the 118th Congress, Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA) is expected to serve as the top Democrat on the committee and Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME) is expected to serve as the top Republican on the committee.
- The Labor-HHS Subcommittee is responsible for making appropriations to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and its sub-agencies and

programs, including those related to Medicaid, family planning, and child services.

- In the 117th Congress, the Labor-HHS Subcommittee is chaired by Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA) and Sen. Roy Blunt (R-MO) is ranking member. The subcommittee will have new leadership in the next Congress, as Sen. Murray is on track to lead Democrats on the full Appropriations Committee, although she may keep her top slot on the subcommittee, and Sen. Blunt is retiring.

Column AA- Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC):

- SASC is the Senate authorizing committee for the military and has jurisdiction over all benefits for Members of the Armed Services, including healthcare. Each year, the Armed Services Committee is tasked with writing the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), which generally includes titles on personnel policy for active duty service members, as well as those transitioning out of the military.
- In the 117th Congress, SASC is chaired by Sen. Jack Reed (D-RI). Sen. James Inhofe, who (R-OK) serves as ranking member, recently announced his retirement. Sen. Roger Wicker (R-MS) is expected to be his successor in the 118th Congress.
- SASC's Personnel Subcommittee has jurisdiction over issues related to healthcare benefits.
- In the 117th Congress, the Personnel Subcommittee is chaired by Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) and Sen. Thom Tillis (R-NC) serves as ranking member.

Column AB- Senate Budget Committee:

- The Senate Budget Committee is one of the newer Congressional committees, created by the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Act of 1974. While the committee's duties and functions have changed and Congress has passed new laws related to Senate budget responsibilities, the committee is primarily responsible for drafting federal budget plans, including spending on healthcare entitlements, and monitoring and reinforcing the rules surrounding spending, revenue, and the federal budget. The Budget Committee does not have subcommittees. In a Congress with tight margins, it is worth noting the Budget Committee can include in the budget resolution reconciliation instructions directing authorizing committees to change laws in their jurisdiction to change revenues or mandatory spending levels.
- In the 117th Congress, the Budget Committee is chaired by Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-VT) and Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-SC) serves as ranking member.
- Due to changes on other committees, leadership changes are expected atop the Budget Committee in the 118th Congress. Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI) is likely to become the top Democrat on the committee and, depending on which

party controls the chamber, either Sen. Graham or Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-IA) will serve in the most senior GOP slot.

Column AC- Senate Finance Committee:

- The Senate Finance Committee concerns itself with matters relating to taxation and revenue measures. Among other things, the committee's jurisdiction includes health programs under the Social Security Act, including Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), as well as other health and human services programs financed by a specific tax or trust fund.
- In the 117th Congress, the Finance Committee is chaired by Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR) and Sen. Mike Crapo (R-ID) serves as ranking member, who will likely continue to serve as the leaders of their parties on the committee in the 118th Congress.
- In particular, the Health Care Subcommittee has jurisdiction over issues pertaining to infertility.
- The Health Care Subcommittee is led by Sen. Debbie Stabenow (D-MI) and Sen. Steve Daines (R-MT).

Column AD- Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee:

- The Senate HELP Committee's jurisdiction encompasses most of the agencies, institutes, and programs of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).
- In the 117th Congress, the HELP Committee is chaired by Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA) and Sen. Richard Burr (R-NC) is ranking member.
- In the 118th Congress, Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-VT) is likely to become the top Democrat on the committee because Sen. Murray will move into the top Democratic slot on the Appropriations Committee.
- Due to Sen. Burr's retirement, Sen. Rand Paul (R-KY) is likely to become the top Republican on HELP.
- The Children and Families Subcommittee has jurisdiction over women and children's healthcare and other issues related to families.
- In the 117th Congress, the Children and Families Subcommittee is led by Sen. Bob Casey (D-PA) and Bill Cassidy (R-LA).

Column AE- Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee:

- The Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee was created in 1970 for the purpose of transferring responsibility for all issues affecting veterans, including healthcare, from multiple committees to a single committee. The Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee is not organized into subcommittees.

- In the 117th Congress, the Veterans Affairs Committee is chaired by Sen. Jon Tester (D-MT) and Sen. Jerry Moran (R-KS) serves as ranking member. These Senators will likely continue to lead the committee in the 118th Congress.

Column AF-House Labor, Health, and Human Services (Labor-HHS)

Appropriations Subcommittee:

- The House Appropriations Committee has one of the broadest jurisdictions of any committee in the House. It is tasked with appropriating the funding for most functions of the federal government. The committee is organized into 12 subcommittees that each have jurisdiction over a specific part of government functions.
- In the 117th Congress, the full House Appropriations Committee is chaired by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) and Rep. Kay Granger (R-TX) is ranking member. Reps. DeLauro and Granger will continue to lead the full committee in the 118th Congress.
- Notably, the Labor-HHS Subcommittee is tasked with providing appropriations for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and most of its sub-agencies and offices.
- In the 117th Congress, the Labor-HHS Subcommittee is led by Rep. DeLauro and Rep. Tom Cole (R-OK) serves as ranking member.

Column AG- House Armed Services Committee (HASC):

- HASC is the House authorizing committee for the military and has jurisdiction over all benefits for Members of the Armed Services, including healthcare. Each year, the Armed Services Committee is tasked with writing the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), which generally includes titles on personnel policy for active duty service members, as well as those transitioning out of the military.
- In the 117th Congress, HASC is chaired by Rep. Adam Smith (D-WA) and Rep. Mike Rogers (R-AL) serves as ranking member. Reps. Smith and Rogers will continue to lead the committee in the 118th Congress.
- HASC's Military Personnel Subcommittee has jurisdiction over military healthcare benefits.
- In the 117th Congress, the Military Personnel Subcommittee is led by Reps. Jackie Speier (D-CA), who is retiring, and Rep. Mike Gallagher (R-WI).

Column AH- House Budget Committee:

- Created by the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, the House Budget Committee's chief responsibility is to draft an annual concurrent resolution on the budget that provides a Congressional framework for spending and revenue levels, the federal surplus or deficit, and public debt. In a Congress

with tight margins, it is worth noting the Budget Committee can include in the budget resolution reconciliation instructions directing authorizing committees to change laws in their jurisdiction to change revenues or mandatory spending levels, including on healthcare entitlements. The Budget Committee is not organized into subcommittees.

- In the 117th Congress, the House Budget Committee is chaired by Rep. John Yarmuth (D-KY) and Rep. Jason Smith (R-MO) is ranking member.
- The committee will have new leadership in the 118th Congress. Rep. Yarmuth is retiring, and it is not yet clear who his successor will be. Rep. Jason Smith has expressed interest in running for the top GOP slot on the Ways and Means Committee, which could also open up the senior Republican slot on the House Budget Committee.

Column AI- House Energy and Commerce Committee:

- The House Energy and Commerce Committee has one of the broadest jurisdictions of any of the authorizing committees in the House. Among other things, the committee legislates on issues related to healthcare, health insurance, and biomedical research and development.
- In the 117th Congress, the House Energy and Commerce Committee is chaired by Rep. Frank Pallone (D-NJ) and Rep. Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R-WA) serves as ranking member. Reps. Pallone and McMorris Rodgers will continue to lead the committee in the 118th Congress.
- The Health Subcommittee has jurisdiction over issues pertaining to healthcare.
- In the 117th Congress, the Health Subcommittee is led by Reps. Anna Eshoo (D-CA) and Rep. Brett Guthrie (R-KY).

Column AJ- House Veterans' Affairs Committee:

- The House Veterans' Affairs Committee has jurisdiction over veterans' issues generally, including veterans' hospitals, medical care, and treatment compensation, as well as the readjustment of servicemembers to civilian life.
- In the 117th Congress, the House Veterans' Affairs Committee is chaired by Rep. Mark Takano (D-CA) and Rep. Mike Bost (R-IL) is ranking member. Reps. Takano and Bost will continue to lead the committee in the 118th Congress.
- The Health Subcommittee has jurisdiction over healthcare benefits for veterans.
- In the 117th Congress, the Health Subcommittee is led by Rep. Julia Brownley (D-CA) and Rep. Jack Bergman (R-MI).

Column AK- House Ways and Means Committee:

- The Constitution requires that all bills regarding taxation must originate in the House and the House Ways and Means Committee serves as the body's chief

tax-writing committee. The committee has jurisdiction over all taxation, tariffs, and other revenue-raising measures, and a number of programs including adoption programs.

- In the 117th Congress, the House Ways and Means Committee is chaired by Rep. Richard Neal (D-MA) and Rep. Kevin Brady (R-TX) serves as ranking member. While Rep. Neal will continue to lead committee Democrats in the 118th Congress, Rep. Brady is retiring. Rep. Jason Smith (R-MO), Rep. Vern Buchanan (R-FL), Rep. Adrian Smith (R-NE), and Rep. Mike Kelly (R-PA) have all expressed interest in running for the top Republican slot on the committee.
- The Health Subcommittee has jurisdiction over issues impacting healthcare.
- In the 117th Congress, the Health Subcommittee is led by Reps. Lloyd Doggett (D-TX) and Vern Buchanan (R-FL).

Column AL- House Oversight and Reform:

- The Oversight and Reform Committee is the main investigative committee in the House. It has the authority to investigate subjects within the committee's jurisdiction, as well as matters within the jurisdiction of the other standing House committees.
- In the 117th Congress, the House Oversight and Reform Committee is chaired by Carolyn Maloney (D-NY) and Rep. James Comer (R-KY) serves as ranking member. Reps. Maloney and Comer will continue to lead the committee in the 118th Congress.
- Healthcare issues typically fall to the Economic and Consumer Policy Subcommittee.
- In the 117th Congress, the Economic and Consumer Policy Subcommittee is led by Rep. Raja Krishnamoorthi (D-IL) and Rep. Michael Cloud (R-TX).

Legislation Introduced in the 116th Congress

Column AM- Adoption Tax Credit Refundability Act, S.1652 and H.R. 2965: The Adoption Tax Credit (ATC) advances the important public goal of encouraging adoptions, especially of children with special needs. That is why Congress has supported the bipartisan ATC since 1997. The ATC needs to be made refundable so that low-to moderate-income families can afford to adopt a child.

Column AN- Access to Infertility Treatment and Care Act, S.1461 and H.R. 2803:

The Access to Infertility Treatment and Care Act will provide those who receive their healthcare through government-sponsored health plans, including TRICARE, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program and others, to have coverage for infertility services. The bill provides access to vital

fertility preservation services for those, like cancer patients, who are at risk of infertility due to medical treatments such as chemotherapy and surgery.

Column AO- Women, Veterans and Families Health Services Act, S. 319 and H.R.

955: The Women, Veterans and Families Health Services Act will permanently allow veterans with a service-connected injury causing infertility to access IVF medical treatments, which the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has offered via a temporary appropriation. The legislation will eliminate unfair restrictions on those eligible for the benefit at both the VA and under TRICARE. Additionally, the bill allows for cryopreservation of gametes pre-deployment and at time of injury and provides for adoption assistance.

Column AP- Every Child Deserves a Family Act, S. 1791 and H.R. 3114: The Every Child Deserves a Family Act will increase the number of foster and adoptive homes by banning discrimination against foster and adoptive parents, families of origin, and foster youth based on sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, and religion. It will improve services for the 20 percent of foster youth who identify as LGBTQ.

Column AQ- PCOS Awareness Month Resolution, S. Res. 670 and H. Res. 972:

This resolution designates September as PCOS Awareness Month and recognizes the need for more education and research on PCOS. PCOS is a life-long health condition that impacts five to 10 million women and girls in the U.S. and is a leading cause of infertility.

2022 Midterm Election Preview

The 2022 midterm elections will be held on November 8. The 118th Congress will begin with reelected and newly elected Members being sworn in on January 3.

In the 2022 midterm cycle, 34 of 100 Senate seats are up for regular election. There is also a special election in Oklahoma. Fourteen of these seats are currently held by Democrats and 21 are held by Republicans. Six Senators have announced they will not seek reelection, including one Democrat and five Republicans. All six retiring Senators hold committee leadership positions.

In the House, all 435 seats are up for election. As of today, 50 sitting Members have announced they will not be returning to the 118th Congress. Retirements have been announced by 32 Democrats, not including special elections that will be held this year to fill the seat recently vacated by Rep. Filemon Vela (D-TX) and the seat soon to be vacated by Rep. Antonio Delgado (D-NY), who has recently been appointed lieutenant

governor of New York. Four Democratic committee chairs are among those who have announced retirements. Across the aisle, 18 Republicans have announced retirements, including two Republican ranking members. Republicans are also likely to win special elections to fill the seats vacated by Reps. Devin Nunes (D-CA), Jim Hagedorn (R-MN), Don Young (R-AK), Jeff Fortenberry (R-NE), and Tom Reed (R-NY).

According to historical trends, the party of the incumbent president tends to lose seats in Congress in midterm elections. Since World War II, the president's party has lost an average of 26 seats in the House and four seats in the Senate in midterm cycles. While the elections are still several months out, reputable elections forecasters point out this trend is likely to continue this year.

For example, Sabato's Crystal Ball predicts that Democrats are very likely to lose their House majority in November, although their total net losses are likely to be smaller than in some past GOP wave years simply because the Democratic majority is already so small. Further, Larry Sabato observes the composition of this year's Senate map gives Democrats a fighting chance to hold their majority there.

While 2022 race ratings cannot yet be completed due to states that have not yet finalized redistricting maps, The Cook Political Report forecasts there will be at least 148 Democrats and 177 Republicans serving in the House in the 118th Congress. It has identified 70 competitive races in the House. Of these races, 24 seats are likely or lean Democratic, 20 are likely or lean Republican, and 26 are toss-ups. Of the 35 Senate seats up for reelection, The Cook Political Report believes ten races will be competitive. Two of these seats are likely or lean Democratic, three lean Republican, and five are rated as toss-ups.

Similarly, Inside Elections' nonpartisan analysis predicts there will be at least 163 Democrats and 165 Republicans elected to the House in the 118th Congress. It has identified 83 races as competitive. Of these seats, 44 tilt, lean or are likely Democratic, 21 tilt, lean or are likely Republican, and 18 are toss-ups. Of the 35 Senate seats up for election, Inside Elections has rated six races as competitive. Of these six, one tilts Democratic, two tilt Republican, and three seats currently held by Democrats are toss-ups. Inside Elections' 2022 projection for the Senate is a GOP net gain of 1-3 seats.