



## Guide to the 2023 Congressional Scorecard

### Introduction to the 118th Congress

#### Senate

- While 50 votes are needed for a majority, most legislation requires 60 votes on the procedural motion to invoke cloture to consider a bill on the floor. Once cloture is invoked, a simple majority (or 51 votes) is required for passage. In instances of a tie, the Vice President casts the tie breaking vote. Currently, Democrats hold 51 seats in the Senate and Republicans hold 49 seats.

#### House

- In the House, a simple majority, or 218 votes, is needed to pass legislation when every seat is filled. In the House, the Speaker typically controls the agenda and which bills reported out of committee are considered on the House floor. However, Members can try to force a floor vote on legislation by securing majority support (or 218 Members) for a discharge petition. Currently, Republicans hold 222 seats in the House and Democrats hold 213 seats.

Given that Democrats control the Senate, and Republicans are in the majority in the House, we are currently experiencing a divided government. Because different parties control the House and Senate on very slim margins, the conventional wisdom is that there may not be a significant amount of legislative activity this Congress. The bills that are most likely to move will be those with expiring authorizations or appropriations or that are otherwise non-controversial. However, some of these larger moving packages can become legislative vehicles for other Congressional priorities.

At the start of the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress, there were seven new Senators (two Democrats and five Republicans), 74 new Representatives (34 Democrats and 40 Republicans), and one new Delegate (a Republican). Additionally, one Senator (Republican Pete Ricketts (R-NE)) and one Representative (Democrat Jennifer McClellan) have since been sworn in to fill vacancies. There will be at least one additional new Member joining the House later this year to succeed Rep. David Cicilline (D-RI), who has announced he will resign in June.

Most new Members come to Congress without a record on issues related to family building. However, advocates who will be meeting with new Members are encouraged

to research whether a new Senator or Representative may have had a record on family building issues from service in a prior position or made relevant comments on the campaign trail.

### Members of Congress Overview

**Column A- State:** The Senate has 50 Members. Its membership is comprised of two Senators from each state. To identify your Senators, click [here](#) or filter the column by state.

**Column B- District:** 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 a specific Congressional district. 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-L- Service in Congress

- **Service in 118<sup>th</sup> Congress (Column G):** This column indicates which Members are currently serving in Congress. The 118th Congress began on January 3,

2023, following the November 2022 midterm elections. Each Congress is generally two sessions, and each session typically lasts a year.

- **Service in 117<sup>th</sup> Congress (Column H):** This column notes Members who served in the 117<sup>th</sup> Congress. The 117<sup>th</sup> Congress began on January 3, 2021, and adjourned sine die on January 3, 2023.
- **Service in 116<sup>th</sup> Congress (Column I):** This column identifies Members who served in the 116<sup>th</sup> Congress. The 116<sup>th</sup> Congress convened on January 3, 2019, and ended on January 3, 2021.
- **New Member in 118<sup>th</sup> Congress (Column J):** This column indicates which Members who are currently serving in Congress have recently been elected and are serving in their current position for the first time. Many of these Members will have no prior federal record on family building issues. However, there may be some Members who held lower office, for example new Senators who previously served in the House and have had the opportunity to cosponsor legislation supported by RESOLVE.
- **New Member in 117<sup>th</sup> Congress (Column K):** This column notes Members who began their service in Congress during the 117<sup>th</sup> Congress.
- **New Member in 116<sup>th</sup> Congress (Column L):** This column identifies Members who began their federal service during the 116<sup>th</sup> Congress.

**Column M- Next Election Year:** This column provides insights into when a Member is next up for reelection.

**Columns N-Q- Participation in RESOLVE Advocacy Day:** RESOLVE submits meeting requests to all Senate and House offices that have constituents participating in Advocacy Day. Unfortunately, scheduling conflicts sometimes impact an office's ability to meet.

### **Support for Pro-Family Building Legislation**

**Original Sponsor:** An original sponsor is the Member of the House or Senate who introduces a bill for consideration. Often, Members try to introduce legislation with bipartisan support, meaning that a bill has at least one Democratic sponsor and at least one Republican sponsor. These are designated as "original sponsor" in the Scorecard.

**Cosponsor:** 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. Generally, the more cosponsors a bill attracts, the more support it has and the more likely it is to move. Cosponsors are marked with a "yes" in the Scorecard.

## Active Legislation in the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress

**Column R- Co-Sponsor of Any Legislation in the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress:** This column identifies Members who have cosponsored pro-family building legislation since the start of the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress. It is important to note that it is early in the new Congress and RESOLVE anticipates additional legislation will be introduced following Advocacy Day. If a Member has co-sponsored one pro-family building bill, he or she may be inclined to co-sponsor others.

**Columns S-T- Veterans Infertility Treatment Act of 2023, H.R. 544:** The Veterans Infertility Treatment Act will make infertility care, including Assisted Reproductive Technology (including IVF), part of medical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (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 Subcommittee on Health.

## Legislation Supported by RESOLVE in the 117th Congress

**Column U- Co-Sponsor Any Legislation in the 117th Congress:** This column quickly indicates if a Member of Congress was an original sponsor or co-sponsor of any pro-family building legislation introduced in the 117th Congress.

**Columns V-W- 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, 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.

**Columns X-Y- 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 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.

**Columns Z-AA- 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.

**Columns AB-AC- 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.

**Columns AD-AE- Right to Build Families Act S. 5276:** The Right to Build Families Act protects access to IVF for anyone who needs assisted reproductive technology (ART) to build their family. The bill will prohibit states from limiting any individual's right to access ART and prohibit states from regulating reproductive genetic materials, including gametes. Further, the bill protects healthcare providers who provide ART or related counseling. The legislation allows the Department of Justice (DOJ) to pursue civil action against states that violate the legislation and allows the U.S. Attorney General, individuals, and healthcare providers to pursue civil action regarding violation of the legislation.

**Columns AF-AG- 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.

**Columns AH-AI- 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.

**Columns AJ-AK- 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.

**Columns AL-AM- 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.

**Columns AN-AO- Veterans Infertility Treatment Act, H.R. 1957:** The Veterans Infertility Treatment Act will make infertility care, including ART (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.

**Legislation Supported by RESOLVE in the 116<sup>th</sup> Congress**

**Column AP- Co-Sponsor Any Legislation in the 116th Congress:** This column notes Members who were original sponsors or co-sponsors of pro-family building legislation introduced in the 116th Congress.

**Columns AQ-AR- Adoption Tax Credit Refundability Act, S.1652 and H.R. 2965:**

The 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.

**Columns AS-AT- 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 VA, the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program and others, 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.

**Columns AU-AV- 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 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 AW-AX- 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.

**Columns AY-AZ- 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.

## **Congressional Caucuses**

### **Columns BA/BF- 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), who lost reelection in 2022, and Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA), who retired at the end of the 117<sup>th</sup> Congress. New leadership for the caucus in the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress has yet to be announced.

### **Column BB/BG- 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 BC/BH- 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 have led efforts to promote women’s health.
- Founded in 1977, the caucus is currently co-chaired by Reps. Kat Cammack (R-FL) and Susie Lee (D-NV). Reps. Monica De La Cruz (R-TX) and Emilia Strong Sykes (D-OH) serve as vice chairs.

#### **Column BD/BI- 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.

#### **Column BE/BJ- Bipartisan Family Building Caucus:**

- **Goal:** Strengthen policies affecting American families and educate, advocate, and bring awareness to Americans who are struggling to build their family. The caucus’ legislative priorities include increasing medical insurance coverage to include infertility diagnosis and treatment and access to ART; providing help to military families seeking assistance to adopt or have greater access to infertility and family building services; encouraging the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to increase options for federal fertility benefits; strengthening family leave policies; and supporting the education of healthcare professionals about disease related infertility risks and options.
- The Bipartisan Family Building Caucus was co-founded by Reps. Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-FL) and Billy Long (R-MO) in 2022 during the 117<sup>th</sup> Congress. Rep. Long retired at the end of the 117<sup>th</sup> Congress after an unsuccessful run for Missouri’s open Senate seat. A Republican co-chair for the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress has yet to be identified.



## Congressional Committees

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

### **Columns BK/BX- Senate Labor, Health, and Human Services (Labor-HHS)**

#### **Appropriations Subcommittee:**

- The Senate Appropriations Committee's 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 118th Congress, the full Senate Appropriations Committee is chaired by Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA). Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME) serves as ranking member.
- 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 118th Congress, the Labor-HHS Subcommittee is chaired by Sen. Tammy Baldwin (D-WI). Sen. Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV) serves as ranking member.

### **Columns BL/BY- 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 118th Congress, SASC is chaired by Sen. Jack Reed (D-RI). Sen. Roger Wicker (R-MS) serves as ranking member.
- SASC's Personnel Subcommittee has jurisdiction over issues related to healthcare benefits.
- In the 118th Congress, the Personnel Subcommittee is chaired by Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-MA). Sen. Rick Scott (R-FL) serves as ranking member.

#### **Columns BM/BZ- 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 the 118th Congress, the Budget Committee is chaired by Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI). Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-IA) serves as ranking member.

#### **Columns BN/CA- 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 118th Congress, the Finance Committee is chaired by Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR). Sen. Mike Crapo (R-ID) serves as ranking member.
- In particular, the Health Care Subcommittee has jurisdiction over issues pertaining to infertility.
- The Health Care Subcommittee is chaired by Sen. Ben Cardin (D-MD). Sen. Steve Daines (R-MT) is ranking member.

#### **Columns BO/CB- Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee:**

- The Senate HELP Committee's jurisdiction encompasses most of the agencies, institutes, and programs of HHS.
- In the 118th Congress, the HELP Committee is chaired by Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-VT). Sen. Bill Cassidy (R-LA) is ranking member.
- 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 chaired by Sen. Bob Casey (D-PA). Sen. Tommy Tuberville (R-AL) is ranking member.

#### **Columns BP/CC- 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 118th Congress, the Veterans Affairs Committee is chaired by Sen. Jon Tester (D-MT). Sen. Jerry Moran (R-KS) serves as ranking member.

#### **Columns BQ/CD- 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 specific government functions.
- In the 118th Congress, the full House Appropriations Committee is chaired by Rep. Kay Granger (R-TX). Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) is ranking member.
- Notably, the Labor-HHS Subcommittee is tasked with providing appropriations for HHS and most of its sub-agencies and offices.
- In the 118th Congress, the Labor-HHS Subcommittee is led by Rep. Robert Aderholt (R-AL). Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) serves as ranking member.

#### **Columns BR/CE- 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 NDAA, which generally includes titles on personnel policy for active duty service members, as well as those transitioning out of the military.
- In the 118th Congress, HASC is chaired by Rep. Mike Rogers (R-AL). Rep. Adam Smith (D-WA) serves as ranking member.
- HASC's Military Personnel Subcommittee has jurisdiction over military healthcare benefits.
- In the 118th Congress, the Military Personnel Subcommittee is chaired by Rep. Jim Banks (R-IN). Rep. Andy Kim (D-NJ) serves as ranking member.

#### **Columns BS/CF- 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. The Budget Committee is not organized into subcommittees.

- In the 118th Congress, the House Budget Committee is chaired by Rep. Jodey Arrington (R-TX). Rep. Brendan Boyle (D-PA) is ranking member.

#### **Columns BT/CG- 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 118th Congress, the House Energy and Commerce Committee is chaired by Rep. Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R-WA). Rep. Frank Pallone (D-NJ) serves as ranking member.
- The Health Subcommittee has jurisdiction over issues pertaining to healthcare.
- In the 118th Congress, the Health Subcommittee is chaired by Rep. Brett Guthrie (R-KY). Rep. Anna Eshoo (D-CA) is ranking member.

#### **Columns BU/CH- 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 118th Congress, the House Veterans' Affairs Committee is chaired by Rep. Mike Bost (R-IL). Rep. Mark Takano (D-CA) is ranking member.
- The Health Subcommittee has jurisdiction over healthcare benefits for veterans.
- In the 118th Congress, the Health Subcommittee is chaired by Rep. Mariannette Miller-Meeks (R-IA). Rep. Julia Brownley (D-CA) serves as ranking member.

#### **Columns BV/CI- House Ways and Means Committee:**

- The Constitution requires that all bills regarding taxation must originate in the House. 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 118th Congress, the House Ways and Means Committee is chaired by Rep. Jason Smith (R-MO). Rep. Richard Neal (R-MA) serves as ranking member.
- The Health Subcommittee has jurisdiction over issues impacting healthcare.
- In the 118th Congress, the Health Subcommittee is chaired by Rep. Vern Buchanan (R-FL). Rep. Lloyd Doggett (D-TX) is ranking member.

**Columns BW/CJ- House Oversight and Accountability:**

- The Oversight and Accountability 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 118th Congress, the House Oversight and Accountability Committee is chaired by Rep. James Comer (R-KY). Rep. Jamie Raskin (D-MD) serves as ranking member.
- Healthcare issues fall under the jurisdiction of the Health Care and Financial Services Subcommittee.
- In the 118th Congress, the Health Care and Financial Services Subcommittee is chaired by Rep. Lisa McClain (R-MI). Rep. Katie Porter (D-CA) serves as ranking member.