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The committees set to lose the most members in the new Congress

The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the House Energy and Commerce Committee will see the highest turnover from the 2022 midterm elections, according to a POLITICO analysis of the 74 current House members who will not be returning to Congress for another term. Fourteen representatives on each of the two committees either lost their reelection bids or did not run for another term. In the Senate, at least seven senators are departing — pending the results of Democratic Sen. Raphael Warnock's runoff election in Georgia — creating vacancies on 19 committees. The steering committees in charge of committee assignments for the 118th Congress will need to consider the balance of power between parties on each committee; in the Senate, Warnock's race will determine whether Democrats will be able to fill each committee with Democratic majorities.

A number of leadership positions are among those being vacated, including the (soon to be Republican) chair of the House Ways and Means Committee, as well as leadership positions on both sides of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Senate committee turnover

Committee	Percentage of senators who are not returning	By party C R Chair/ranking member DEMOCRATS REPUBLICANS
Joint Committee on the Library	60%	• • •
Rules and Administration	17%	• • R
Select Committee on Intelligence	15%	• • •
Finance	11%	• • •
Appropriations	10%	○ • R
Environment and Public Works	10%	• •
Bank, Housing and Urban Affairs	8%	• R
Joint Committee on Printing [†]	20%	•
Joint Economic Committee [†]	10%	•
Homeland Security and Govt. Affairs	7%	R
Special Committee on Aging	7%	•
Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry	5%	•
Budget	5%	•
Armed Services	4%	R
Commerce, Science and Transportation	4%	•
Foreign Relations	5%	•
Health, Education, Labor and Pensions	5%	R
Judiciary	5%	•
Small Business and Entrepreneurship	5%	•

Note: There were no Senate vacancies on the Energy and Natural Resources, Indian Affairs or Veterans Affairs committees, nor on the Joint Committee on Taxation nor the Select Committee on Ethics.

Sources: U.S. Senate, U.S. House, The Associated Press



[†]Joint committees are made up of members from both houses of Congress. Representatives and senators departing from these committees are listed in their respective sections.



House committee turnover

Committee	Percentage of representatives not returning	By party 0	Chair/ran	king member REPUBLICAN
Energy and Commerce	24%	• • • • •	••••	• • •
Transportation and Infrastructure	21%	G • • • • •	••••	• • •
Armed Services	18%	• • •	••••	• • •
Agriculture	20%	• •	••••	• • •
Financial Services	19%	•	••••	• • •
Oversight and Reform	20%	G	• • • •	• • •
Homeland Security	23%	•	••••	• • R
Appropriations	14%	• •	••••	• •
Foreign Affairs	16%		••••	• • •
Science, Space and Technology	17%		G•••	• • •
Natural Resources	15%		• • •	• • •
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence	26%	•	••••	•
Budget	16%		G •••	• •
Education and Labor	12%		• •	• • •
Ways and Means	12%		• • •	• R
Judiciary	12%		• • •	• •
January 6th Select Committee	44%		• •	• •
Veterans' Affairs	13%		• •	• •
Joint Committee on the Library	60%		• •	•
House Administration	22%		•	•
t Committee on the Modernization of Congress	17%		•	•
Select Committee on the Climate Crisis	13%		•	•
Small Business	7%		• •	
Joint Committee on Printing [†]	20%			•
Joint Committee on Taxation [†]	20%			•
Ethics	13%		•	
Joint Economic Committee [†]	10%			•
Rules	8%			

Notes: There were no House vacancies on the Select Committee on Economic Disparity and Fairness in Growth. Del. Michael San Nicholas (D-Guam) is included in Democratic totals.

