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Coalition Sign-on Letter for Rural Housing Appropriations

Please see a [revised draft letter](#) to House and Senate Appropriations Committees on federal rural housing and community development funding. Please review the letter and if you wish to sign on respond to elizabeth@rapoza.org.

The closing date is, April 23, 2010.

House Committee on Financial Services Passes H.R. 5017

Today the House Committee on Financial Services unanimously passed [H.R. 5017](#), the Rural Housing Preservation and Stabilization Act of 2010. This action clears the bill for consideration by the House, which is expected to take the up the bill as early as next week. The legislation introduced by Congressman Kanjorski (D-PA) addresses the Section 502 Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loan Program funding shortfall. RHS is poised to run through the entire \$12 billion in FY 10 guarantee by the end of the month. This amount is three times the pre-recession level. Yet, with private financial institutions reluctant to provide home mortgage credit, the 502 guarantee is taking on greater role in financing for moderate income households. By revising the fee structure the program is will again be self-financing, as was the intention when it was enacted in 1987. As originally introduced, HR 5017 required an origination fee of 3.5% and annual servicing fee of .5%. Concerned that the Rural Housing Service could not implement the servicing fee on a timely basis, the Committee approved an amendment by Congresswoman Capito (R-WV) that increased the up front fee to 4% and eliminated the servicing fee. Members are hoping to re-institute the program prior to April 30, when RHS it runs out of guarantee authority. Sen. David Bennett (D-CO) is working on companion legislation, although the outlook for Senate action is unclear.

Click [here](#) for the press release from the House Committee on Financial Services.

**Reminder for Coalition Sign-on Letter for Rural
Housing Appropriations**

Please take a moment to review the [NRHC sign-on letter](#) to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on federal rural housing and community development funding. If you wish to sign on to the letter please respond to elizabeth@rapoza.org by **COB Today, April 23rd**.

Supplemental Advances in Senate

Yesterday, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported the FY 2010 supplemental appropriations bill. While the principal purpose of the bill is providing additional funding for the war in Afghanistan, the bill also includes a number of provisions relating to domestic spending, including a provision to increase loan levels for section 502 guarantees. Under the Senate provision, the fee for guarantees is increased to a one time 3.5 % fee along with a .5% annual fee. The Secretary is given the authority to reduce these fees for low and very low income borrowers. The fee increase, which is along the lines of the budget request, will free up an additional \$12 billion in loan authority. The Senate is expected to take the supplemental up next week. The House has not yet scheduled a time for consideration of the bill, although there is an expectation of enactment by the Memorial Day recess.

Department of Housing & Urban Development Hosts Rural Listening Session

On Tuesday, May 11th The Department of Housing and Urban Development held a listening session regarding the Administration's budget request for the Rural Innovation Fund. The FY10 HUD appropriations bill included \$25 million for the Rural Innovation Fund and HUD is now preparing to solicit applications for the Fund. The purpose of the meeting, chaired by Assistant Secretary Mercedes Marquez, was to gain the input of stakeholders in the rural housing and community development world about potential uses of the Fund, how to target funds, how to define innovation and how to use the Fund to fill gaps in current Federal housing and community development programs. The Rural Innovation Fund was preceded for several years by the Rural Housing and Economic (RHED) program, so the session was also designed to learn from the experiences under RHED. Participants included representatives from national rural interest organizations, including the NRHC, as well as local and regional organizations. HUD distributed a list of questions in advance that can be found [here](#).

Among the key points:

When asked to define innovation, there were calls to define it as broadly as possible and to keep an eye on new problems to old innovations, such as declining land value for self-help housing. HUD shouldn't overlook strategies that have worked in the past that need funding and support.

Participants also brought up a number of ways in which they measure success in addressing concentrated distressed housing or community poverty, including; an increase in the value of property, an increase in income, how much money is brought into the community, the social consciousness of the members of the community, and the impact on the second generation. Participants also felt these programs would be better integrated with other community investments if RHED provided for capacity building assistance.

Participants also called for a conform definition of the definition of rural. Participants like the definition of rural that is in the Housing Act, but do want rural defined as simply as "non-metro". NRCH has previously written to HUD recommending that the rural definition in the Housing Act be used to define rural.

Participants also noted their interest in expanding the definition of colonia, obtaining more money - higher ceiling for grants, and the ability to compete since rural doesn't have access to the same resources.

A number of participants raised the importance of providing capacity building, both for local government and non-profit organizations. The importance of multi-year funding was stressed to allow organizations to fully implement programs.

While there was some consensus that rural projects were smaller than HUD generally seen in urban projects, there are opportunities to make significant contributions to improving housing for farmworkers in states such as California.

NRHC has also previously [written to HUD](#) recommending that Rural Innovation Funds be used to target rental housing preservation, development of affordable rental housing and development of self-help and affordable housing in communities in which land values are declining.

House Subcommittee Marks-Up FY 11 Agriculture Appropriations

On June 30, the House Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee marked-up the Fiscal Year 2011 spending bill for the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies. Details are not yet available, but a summary table on the bill indicates that rural housing and community development programs were funded at roughly the same rate as current. The bill includes an increase in the fees for rural housing guaranteed loans: 3.5% origination and .5% servicing fee. The savings from the fee increase totaled \$120 million. That amount was necessary to float the remainder of the rural housing budget, so without seeing the details, it appears that something approaching an FY 10 freeze is in the works. The bill also includes \$40 million for healthy foods and a setaside of 5% of several business programs for regional development strategies.

The mark-up of several appropriations bills in the House this week (see HUD below) signals the beginning of what promises to be a short and extremely difficult appropriations season. Bi-partisan pressure on the public debt has forced Congressional leaders to scale back FY11 domestic discretionary spending to \$15 billion below the current rate. Given this pressure, several bills are not likely to get past full committee and few, other than Defense, Veterans Affairs and Homeland Security, will make it to the House floor.

The Senate will mark-up a few bills in July and then, along with the House, go on recess for August. Congress will briefly return in September when it will pass a continuing resolution for two months and head out to campaign. The outcome of November elections will determine when and if Congress will complete appropriations bills before the end of the calendar year.

Housing Programs Could Realize Gains in FY2011

Today the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development and Related Agencies released its Fiscal Year 2011 spending bill. The bill provides \$67.4 billion in discretionary resources overall which represents \$500 million less than last year's enacted level and more than \$1.3 billion below the President's budget proposal for these agencies in his FY2011 budget request released in February. The total budgetary resources for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, however, includes \$519 million more than in FY2010 and \$1 billion more than what the President requested in his budget proposal. An appropriations summary can be found [here](#).

Winners in the House bill for FY11 include the Section 8 tenant-based rental assistance program funded at \$19.5 billion in the Chairman's Mark, as well as the HOPE VI public housing program which received \$200 million in the Chairman's Mark, up from \$135 million that was enacted in FY10. The Chairman did not, however, include funding for the Choice Neighborhoods public housing program which received \$65 million in FY10, nor any funding for the Energy Innovation Fund or the Capacity Building program.

Highlights at the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) include:

Community Development Block Grant Program: \$4.35 billion in FY11, down \$97 million from FY10 and \$28 million below President's request;

Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program: \$10 million in FY11, up \$4 million from FY10;

HOME: \$1.25 billion in FY11, equal to FY10 and up \$175 million from President's request;

SHOP: \$82 million in FY11, equal to FY10;

Housing Counseling Assistance: \$88 million in FY11, consistent with President's request, up \$500,000 from FY10; and

Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation: \$285 million in FY11, up \$52 million from FY10 and \$35 million above President's request.

Final Self-Help Forum Held in Washington, DC

Yesterday, June 30th, USDA Rural Development held its 8th and final Self-Help Public Forum in Washington, DC. This forum, along with the seven others held throughout the country, was held to gain ideas for improving and growing the agency's Mutual Self-Help Program.

The forum started with comments from Rich Davis, Acting Deputy Administrator, Single Family Housing; Tammye Trevino, Administrator, Housing & Community Facilities Programs; Cheryl Cook, Deputy Under Secretary, Rural Development and Dallas Tonsager, Under Secretary, Rural Development. They all cited their dedication and continued interest in the mutual and self help housing program and vowed to help keep the program expanding. Administrator Trevino also gave a brief power point that touched on

the history of the self-help program as well and the importance of the listening forum in providing necessary information to strengthen the program.

After the power point presentation the floor was turned over to Moises Loza from the Housing Assistance Council. Moises spoke to the continued need for families to invest sweat equity, the continued need of funding for the T&MA contracts and the need to establish a demonstration for new grantees to compete for funds. He also spoke to the need to measure success in more ways than just dollar value; also taken into consideration should be: influx of families participating in civic duties such as registering to vote, results on the children of self-help families, increase in homeownership of rural minorities and new careers based on skills learned in the self-help housing process. Moises also spoke to the support of a greater educational network between self-help organizations with National and regional conferences.

The Cervantes family from Los Alamos, CA then presented an inspiring story of the success of the program. The Cervantes, a family of 6, went from living in a 2 bedroom apartment in a gang ridden area of Salinas to home ownership in a quiet safe neighborhood in Los Alamos all thanks to the Self-Help program. The Cervantes family immigrated from Mexico to the strawberry fields of California where they were barely making minimum wage. The Cervantes dreamed of homeownership but with their very low income thought it was unattainable. Working with People's Self Help Housing of San Luis Obispo, they applied for the self-help program and to their surprise were a selected family. In order to obtain their dream they worked 60 hours a week in the strawberry fields and then another 40 on building their home in order to create a better life for their family. The success also carried over to the second generation with a son earning his bachelors and masters degree, and a daughter earning two bachelor degrees from Brown University.

The National Self-Help Housing Directors Association, represented by Russ Huxtable, Claudia Shay, Earl Pfeiffer, Patty Griffiths and Peter Carey, presented the findings of their survey on the self-help program. They praised the program for, among other things, helping to stabilize families, improving self-sufficiency, building strong neighborhoods, and the cost-effectiveness of sweat equity. They also spoke to the issues of labor requirements, 502 credit requirements, T&MA contracts, the real estate market and overall grantee issues. The full results from their survey can be found here.

Jeanette Duncan from People's Self-Help Housing spoke to many of the same sentiments the earlier groups did. However, she also brought up concerns over the SHARES report, lot appraisals, and pro-rating work. The SHARES report seems complicated and organizations aren't sure what RD does this the information collected in them. Lot appraisals are dropping, there is no uniformity to appraisals of self-help homes and appraisers are using foreclosed homes as comps which is unacceptable. People's self-help is also running into

the issue of doing partial work on a home but not receiving credit so they would like to see work pro-rated.

After the public input was given the microphone was opened up to members of the audience to express additional concerns. Many people reiterated the concerns of earlier and also praised Rural Development for their support and commitment to double the program. The National Rural Housing Coalition submitted written testimony which can be found [here](#).

Rural Development will release its findings from the forums in the coming weeks.

Regulators Announce Public Hearings on CRA

The federal bank regulatory agencies, the Federal Reserve; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC); the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS), will convene a series of public hearings this summer focused on modernizing Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) regulations.

Regulators have outlined a series of issues that they are encouraging witnesses to address in their testimony, including how CRA regulations could be amended to reflect changes in the financial services industry and changes in how banking services are delivered to consumers. Those planning to testify or submit written testimony are also encouraged to discuss current housing and community development needs as well as consumer and small business financing needs and access to basic banking services.

The first hearing will be held on July 19 in Arlington, Virginia followed by a hearing in Atlanta on August 6th; Chicago on August 12; and Los Angeles on August 17th. Click on this [link](#) to access a copy of the public hearing notice and instructions of how to submit testimony or request time to testify at one of the hearings. You can also access the list of CRA issues that regulators have identified for the hearings.

The Same Old Song

On July 15, The Senate Appropriations Committee reported [S. 3606](#), its version of the Fiscal Year 2011 Agriculture Appropriations Bill. While prospects for enactment prior the end of the fiscal year are beyond remote, the bill is the first out of the Committee shoot and is a marker for the end game, which won't come until December, at the earliest.

The Committee mostly followed the budget request or the FY10 rate, with notable exceptions. The Committee rejected cuts in self help housing grants (+\$5 million), restored to a little better than the current rate the multi family preservation demonstration, did not increase section 515 as recommended and provided funding for RCDI.

The Committee accepted the budget recommendation on section 502 guarantee fees, (3.5% origination fee and .5% servicing fee) which raised it to \$175 million. That more than covered the cost of the remaining rural housing loan programs. The bill provides a whopping \$24 billion in guaranteed home ownership loans.

The [Report](#) accompanying the bill encourages USDA to take a more active role in assisting self help housing organizations:

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$41,864,000 for Mutual and Self-help Housing Grants.

The Committee is aware that in the decade prior to the recession, a period of high land value appreciation, self-help builders, and other nonprofits acquired land in order to provide future housing opportunities for low- and very low-income families. This effort was intended to keep land costs down, a key factor in providing affordable housing. Now, in many communities, particularly in Western States, land values have plummeted. This has impacted self-help organizations to the degree that many are now producing at less than 50 percent of their capacity to provide affordable housing. The Committee believes that self-help housing is an essential tool to improve homeownership opportunities in rural America. The Committee directs the Secretary to submit a report articulating options to assist self-help housing organizations encountering falling land values. These options should include a shared appreciation demonstration project.

Rental assistance continues at \$971 million with a \$6 million setaside; equally divided for new construction for section 515 and farm labor housing.

Water-sewer loans are set at over \$1 billion and grants at \$469 million.

The bill authorizes up to 5% setaside for regional development coordination. The setaside hits a long list of programs including: business and industry guaranteed loans; rural development loan fund; rural business enterprise grants; rural business opportunity grants; rural economic development program; rural microenterprise program; bio-refinery assistance program; rural energy for America program; value-added producer grants; broadband program; water and waste program; and rural community facilities programs.

Finally, the bill provides \$15 million in new budget authority for healthy food financing. The bill also permits an additional \$15 million setaside from rural business programs on top of the new money.

Here is a [table](#) with more details.

With the end of the money that flowed from the Recovery Act, the rural development budget has returned to earth, some would say with a thud. After the setasides for this Administration's flavor of the month: regional development and health foods, and the enormous increase in section 502 guarantees, its hard to see that much will be available for poor communities and families who just need assistance for decent water or place to live.

Congress Will Adjourn Today

The House will adjourn today and not return to Washington until September 13. By this time next week, the Senate will also have adjourned until the 13th. The Members leave behind a very long list of unfinished business ranging from appropriations bills, to tax bills to small business bills. When Congress returns, it will only be in session for three weeks before again leaving town for campaigning. Very little will be done in September, after the election a lame duck session will convene in late November with a very long list of legislation to consider.

HUD Appropriations

Before departing, the House passed HR 5850, the FY 2011 Transportation-HUD Appropriations Bill. The bill continues most HUD programs at the current rate. The final vote was 251- 167.

Even though the HUD title of the bill is \$500 million below the current rate, a number amendments aimed at trimming spending in various ways were rejected, an amendment that would have cut several HUD programs back to the budget level request was not offered. Here you can find the [bill as passed](#) and the [report](#).

The Senate Appropriations Committee has yet to report to the floor S.3644, which is its version of the FY 11 T-HUD spending bill. As this [table](#) indicates, differences between the House and Senate versions are mostly on the margin. The Senate is unlikely to take up THUD appropriations prior to adjournment in the fall. A link to the Senate bill is [here](#).

Supplemental Appropriations

After months of wrangling, Congress enacted the FY 10 Supplemental Appropriations Act. The legislation, mostly aimed at defense spending, contains an [amendment](#) which revises the section 502 guaranteed loan program by increasing the origination fee to 3.5% and establishing an annual fee of .05%. The effect of this is to cover the cost to the government of the program as was the original intent. The FY 10 budget authority for guarantees totaled \$179 million and was by far the largest item in the Rural Housing Service budget loan accounts.

The fee change will make available an estimated \$12 billion in additional guarantee authority. The fee increase actually saved money beyond what was necessary to cover costs so RHS has authority to waive fees for low income borrowers for an amount up to \$697 million.

RHS has run out of loan authority for section 502 guarantees so enactment of the supplemental will get this very large program going again. The Senate Ag Appropriations Bill for FY 11 includes \$24 billion for the guarantee. The House bill is not yet available but is likely to provide a similar recommendation.

Enactment of this legislation should also bring to an end an RHS practice of raiding other programs - notably self help housing grants - to cover shortfalls in the guarantee program.

Housing Preservation Legislation

On July 28, the House Financial Services Committee reported out HR 4868, The Housing Preservation and Tenant Protection Act. The bill includes a rural housing preservation title supported by NRHC and others.

The Rural Rental Housing Preservation Act authorizes assistance for owners and tenants, and charts a course toward preserving rural rental housing developments. In return for long term use restrictions, the legislation establishes financial incentives and other assistance to owners of eligible projects. These incentives include but are not limited to the following: loan forgiveness, payment deferrals, re-amortization, grants, interest rate write downs, loans, and guarantees along the lines of the current MPR demonstration.

For any property participating in the program, the bill would leave in place current law regarding use restrictions for Section 515 developments which consists of continued affordability for low-income tenants lasting 30 years or the term of USDA's loan, whichever is longer. The legislation also insures that tenants living in restructured properties will not pay more than 30% of income for rent. The legislation authorizes the vouchers for use by tenants displaced due to prepayment and by tenants of projects that receive restructuring assistance. Some 100,000 households living in section 515 pay more than 30% of income for rent. NRHC supported the use of vouchers for those low and very low income families as a way to ensure that restructuring does not result in a rent increase for these families.

Finally, the bill also includes an NRHC provision that allows the use of rental assistance funds to provide tenant services.

A recent NRHC letter in support of the bill is [here](#). A link to H.R. 4868 is [here](#).

The House may take up the bill in September. There is not at the moment a Senate companion.

Recovery Act Scorecard

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) provided USDA with over \$21 billion in program authority for rural development programs. About \$18 billion of that went to rural housing, rural water sewer and rural business programs. Almost all of the money was concentrated in loan guarantees and USDA has had the greatest success in spending that. Other programs - such as community facilities and direct rural housing loans are not fully obligated. Authority to spend Recovery Act funds expires on September 30, 2010.

Program	ARRA Program Level (in millions)	Obligated 7/16 \$ (in millions)	Obligated 7/16 %	Other
Water/Sewer Loans and Grant	\$3,264	\$2,627	80.5%	726 Projects
502 Direct	\$1,562	\$1,098	70.3%	8,708 Loans
RBEG	\$19.4	\$19	98.2%	197 Projects
B&I	\$1,572	\$1,457	92.7%	499 Projects
Community Facilities	\$1,238	\$897.04	72.4%	1,151 Projects
502 Guaranteed	\$10,093	\$10,053	99.6%	81,697 Loans

Source: USDA July 16, 2010 report

Hitting the Exits....

In Congress adjourned last night with an unprecedented list of unfinished legislation left behind. That list includes a fiscal trifecta: FY 11 budget resolution, FY 11 appropriations bills, tax rate and extender bills. The [Continuing Resolution](#) extends federal spending at the FY 10 rate through December 3. When Congress returns it will face decisions on enacting all 11 appropriations -likely to be consolidated into an omnibus spending bill - balance of 2011 and on tax rates - whether to extend some of all of the 2001-3 tax cuts that expire on December 31.

On Appropriations, since introduction of the FY 11 administration budget, there has been a steady slid downward in the amount available for discretionary spending.

- The President proposed a freeze at \$1.128 trillion;
- The Senate budget resolution set spending at \$1.124 trillion;
- The House budget resolution: 1.121 trillion; and
- Senate Appropriations Committee: \$1.114 trillion

House Republicans are proposing \$1.108 billion. Senate Majority Leader Reid has indicated that the Senate will reduce the discretionary number to \$1.108 trillion.

The near paralysis in Congress has resulted in few mark-ups or appropriations bill reported. However, for those that are public - including Senate Agriculture Appropriations, [S. 3606](#), and House and Senate Transportation HUD [H.R. 5850](#), [S. 3644](#) -- the levels recommended are likely to be the high water mark.

There are at least two scenarios when Congress returns. In one, if Democrats hold both Houses, Congress will return in December and finish appropriations will a reduction of at least \$20 billion below the budget request, which for most federal agencies is a freeze. In the other, if the Republicans gain control of one or both Houses, Congress is likely to pass another continuing resolution through February at which time the new majority will aim for a reduction of \$100 billion below the budget request or the FY 2008 level for discretionary spending.

FY 2010 Wrap-Up Section 502 Direct

[Attached](#) is a table on USDA section 502 direct loan obligations for Fiscal Year 2010. Through the Recovery Act as well as FY 10 appropriations, the Rural Housing Service had a total of \$2.423 billion available, the most since the early 1980's.

USDA obligated \$2.144 billion or 85% of the total available. Of that, \$755 million went to very low income borrowers. This was 36% of the total. While this amount was less than the 40% set-aside for very low income, it is still the most that USDA has ever spent in a single year in the category. In terms of loans, USDA made 17,640 loans. Almost 40% of those went to very low income borrowers. Self Help obligations totaled \$167 million for 1,243 loans. The Home Ownership Partnership totaled \$20.7 million and 271 loans.

In FY 2009, USDA obligated a total of \$1.39 billion in Recovery Act and FY 09 appropriated funds. So, in FY 10, the Agency obligated about 55%, or \$750 million more.

In September, USDA issued a change in procedure that allowed loan obligations without an appraisal. This change resulted in a spike in obligations and allowed the Department to get as close as it did to obligating the entire amount available. A question remains as to how many of those loans made in the last month will close, once appraisals are completed.

It is very likely that section 502 direct returns to earth in FY 11. The budget request for FY 11 is about half of that available in FY 10. As noted in yesterday's [Bulletin](#), discretionary resources are on the downswing and a program level of 1.12 billion (the level for the regular FY 10 appropriation) is likely.

CR Advances in the House - Tax Bill Now Under Construction

Last week the House passed [HR 3082](#), the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act of 2011. As the name implies the legislation continues appropriations for most federal programs at the FY 10 rate for the balance of the fiscal year.

The legislation includes 'anomalies' – accounts that were not continued at the current rate. On the plus side this includes:

- + \$35 million for Healthy Food Financing at USDA;
- + \$20 million for Healthy Food Financing at Office of Community Services (Community Economic Development Grants);
- \$971.6 million at USDA for rural rental assistance – including \$5 million for new construction; and
- Increased budget authority to cover higher subsidy costs for rural housing loan programs in order to maintain FY 10 levels.

Check the [attached](#) table for FY 10 levels for federal housing and community development programs.

The CR is now pending before the Senate. There are three options for the Senate. The first is to pass the CR. The second under consideration is to substitute an omnibus appropriations bill based on House and Senate action to date. This bill includes more detailed Administration and Congressional priorities including earmarks for Members of Congress.

The third option is a short term CR lasting 2-3 months. The legislation has support among many Congressional Republicans as it would give the new majority in the House the opportunity to influence final appropriations for FY 11.

In terms of overall spending, Congress has already moved to cut back discretionary spending. The omnibus is \$26 billion below the Administration budget and the CR is \$20 billion below that. House Republicans are aiming for a \$100 billion reduction in domestic discretionary spending. There is substantial support for the omnibus because of the reductions from the budget request. It is possible that a coalition of Democrats and Appropriations Committee Republicans, including several who are retiring, could combine for the 60 votes necessary to win passage in the Senate.

The fate of the CR/omnibus may be tied to the negotiations on the tax bill, The Reid McConnell Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010. The Senate takes up Reid-McConnell today and may finish by December 14. It is then on to the House where passage is less certain, although still considered likely. The House may amend the legislation thereby complicating final passage, in which case leaders may decide to include appropriations in a larger, truly catch-all bill.

The only community development provisions in the tax bill are extension of the New Markets Tax Credit for 2010 and 2011 at \$3.5 billion per year, and extension of disaster relief provisions principally for the GO Zone.

It may be a week or more before the House and Senate complete action on spending and tax legislation and brings the 111th Congress to a close.

New Committee Members Named for 112th Congress

Last week the Democratic Caucus elected Ranking Members to key Committees (Appropriations, Energy & Commerce, Financial Services, House Administration and Ways & Means), and Republican leadership announced names of new Members to the Appropriations and Ways & Means Committees. Incoming Committee Chairs and other noteworthy Committee additions in the 112th Congress include:

- Agriculture – Lucas (OK) / Ranking Member Peterson (MN)
- Appropriations – Rogers (KY) / Ranking Member Dicks (WA)

New Republican Committee Members:

Austria (OH)

Dent (PA)

Diaz-Balart (FL)

Flake (AZ)

Graves (GA)

Lummis (WY)

Nunnelee (MS)

Womack (AR)

Yoder (KS)

- Armed Services – McKeon (CA)
- Budget – Ryan (WI) / Ranking Member Van Hollen (MD)
- Education and Labor – Kline (MN) / Ranking Member Miller (CA)
- Energy & Commerce – Upton (MI) / Ranking Member Waxman (CA)

New Republican Committee Members:

Charlie Bass (NH)
Brian Bilbray (CA)
Bill Cassidy (LA)
Cory Gardner (CO)
Morgan Griffith (VA)
Brett Guthrie (KY)
Gregg Harper (MS)
Adam Kinzinger (IL)
David McKinley (WV)
Cathy McMorris Rodgers (WA)
Pete Olson (TX)
Mike Pompeo (KS)
Greg Walden (OR)

- Financial Services – Bacchus (AL) / Ranking Member Frank (MA)
 - Jeb Hensarling (TX), Vice Chairman, Financial Services Committee
 - Shelley Moore Capito (WV), Chairwoman, Financial Institutions Subcommittee
 - Randy Neugebauer (TX), Chairman, Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee
 - Gary Miller (CA), Chairman, International Monetary Policy Subcommittee
 - Ron Paul (TX), Chairman, Domestic Monetary Policy Subcommittee
 - Scott Garrett (NJ), Chairman, Capital Markets and Government-Sponsored Enterprises Subcommittee
 - Judy Biggert (IL) Chairman, Insurance, Housing and Community Opportunity
- New Republican Committee Members:
- Francisco Canseco (TX)
Robert Dold (IL)
Sean Duffy (WI)
Michael Fitzpatrick (PA)
Michael Grimm (NY)
Nan Hayworth (NY)
Bill Huizenga (MI)
Robert Hurt (VA)
Blaine Luetkemeyer (MO)
Steve Pearce (NM)
Steve Stivers (OH)
Lynn Westmoreland (GA)
- Foreign Affairs – Ros-Lehtinen (FL)
 - Homeland Security – King (NY)
 - House Administration – Lungren (CA) / Ranking Member Brady (PA)
 - Judiciary – Smith (TX)
 - Natural Resources – Hastings (WA)
 - Oversight & Government Reform – Issa (CA)
 - Rules – Drier (CA) / Ranking Member Slaughter (NY)
 - Science & Technology – Hall (TX)

- Small Business – Graves (MO)
- Transportation and Infrastructure – Mica (FL) / Ranking Member Rahall (WV)
- Veterans' Affairs – Stearns (FL)
- Ways and Means – Camp (MI) / Ranking Member Levin (MI)

New Republican Committee Members:

Rick Berg (ND)
Diane Black (TN)
Vern Buchanan (FL)
Jim Gerlach (PA)
Lynn Jenkins (KS)
Chris Lee (NY)
Erik Paulsen (MN)
Tom Price (GA)
Aaron Schock (IL)
Adrian Smith (NE)

More details on Committee and Subcommittee memberships will be available in January.