

### Committees



The committee structure is where the bulk of the work is done in Congress once a piece of legislation is introduced on the House floor and entered into the Congressional Record. Congressman Bishop serves on the [House Committee on Appropriations](#) .

The House Committee on Appropriations consists of 12 subcommittees, each of which is responsible for appropriations measures that provide funding for numerous activities such as national defense, education, and homeland security, as well as general government operations. Congress has developed certain rules and practices for the consideration of appropriations measures, referred to as the *congressional appropriations process*. For more information about the Appropriations process, please visit my [Appropriations](#) page.

Congressman Bishop serves on three Subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee. Click on the links below for more information on Congressman Bishop's subcommittees:

#### [Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies](#)

**Jurisdiction:** Department of Agriculture (Except Forest Service), Farm Credit Administration, Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Food and Drug Administration (HHS)

#### [Subcommittee on Defense](#)

**Jurisdiction:** Department of Defense - Military [Departments of Army, Navy (including Marine Corps), Air Force, Office of Secretary of Defense and Defense Agencies (except Department of

Defense-related accounts and programs under the Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)], Central Intelligence Agency, Intelligence Community Staff

### **Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies**

**Jurisdiction:** Department of Defense (Military Construction, Military Family Housing Construction, Family Housing Improvement Fund, Military Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund, Homeowners Assistance Fund, BRAC, NATO Security Investment Program), Department of Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies (American Battle Monuments Commission, Armed Forces Retirement Home, Department of Defense, Civil, Cemeterial Expenses, Army U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims)

## **Caucuses**

In addition to his committee assignment, Congressman Bishop is a member of a number of caucuses and task forces that help him better serve the people of Southwest Georgia:

### **Bicameral Congressional Caucus on Parkinson's Disease**

The Bicameral Congressional Caucus on Parkinson's Disease was created to increase awareness on Capitol Hill about Parkinson's disease issues, and as a means to keep Members of Congress and their staffs informed of the latest developments in Parkinson's-related legislation and biomedical research.

### **Bipartisan Congressional Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease**

The Task Force grew out of a desire to create a vehicle within Congress that could focus national attention on Alzheimer's disease and the health crisis it presents. The Task Force provides a critically needed forum where issues and proposed solutions concerning Alzheimer's could be discussed and investigated.

### **The Blue Dog Coalition**

The fiscally conservative Democratic Blue Dog Coalition was formed in 1995 with the goal of representing the center of the House of Representatives and appealing to the mainstream values of the American public. The Blue Dogs are dedicated to a core set of beliefs that transcend partisan politics, including a deep commitment to the financial stability and national security of the United States.

\*Budget and Financial Services Task Force

\*Energy Task Force

### **Capital Fraternal Caucus**

Founded in the summer of 2002, the Capital Fraternal Caucus stemmed from the formerly named Greek PAC. The group began as a way to develop and maintain a Greek presence in DC. The CFC has worked extensively on legislative efforts and civic engagement efforts

relating to fraternities and sororities on issues relating to freedom of association, Title IX, housing and infrastructure improvements, and fire prevention.

### **Congressional Academic Medicine Caucus**

To educate other Members on the unique care, research, and training missions of teaching hospitals and medical schools.

### **Congressional Black Caucus**

The Congressional Black Caucus was formed in 1969 when the 13 black members of the U.S. House of Representatives joined together to strengthen their efforts to address the legislative concerns of black and minority citizens. Historically, the CBC budget policies depart significantly from administration budget recommendations as the Caucus seeks to preserve a national commitment to fair treatment for urban and rural America, the elderly, students, small businessmen and women, middle and low income wage earners and the economically disadvantaged.

### **Congressional Caucus on Intellectual Property Promotion and Piracy Prevention**

The Congressional Caucus on Intellectual Property Promotion & Piracy Prevention supports initiatives to protect intellectual property and copyrighted works. The Caucus works to prevent internet piracy, while highlighting the economic and cultural contributions of the creative community and the harmful impact of piracy.

### **Congressional Diabetes Caucus**

The mission of the Congressional Diabetes Caucus is to educate members of Congress and their staffs about about diabetes and to support legislative activities that would improve diabetes research, education and treatment.

### **Congressional Fire Services Caucus**

Founded in 1987, the Caucus unites Republicans and Democrats in support of fire service legislation that benefit all first responders.

### **Congressional Heart and Stroke Caucus**

The Congressional Heart and Stroke Coalition advocates for better research, treatment, and awareness about cardiovascular disease.

### **Congressional Humanities Caucus**

The caucus was founded in 2004 to ensure the vitality of the humanities in American life and to provide a forum for Members of Congress to engage in the humanities in current public policy issues.

### **Congressional Hunger Caucus**

The Congressional Hunger Caucus is a bi-partisan group dedicated to creating solutions to end domestic and international hunger. This Caucus was created in response to Congressman Tony Hall's 22-day hunger fast in 1993. The Congressional Hunger Center provides fellowships to cultivate "anti-hunger leaders in the domestic and international arenas."

### [Congressional Law Enforcement Caucus](#)

The Law Enforcement Caucus is a bi-partisan working group of Members of Congress who seek an open forum to address issues affecting the law enforcement community.

### [Congressional Military Family Caucus, Co-Chairman](#)



#### **Members of the Congressional Military Family Caucus**

The primary goal of the Congressional Military Family Caucus is to foster the interests of family members of the uniformed services by educating Members of Congress and their staff on the challenges that a military family faces on a daily basis, and to see that these concerns are properly identified, addressed, and resolved.

#### **Congressional Peanut Caucus, former Co-Chairman**

### [Congressional Real Estate Caucus](#)

The caucus is intended to serve as a forum for members of Congress and real estate professionals to discuss federal policy and its impact on the nation's real estate industry.

### **Congressional Scouting Caucus**

The Scout Caucus is comprised of Congressmen who were scouts as youth, are scouts as adults, or who simply support the efforts of the international scout movement.

### [Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus](#)

Founded in 1989, the bipartisan Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus has grown into one of the largest and most effective caucuses in the US Congress with nearly 300 members representing almost all 50 states. With bipartisan leadership in both the House and the Senate, the Caucus is the sportsmen's ally and first line of defense in Washington promoting and protecting the rights of hunters, trappers and anglers.

### **Congressional Steel Caucus**

Founded in the early 1970s, this bi-partisan coalition promotes the health and stability of the domestic steel industry, as well as the interests of its workforce. Congressman Bishop joined the Congressional Steel Caucus after his appointment to the Appropriation's Subcommittee on Defense and Subcommittee that deals with military construction. The strength of the American

steel industry is of vital importance to national security due to the need for a domestic supply of high-quality steel for military equipment.

### **Congressional Taiwan Caucus**

The Caucus focuses on U.S. policy toward Taiwan and hopes to provide the Administration with a perspective and advice on U.S.-Taiwan relations.

### **Congressional Vision Caucus**

The Congressional Vision Caucus (CVC) is a bipartisan coalition of Congressional Members dedicated to strengthening and stimulating a national dialogue and policy on vision-related problems and disabilities.

### **Congressional Zoo and Aquarium Caucus**

The Congressional Zoo and Aquarium Caucus is comprised of supportive members of the U.S. House of Representatives who join together to support the interests of AZA-accredited zoos and aquariums.

### **House Agriculture Energy Users Caucus**

The House Agriculture Energy Users Caucus highlights, and acts upon, the rising energy costs and their impact on the agricultural community. The bi-partisan Caucus serves as a voice for rural America and educates Members of Congress on the issues affecting agricultural uses of energy.

### **House Army Caucus**

### **House Beef Caucus**

The House Beef Caucus is committed to advocating for the U.S. beef and cattle industry through raising awareness of the issues impacting this industry. The Caucus educates and informs Members of Congress, and their staff, about U.S. cattle and beef production. Members are given the opportunity to speak about the importance of ranching in the U.S. and utilize opportunities to aid ranchers.

### **House Military Depot and Industrial Facilities Caucus**

The House Military Depot and Industrial Facilities Caucus is a coalition of Members of Congress who represent military industrial facilities, including aviation depots, shipyards, arsenals, ammunition plants, and energetic material production facilities.

### **International Conservation Caucus**

The Caucus is committed to helping the United States to lead public and private international partnerships that provide stewardship of natural resources for habitat and bio-diversity protection, poverty reduction, economic development and regional security.

### **National Guard and Reserve Components Caucus**

The Reserve Components Caucus is a cohesive Congressional Members Organization (CMO), which serves as a forum for Congressional oversight and represents the Reserve Components of the United States military.

### **Out of Poverty Caucus**

The Out of Poverty Caucus is dedicated to raising awareness about the millions of Americans living without adequate food, shelter, clothing, and health care. The Caucus also provides the means to help remove individuals and families from poverty.

### **Rural Housing Caucus**

The 30 members of the Congressional Rural Housing Caucus are active in pursuing legislation and fighting for the housing needs for Rural America.

### **Rural Working Group**

The Rural Working Group is dedicated to improving the quality of life in rural America, with a focus on providing health care, quality education, and accessible communications technology to rural Americans.

### **Vietnam Era Veterans in Congress**

The Vietnam Era Veterans in Congress monitors the actions and agenda of the Veterans' Administration (VA) and the Department of Veterans' Affairs. The Caucus primarily focuses on health issues and the VA's treatment of Vietnam Veterans. The Caucus is responsible for highlighting the affect of the herbicide Agent Orange on Vietnam Veterans.

### **Water Caucus**

The Caucus is committed to promoting dialogue and action on our water issues by ensuring an adequate supply of fresh water for both urban and rural areas, supporting all available technologies to increase water supply and reduce waste, increasing means of capturing and storing excess water for the future, supporting adequate water infrastructure, and consolidating and streamlining efforts at all levels of government to reduce bureaucratic red tape.