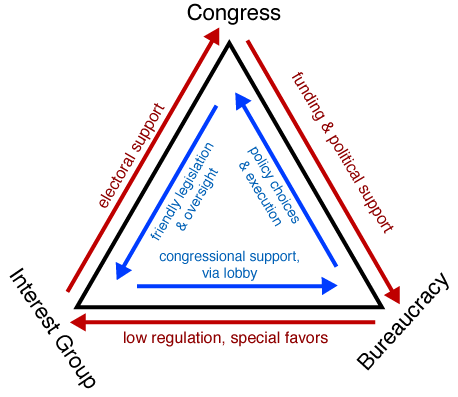
An iron triangle is the term used to describe a relationship that develops between congressional committees, the federal bureaucracy and interest groups during the policy creation process.

The relationship between these three actors occurs naturally over time down to close proximity in which all of them work together. They are all seeking to maximise their gain during the policy process, and iron triangles help them to do this.

Iron Triangle visualised (Picture available in the public domain via Wikimedia Commons)

**Components of an Iron Triangle**

**Congressional Committees:**

* Gives Funding and Political Support to the Federal Bureaucracy
* Gives friendly legislation and oversight to Interest Groups

**Federal Bureaucracy**

* Gives congressional committees the policy choices and executes that policy
* Delivers low regulation and special favours to the interest group

**Interest Groups**

* Gives electoral support in the form of PACs and donations to Congressional committee members
* Delivers congressional support for the federal bureaucracy through lobbying Congress.

Iron triangles get their name because they are incredibly hard to remove once they are set in, all three components need each other in order to survive. It is not in the interests of any component to break the triangle.

To provide a theoretical example:

The Defence committee in the House of Representatives will provide political support and appropriations to the US Department of Defence, who in return will execute the policy choices of the committee. The Defence Department will then deliver low regulation to the interest groups who are delivering congressional support through the Defence committee. Finally the interest group, which could be a defence contractor, will give electoral support to the committee members, and expect the friendly legislation and low oversight to come their way.