

Post-Election Washington Outlook



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Post-Election Analysis, the Lame Duck, and 114th Congress

Republicans far outpaced expectations on Tuesday, winning victory after victory in what turned out to be another wave election for the Grand Old Party. Many high-profile, open-seat Senate contests were won by double-digit margins while even well-established Democratic incumbents in Arkansas, Colorado and North Carolina could not muster enough support at the polls to hang on. In Louisiana, Sen. Mary Landrieu (D-LA) came up well short of the 50 percent she needed to avoid a runoff, which will now take place on December 6. At the time of this publication, Alaska and Virginia were still too close to call, though it seemed like they would split between parties. At a minimum, Republicans will have at least a 52-seat majority going into the 114th Congress, but this number is likely to expand once every vote is tallied.

Not to be outdone, the House Republican majority also grew by several seats, mostly as the result of open-race victories. However, there were also a handful of significant incumbent losses, particularly among Blue Dog Democrats, including Reps. John Barrow (D-GA) and Nick Rahall (D-WV). With a net gain of 14 seats and another 14 races still too close to call, Republicans are likely to start 2015 with their largest majority in the chamber since World War II.

To make matters worse for Democrats, the gubernatorial races also fared poorly for the party. Aside from a much-expected shakeup in the Pennsylvania governor's mansion, Republicans carried the day and painted a map that looks much more red now than it did Tuesday morning.

Many inside and outside the beltway are asking how Republicans turned a swell into a wave? First, much of the rationale for understanding the results of the election has been known for months. Democrats were fighting the "six-year itch" and were saddled with a president who is highly unpopular in many key swing and red states. In addition, Democratic voting blocs have historically lower turnout in mid-term elections when the White House is not in play.

According to exit polling, Democrats still largely carried the women's vote, which had been the main focus of ads in virtually every contest. However, Republicans won the male vote by a wider margin. The youth voting bloc also amounted to only 13 percent of the vote, which is down from 19 percent in 2012, while Hispanic voting numbers stayed flat. However, the idea that Hispanics turned away from Democrats, upset with the Obama administration for not acting unilaterally on immigration reform, is for the most part a red herring. Hispanics skewed more heavily toward Democratic candidates this year than in 2010.

While partisan fervor drove many Republicans to the polls, party leaders were quick to scale back their criticisms of Democrats and transition to offering hope for a bipartisan future in Congress. "Just because we have a two-party system doesn't mean we have to be in perpetual conflict," said Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-KY) in a victory speech. Other Republican leaders echoed these comments. Whether this cooperative atmosphere lingers and actually manifests in major accomplishments next year remains to be seen, but will continue to be the product of much speculation over the coming weeks.

To help inform your post-election thinking, below we provide a recap of the election results, outline issues that top the lame-duck agenda, and offer a look into the major policy debates that stakeholders in Washington should be prepared for next year.

Senate Election Results at a Glance

114th Congress: 45 Democrats to 52 Republicans (3 Outstanding Races)
Results as of 7:00pm on November 5, 2014

Republicans hold Mississippi, Alabama, Maine, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Idaho, Tennessee and Wyoming

Kentucky (Republican Hold)

Mitch McConnell (R) defeats Alison Lundergan Grimes (D) - 56% to 41%

Kansas (Republican Hold)

Pat Roberts (R) defeats Greg Orman (I) - 53% to 43%

Georgia (Republican Hold)

David Perdue (R) defeats Michelle Nunn (D) - 53% to 45%

West Virginia (Republican Pickup)

Shelley Moore Capito (R) defeats Natalie Tennant (D) - 62% to 35%

Montana (Republican Pickup)

Steve Daines (R) defeats Amanda Curtis (D) - 58% to 40%

Arkansas (Republican Pickup)

Tom Cotton (R) defeats incumbent Mark Pryor (D) - 57% to 40%

Iowa (Republican Pickup)

Joni Ernst (R) defeats Bruce Braley (D) - 52% to 44%

South Dakota (Republican Pickup)

Mike Rounds (R) defeats Rick Weiland (D) - 51% to 29%

North Carolina (Republican Pickup)

Thom Tillis (R) defeats incumbent Kay Hagan (D) - 49% to 47%

Colorado (Republican Pickup)

Cory Gardner (R) defeats incumbent Mark Udall (D) - 49% to 45%

Alaska (Too Close to Call)

Dan Sullivan (R) leading incumbent Mark Begich (D) - 49% to 45%

Louisiana (Runoff: December 6)

Mary Landrieu (D) and challenger Bill Cassidy (R) fail to secure 50% of the vote

Virginia (Too Close to Call)

Mark Warner (D) leading challenger Ed Gillespie (R) - 49% to 48.5%

New Hampshire (Democrat Hold)

Jeanne Shaheen (D) defeats Scott Brown (R) - 52% to 48%

Democrats hold Michigan, Virginia, Minnesota, Oregon, Illinois, New Mexico, New Jersey, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island and Massachusetts

House Election Results at a Glance

114th Congress: 179 Democrats to 243 Republicans (13 Outstanding Races)
Results as of 7:00pm on November 5, 2014

REPUBLICAN

Incumbent Losses

Steve Southerland (R-FL)
Vance McAllister (R-LA)
Lee Terry (R-NE)

Open Seat Holds

Alabama's 6th – Palmer
Arkansas's 2nd – Hill
Arkansas's 4th – Westerman
California's 25th – K
California's 45th – Walters
Georgia's 1st – Carter
Georgia's 10th – Hice
Maine's 2nd – Poliquin
Georgia's 11th – Loudermilk
Iowa's 3rd – Young
Michigan's 4th – Moolenaar
Michigan's 8th – Bishop
Michigan's 11th – Trott
Minnesota's 6th – Emmer
Montana's At-Large – Zinke
New Jersey's 3rd – MacArthur
North Carolina's 6th – Walker
Oklahoma's 5th – Russell
Pennsylvania's 6th – Costello
Texas' 4th – Ratcliffe
Texas' 36th – Babin
Virginia's 7th – Brat
Virginia's 10th – Comstock
Washington's 4th – Newhouse
West Virginia's 2nd – Mooney

Open Seat Wins

Iowa's 1st – Blum
New York's 21st – Stefanik
North Carolina's 7th – Rouzer
Utah's 4th – Love

DEMOCRATIC

Incumbent Losses

Joe Garcia (D-FL)
John Barrow (D-GA)
Bill Enyart (D-IL)
Brad Schneider (D-IL)
Steven Horsford (D-NV)
Carol Shea-Porter (D-NH)
Tim Bishop (D-NY)
Dan Maffei (D-NY)
Pete Gallego (D-TX)
Nick Rahall (D-WV)

Open Seat Holds

Arizona's 7th – Gallego
California's 11th – DeSaulnier
California's 33rd – Lieu
California's 35th – Torres
Hawaii's 1st – Takai
Massachusetts' 6th – Moulton
Michigan's 12th – Dingell
Michigan's 14th – Lawrence
New Jersey's 1st – Norcross
New Jersey's 12th – Coleman
New York's 4th – Rice
North Carolina's 12th – Adams
Pennsylvania's 13th – Boyle
Virginia's 8th – Beyer

Too Close to Call & Runoff Races (13) (Incumbents **Bolded**)

Arizona's 2nd: McSally (R) vs. **Barber (D)**
California's 7th: Ose (R) vs. **Bera (D)**
California's 9th: **McNerney (D)** vs. Amador (R)
California's 16th: Tacherra (R) vs. **Costa (D)**
California's 17th: **Honda (D)** vs. Khanna (D)
California's 26th: **Brownley (D)** vs. Gorell (R)
California's 31st: Aguilar (D) vs. Chabot (R)
California's 52nd: DeMaio (R) vs. **Peters (D)**
Maryland's 6th: **Delaney (D)** vs. Bongino (R)
New York's 25th: **Slaughter (D)** vs. Assini (R)
RUNOFF Washington's 4th: Newhouse (R) vs. Didier (R)
RUNOFF Louisiana's 6th: Edwards (D) vs. Graves (R)
Louisiana's 5th – Mayo (D) vs. Abraham (R)

Lame-Duck Session Outlook

The House and Senate will both return to Washington on Wednesday, November 12 for a lame-duck session. Leadership elections top the agenda for the first and second week in session. In the Senate, it is more than likely that Sen. McConnell will be elected majority leader and Sen. John Cornyn (R-TX) will be elected majority whip (or assistant majority leader). On the Democrat side, Sen. Harry Reid (D-NV) will likely be elected minority leader, despite the party's losses, and either Sen. Richard Durbin (D-IL) or Sen. Chuck Schumer (D-NY) will be elected minority whip. Minority leadership races will be filled with some tension and speculation. Be prepared for some drama and jockeying. House leadership elections will be more status quo.

In terms of legislating, House Speaker John Boehner (R-OH) has never had a strong appetite for major compromise when outgoing members are casting votes. Instead, he will look to move swiftly on the issues that must be addressed before a planned December 12 adjournment. Topping that "To-Do" list for both chambers are the following items:

- Omnibus-Minibuses-CR (current CR expires December 11)
- Internet Tax Freedom Act (ITFA) Extension (expires December 11)
- Terrorism Risk Insurance Reauthorization (expires December 31)
- Satellite Television Extension and Localism Act (STELA) Reauthorization (expires December 31)
- National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Renewal (expires December 31)
- Tax Extenders (retroactive extension needed for 2014)

Other issues to watch that may take up attention and/or floor time during the lame duck include:

- Vote on use-of-force authorization, supplemental funding re ISIL/Syria
- Bipartisan intelligence authorization bill
- Debate on Marketplace Fairness Act, allowing states to collect taxes from online retailers
- Ebola response efforts (supplemental request), proposed travel ban
- Congressional response to executive action on immigration reform and potential other issues (e.g., inversions or climate change)
- Consideration of AG Eric Holder's replacement, other top Department of Justice officials
- Votes on other executive (e.g., TSA administrator replacement) and judicial nominees

During the lame duck, we expect all of the "To-Do" items outlined above to be handled without major incidents, though some feuding is expected. The goal for Republicans, to some extent, is to "clear the decks" so that their congressional agenda is not consistently bogged down by major policy deadlines over which they have little control. This logic makes a long-term reauthorization of TRIA and passage of a defense authorization more likely than not. Congress has passed the NDAA every year for 53 years, but it has grown more difficult. In addition, there is also no certainty that a long-term TRIA reauthorization will move, despite widespread support from industry for a bipartisan Senate bill that won 93 votes earlier this year. On Wednesday evening, Speaker Boehner alluded to a possible short-term extension of TRIA in the lame duck. Other "To-Do" priorities could see a similar fate if a short-term punt becomes the default path of least resistance.

Looking at the other issues, both chambers seem poised to negotiate some form of an omnibus spending bill that will keep the government funded through FY2015, though all 12 appropriations bills may not make the final package (resulting in a "CR-Omnibus" scenario). An extension of ITFA and STELA could be attached to this

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effort or move as stand-alone items. We also expect an agreement on the much-watched tax extenders package, though whether it will be for a one-year (retroactive only for 2014) or two-year (to also include 2015) extension has yet to be determined. How this is handled, and whether or not any provisions are made permanent, could have repercussions for consideration of comprehensive tax reform next year.

Please note, we believe the lame duck could extend late into the year as current Majority Leader Reid uses all remaining time to jam through the White House's judicial and executive nominations before losing the Senate majority.

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Issues for the First 180 Days of the 114th Congress

When Congress convenes in January, members will quickly confront several major deadlines in the first six months of the year. These major policy fights will test the Republican leadership of each chamber and could very well define how the Republican Congress will work with a Democratic White House over the next two years.

- **February 2 – President Obama Required to Submit Budget:** There are no repercussions for missing the deadline, which will likely be the case next year. Without a new budget deal, full sequestration will resume in FY2016 and the president is expected to offer up his “sequester replacement” proposals for congressional consideration. This will include options for both defense and non-defense cuts.
- **March 15 – End of Debt Limit Suspension:** The Department of Treasury can use “extraordinary measures” to keep government operating past the March 15 expiration, likely into the early summer. According to CBO projections, a \$1 trillion increase is needed to get through the presidential elections in 2016. Incoming Majority Leader McConnell has already said that the Republican Senate will not allow the federal government to default on its debt obligations by breaching its borrowing authority.
- **March 31 – “Doc Fix” Expires:** There was a bicameral, bipartisan solution this year to permanently fix the issue, but it did not advance because of a lack of agreement on “pay-fors.” Discussions are already underway regarding how to best handle the “doc fix” during lame duck. However, this could morph into a major public issue if not addressed by March 2015.
- **May 31 – Expiration of Surface Transportation Programs:** Before leaving for recess this past summer, Congress moved a bill to continue funding for the federal Highway Trust Fund, which was set to be exhausted by August, as well as fund disbursements to various surface transportation programs last authorized under the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21). At the start of the new Congress, many members will be focused on securing a long-term reauthorization. House Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-CA) has said he will focus on this next year. However, there are no easy revenue raisers or “pay-fors” since a gas-tax increase is off the table for a number of, including political, reasons. Pension smoothing and transfers from the general fund, which have been used in the past, are also harder to use for a multiyear bill.
- **June 30 – Ex-Im Bank Authorization Expires:** House Financial Services Committee Jeb Hensarling (R-TX) and several other conservative members have called the Ex-Im Bank government-funded corporate welfare and demanded the program be winded down. While those parties will make the same case next summer, in what is sure to be a contentious battle, there is good likelihood that the program will be reauthorized (though with reforms).

Republican leaders will try to dispense with these issues without dividing the caucus and setting off alarms that they are incapable of governing. The goal of both Speaker Boehner and likely Majority Leader McConnell is to move past these obstacles so that they can dictate an agenda of their own making.

Major Policy Arenas to Watch in the 114th Congress

Budget Reconciliation

With Republican majorities in both houses of Congress, GOP leaders are likely to utilize the budget reconciliation as a means of helping them advance their agenda. Under reconciliation, a procedure that allows budget-related legislation to pass with a simple majority vote, resolutions provide instructions to committees for meeting spending and revenue targets. Senate Republicans have begun to strategize about how best to use budget reconciliation. It could, for example, be used to enact a tax overhaul or changes to entitlement programs—all without Senate Democrats. Republicans may also try to use the procedure to repeal portions of the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Conservative think tanks like Heritage have come out in support of utilizing reconciliation as a means of repealing the ACA. Sen. McConnell, who will likely serve as majority leader in the 114th, is not likely to support such drastic measures but does endorse the use of reconciliation. On Wednesday, he said Republicans would be “addressing [Obamacare] in a variety of different ways” and hinted at using reconciliation by saying that “there are some things we can do with 51 votes.”

Tax Reform

Several tax breaks, including bonus depreciation and the R&D tax credit, among others, expired at the end of 2013 and have yet to be retroactively renewed to cover 2014. These 50-plus provisions each have their own detractors but as a collective package generally enjoy wide bipartisan support. How these extenders are handled, and whether any are made permanent, will be important for how the broader tax reform fight unfolds next year. While we believe the most likely outcome is a two-year extension of most if not all of the extenders package (possibly with some small tweaks), some Republicans are arguing for a one-year extension. By only providing a retroactive solution for 2014 and vowing no extenders package in 2015, the goal would be to apply new pressure on stakeholders to support broader tax reform efforts that provide long-term certainty. There is also discussion about making certain tax extenders permanent as part of this process, which some argue could make broader, comprehensive tax reform easier to accomplish.

Sen. Orin Hatch (R-UT), who will likely assume chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee, and Rep. Paul Ryan (R-WI), who will likely chair the House Ways and Means Committee, will be the drivers of any major tax overhaul in the next Congress. However, expect bipartisan cooperation in the process as both Hatch and Ryan have a good standing relationship with Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR), who will serve as ranking member on the Finance Committee. In fact, Wyden and Ryan have a history of working together, even championing a Medicare overhaul framework in 2011. While most parties agree (aside from some Democrats) that tax reform should and will likely need to be revenue neutral, such arrangements still result in big winners and losers based on how legislative lines are drawn. All stakeholders should review past tax reform efforts, including retiring Chairman Dave Camp's (D-MI) draft bill, as they will serve as the foundation for legislation in the 114th Congress.

Health Care

Republicans may pursue a full repeal of the ACA, including through a budget reconciliation process, but know that it would ultimately face a veto while Obama is still in the White House. House Majority Leader McCarthy outlined several smaller ACA fixes in an August 2014 memo, including changing the definition of a full-time employee and giving policyholders the option to keep the plan they have, which are both more likely outcomes than a full repeal. Several leaders have suggested that a separate repeal of the medical device tax is possible, with bipartisan support from some Democrats, especially those from states with industry presence.

With the “Doc Fix” expiring at the end of March, there will be renewed pressure on Congress to pass a permanent fix. However, legislators are likely to run into the same problems with finding a pay-for for the

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significant price tag, which last year the CBO scored at \$138 billion over 11 years. Additionally, funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) expires at the end of September; while CHIP has bipartisan support, Republicans could use their majority to propose changes to the program before the September deadline.

Sen. Lamar Alexander (R-TN) is poised to take over as Health, Education, Labor and Pensions chair and Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA) as ranking member. On the House side, Energy and Commerce Chairman Fred Upton (R-MI) will remain as chair, and the intense feud between Democrats Anna Eshoo (D-CA) and Frank Pallone (D-NJ) for ranking member will likely end in Pallone's favor.

Financial Services

A unified Republican Congress will finally have the votes necessary to open up Dodd-Frank for changes next year. However, even before the new majority takes hold, Congress may alter Dodd-Frank's definition of systematically important financial institutions (SIFI), raising the threshold from \$50 billion to \$100 billion in assets.

Once the Republican Senate does settle in, expect Sen. Richard Shelby (R-AL) to return to his previous position as chair of the Senate Banking Committee, with Sen. Sherrod Brown (D-OH) serving as ranking member. Shelby, who has two years left before he reaches his term-limit did not vote for Dodd-Frank but has said he will seek sensible, bipartisan reforms to the law. One of the early initiatives of the returning chairman will be to reform the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). While he will have concerns with individual regulatory initiatives at the CFPB, expect legislation to focus on structural reforms to the agency. For example, legislation to change the CFPB to a five-member commission and install an independent inspector general is likely to receive consideration. In addition, Republicans would like to tie the CFPB's funding to the normal appropriations schedule so they can assert more authority over its operations.

Shelby may also tackle the Federal Reserve, which has already been under increasing pressure from the GOP-controlled House. The Senate will increase scrutiny of the central bank's interest-rate policies, as well as its regulatory duties as overseer of the nation's largest financial firms. Sen. Shelby has been critical of the Fed's regulatory performance in the run-up to the financial crisis and supported stripping the central bank of its bank-supervision authority when Congress was writing Dodd-Frank. He also voted against Janet Yellen to be chair, citing her support for the bond-buying programs and his concerns they could spark runaway inflation.

House Financial Services Chairman Hensarling, who we expect to retain the gavel next year and be joined by a minimum of 7 new Republicans on committee, will push similar (although possibly more aggressive) initiatives as those outlined above. Other issues that might see consideration include transparency efforts covering the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) and legislation making it easier for companies to raise money or to go public. We could also see a resurrection of much debated housing finance reform legislation from the House and Senate committees.

Energy and Natural Resources

The Environmental Protection Agency's proposed rules governing greenhouse gas emissions from power plants released this year are scheduled to be finalized in June 2015; this will be a major wedge issue for the 114th Congress, particularly for incoming Majority Leader McConnell who is from the coal-heavy state of Kentucky. However, any legislative effort to block the rules will be vetoed by President Obama. Additionally, the permit approval for the Keystone Pipeline has been a hot-button issue for several years now. If Republicans craft a narrow bill that only impacts Keystone, the president may allow it to become law. A broader bill that fundamentally changes the power of the president in these international situations will likely draw the veto pen.

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After a long period of delay, the Department of Energy has been approving LNG export licenses at regular intervals. While legislation in this area has bipartisan support, there is a lack of consensus about which of the various approaches is best. This issue will continue to develop and is likely to get consideration at the committee level and on the House and Senate floor in the 114th Congress.

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, currently chaired by Sen. Mary Landrieu (D-LA) who faces a runoff on December 6, will transfer power to current Ranking Member Lisa Murkowski (R-AK). There will also likely be a handful of vacancies on the House Committee on Natural Resources, given the number of incumbents on the committee who lost their races Tuesday.

Telecommunications

It is very likely that Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Chairman Tom Wheeler will face uncomfortable oversight hearings and investigations from the new Republican Congress. Republicans will try to repeal the net-neutrality rules, although it's hard to see them being able to override a veto. They will probably push "process reform" legislation that Republicans say would increase transparency and accountability at the FCC—but Democrats fear it would just hamper the FCC's authority over mergers and other issues. There will be close monitoring of the Obama administration regarding international Internet governance.

With Sen. John Thune (R-SD) set to take over the Commerce Committee, there is going to be more coordination between the House Energy and Commerce and Senate Commerce committees. Many of the telecommunications bills that passed the House in the 113th Congress but never moved in the Senate, is likely where there will be the most movement, including the Federal Communications Commission Process Reform Act, International Internet Governance, net neutrality legislation, and an overall Communications Act update. Within the Communications Act update, expect much discussion over retransmission rules and video policy, rural broadband, spectrum policy, and competition in the ever-merging telecommunications industry; however, expect net neutrality to be a sticking point in this discussion, especially because the FCC depends on its controversial Title II authority.

Immigration

Within the next two months, President Obama is slated to announce an executive action on immigration-related issues. The content of this order, how far the president pushes his constitutional powers, and what reception is given by Republicans will undoubtedly set the stage for immigration reform conversations in the 114th Congress. With the number of House Republicans growing next Congress, Speaker Boehner could have the room he needs to negotiate consideration of some form of immigration legislation, either on a more comprehensive level or through the passage of a number of smaller bills. In the Senate, the wild card will be the incoming chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee Chuck Grassley (R-IA), and the uncertainty about what he might allow through the committee. Likely, new Senate Majority Leader McConnell will work with Grassley on smaller bills, but could also wrestle control of the issue from committee and make it a purely leadership-level matter if there is enough support among the caucus to work toward a larger bill.

If a comprehensive approach favored by some Republicans and virtually all Democrats does not gain traction, serious effort to pass a number of targeted-to-industry (i.e., agriculture, high-tech, lower-skill, and E-Verify) bills could ensue. If Democrats in the Senate allow these piecemeal bills to advance to the president, there could be a veto threat in play if immigration reform advocates successfully argue that undocumented workers and DREAMers are being left out.

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Education

Republicans are sure to push back against several of the Department of Education's recently released proposals and regulations. It is anticipated that the Congress will seek to reauthorize the Higher Education Act (HEA) next year, which could give incoming HELP Chairman Alexander the opportunity to block implementation of the administration's controversial gainful employment regulations or block an expansion of income-based repayments.

A possible reauthorization of No Child Left Behind is likely to include provisions barring the Department of Education's development of the Common Core standards. The Democrats' push for an overhaul of a new early childhood education program will likely stall, although there could be a push for additional block grant and voucher funding for states and Head Start.

Stakeholders are closely watching to see whether Education and the Workforce Committee Chairman John Kline (R-MN) will receive a rare waiver from House term-limit rules, as he has requested. We believe Speaker Boehner will the waiver because Kline has not served a full three terms. He took over as the Committee's ranking Republican during the 110th Congress, after Rep. Buck McKeon (R-CA) left for the same position on the Armed Services Committee in 2009. If he is unsuccessful in his request, Reps. Joe Wilson (R-SC) and Virginia Foxx (R-NC) are next in line. On the minority side, Rep. Bobby Scott (D-VA) is almost guaranteed to replace retiring Ranking Member George Miller (D-CA). Additionally, the committee is going to see a turnover of at least seven members.

Trade

The administration is currently negotiating two proposed free-trade agreements: the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) trade agreement with Japan and 10 other countries in the Asia-Pacific; and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP) agreement with the 28 nations of the European Union.

In order to advance these and other trade deals, most Republicans support passing Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) legislation. TPA is more commonly known as "fast-track" legislation because it expedites congressional consideration of trade agreements by allowing the president to submit a trade agreement to Congress for a straight up or down vote without any amendments. Many experts argue that giving the president this authority is essential to extracting the most concessions from foreign governments during trade negotiations, thus ensuring the most beneficial deal for America—the logic being that other countries would not extend their best offer if they know that the Congress can later amend the deal.

In the 114th Congress, the president is likely to garner the support he needs from Congress to pass TPA legislation. Unlike current Majority Leader Reid, who had opposed granting "fast track" authority to the president, Sen. McConnell has already signaled his willingness to work with the president to strengthen America's negotiating position with foreign partners. In addition, Sen. Hatch will support both the extension of TPA and passage of the trade agreements as the new Senate Finance chair. Sen. Wyden has already been working on a TPA bill that would appeal to more Democratic members.

House Committee Tracker: Losses, Retirements, and Other Exits

House Committee	Republicans	Democrats	Too Close To Call	Change	Republican Chairman	Democratic Ranking Member
Agriculture		<u>Exiting</u> : McIntyre, McLeod, Negrete, Enyart, Gallego		R: 0 D: 5	113 th : Lucas 114 th : Conaway	113 th : Peterson 114 th : Peterson
Appropriations	<u>Exiting</u> : Kingston, Latham, Wolf	<u>Exiting</u> : Moran, Owens, Pastor		R: 3 D: 3	113 th : Rogers 114 th : Rogers	113 th : Lowey 114 th : Lowey
Armed Services	<u>Exiting</u> : McKeon, Runyan	<u>Exiting</u> : Hanabusa, McIntyre, Enyart, Gallego, Maffei, S. Peters, Shea-Porter	D:Barber	R: 2 D: 7(8)	113 th : McKeon 114 th : Thornberry	113 th : Smith 114 th : Smith
Budget	<u>Exiting</u> : Campbell, Lankford			R: 2 D: 0	113 th : Ryan 114 th : Price	113 th : Van Hollen 114 th : Van Hollen
Education and the Workforce	<u>Exiting</u> : McKeon, Petri	<u>Exiting</u> : Holt, C. McCarthy, G. Miller, Tierney, T. Bishop		R: 2 D: 5	113 th : Kline 114 th : Kline, Wilson or Foxx	113 th : G. Miller 114 th : Scott
Energy and Commerce	<u>Exiting</u> : Cassidy, Hall, Gardner, Gingrey, Mike Rogers, Terry	<u>Exiting</u> : Braley, Christensen, Dingell, Matheson, Waxman, Barrow	D:McNerney	R: 6 D: 6(7)	113 th : Upton 114 th : Upton	113 th : Waxman 114 th : Pannlone or Eshoo
Financial Services	<u>Exiting</u> : Bachmann, Bachus, Campbell, Capito, Cotton, Miller, Gary	<u>Exiting</u> : C. McCarthy, G. Peters, Horsford		R: 7 D: 3	113 th : Hensarling 114 th : Hensarling	113 th : Waters 114 th : Waters
Foreign Affairs	<u>Exiting</u> : Cotton, Stockman	<u>Exiting</u> : Schneider	D:Bera	R: 2 D: 1(2)	113 th : Royce 114 th : Royce	113 th : Engel 114 th : Engel
Homeland Security	<u>Exiting</u> : Broun, Daines		D:Barber	R: 2 D: (1)	113 th : McCaul 114 th : McCaul	113 th : Thompson 114 th : Thompson
Judiciary	<u>Exiting</u> : Bachus, Coble	<u>Exiting</u> : Garcia		R: 2 D: 1	113 th : Goodlatte 114 th : Goodlatte	113 th : Conyers 114 th : Conyers
Natural Resources	<u>Exiting</u> : Broun, Daines, D. Hastings, Runyan, Southerland	<u>Exiting</u> : Hanabusa, Holt, Garcia, Horsford, Shea-Porter		R: 5 D: 5	113 th : Hastings 114 th : Bishop, Young or Gohmert	113 th : DeFazio 114 th : DeFazio, Grijalva, or Faleomavaega
Oversight and Government Reform	<u>Exiting</u> : Bentivolio, D. Hastings, Lankford	<u>Exiting</u> : Tierney, Horsford		R: 3 D: 2	113 th : Issa 114 th : Mica, Jordan, Chaffetz, or Turner	113 th : Cummings 114 th : Cummings
Rules				R: 0 D: 0	113 th : Sessions 114 th : Sessions	113 th : Slaughter 114 th : Slaughter
Science, Space, and Technology	<u>Exiting</u> : Broun, Hall, Stockman	<u>Exiting</u> : Maffei, S. Peters	D:Bera, Brownley	R: 3 D: 2(4)	113 th : L. Smith 114 th : L. Smith	113 th : E. Johnson 114 th : E. Johnson
Small Business	<u>Exiting</u> : Bentivolio	<u>Exiting</u> : Schneider	D:Barber	R: 1 D: 1(2)	113 th : Graves 114 th : Chabot	113 th : Velázquez 114 th : Velázquez

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Transportation and Infrastructure	<u>Exiting</u> : Capito, Coble, Daines, Gary Miller, Petri, Southerland	<u>Exiting</u> : Michaud, T. Bishop, Rahall		R: 6 D: 3	113 th : Shuster 114 th : Shuster	113 th : Rahall 114 th : DeFazio, or Nadler
Veterans' Affairs	<u>Exiting</u> : Runyan	<u>Exiting</u> : McLeod, Michaud, Negrete	D:Brownley	R: 1 D: 3(4)	113 th : J. Miller 114 th : J. Miller	113 th : Michaud 114 th : C. Brown or Takano
Ways and Means	<u>Exiting</u> : Gerlach, Griffin	<u>Exiting</u> : Schwartz		R: 2 D: 1	113 th : Camp 114 th : Ryan	113 th : Levin 114 th : Levin
Intelligence	<u>Exiting</u> : Bachmann, Rogers, Mike	<u>Exiting</u> : Pastor		R: 2 D: 1	113 th : Rogers, M. 114 th : Nunes	113 th : Ruppertsberger 114 th : Ruppertsberger

Senate Committee Tracker: Losses, Retirements, and Other Exits

Senate Committee	Democrats	Republicans	Too Close To Call	Change	Republican Chairman	Democrat Ranking Member
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	<u>Exiting</u> : Harkin, Walsh	<u>Exiting</u> : Chambliss, Johanns	D: Begich	D: 2 R: 2	113 th : Cochran 114 th : Roberts	113 th : Stabenow 114 th : Stabenow
Appropriations	<u>Exiting</u> : Harkin, Johnson, Pryor, Landrieu*	<u>Exiting</u> : Johanns	D: Begich	D: 3(5) R: 1	113 th : Shelby 114 th : Cochran	113 th : Mikulski 114 th : Mikulski
Armed Services	<u>Exiting</u> : Levin, Hagan, M. Udall	<u>Exiting</u> : Chambliss		D: 3 R: 1	113 th : Inhofe 114 th : McCain	113 th : Levin 114 th : Reed
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	<u>Exiting</u> : Johnson, Hagan	<u>Exiting</u> : Coburn, Johanns		D: 2 R: 2	113 th : Crapo 114 th : Shelby	113 th : Johnson 114 th : Brown
Budget				D: 0 R: 0	113 th : Sessions 114 th : Sessions	113 th : Murray 114 th : Murray or Sanders
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	<u>Exiting</u> : Rockefeller, Walsh, Pryor		D: Begich	D: 3(4) R: 0	113 th : Thune 114 th : Thune	113 th : Rockefeller 114 th : Nelson
Energy and Natural Resources	<u>Exiting</u> : Johnson, M. Udall, Landrieu*			D: 2(3) R: 0	113 th : Murkowski 114 th : Murkowski	113 th : Landrieu 114 th : Landrieu or Cantwell
Environment and Public Works				D: 0 R: 0	113 th : Vitter 114 th : Inhofe	113 th : Boxer 114 th : Boxer
Finance	<u>Exiting</u> : Rockefeller			D: 1 R: 0	113 th : Hatch 114 th : Hatch	113 th : Wyden 114 th : Wyden
Foreign Relations				D: 0 R: 0	113 th : Corker 114 th : Corker	113 th : Menendez 114 th : Menendez
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	<u>Exiting</u> : Harkin, Hagan			D: 2 R: (1)	113 th : Alexander 114 th : Alexander	113 th : Harkin 114 th : Murray or Sanders
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	<u>Exiting</u> : Levin, Pryor, Landrieu*	<u>Exiting</u> : Coburn	D: Begich	D: 2(4) R: 1	113 th : Coburn 114 th : Collins, Johnson, or Portman	113 th : Carper 114 th : Carper
Judiciary				D: 0 R: 0	113 th : Grassley 114 th : Grassley	113 th : Leahy 114 th : Leahy
Small Business and Entrepreneurship	<u>Exiting</u> : Levin, Hagan, Landrieu*			D: 2(3) R: 0	113 th : Risch 114 th : Risch	113 th : Cantwell 114 th : Cantwell
Veterans' Affairs	<u>Exiting</u> : Rockefeller	<u>Exiting</u> : Johanns	D: Begich	D: 1 (2) R: 1	113 th : Burr 114 th : Isakson	113 th : Sanders 114 th : Sanders, Tester, or Begich
Intelligence	<u>Exiting</u> : Levin, Rockefeller, M. Udall	<u>Exiting</u> : Chambliss, Coburn		D: 3 R: 2	113 th : Chambliss 114 th : Burr	113 th : Feinstein 114 th : Feinstein