

dentons.com

DENTONS

US Policy Scan 2015

Outlook for the year ahead

January 7, 2015

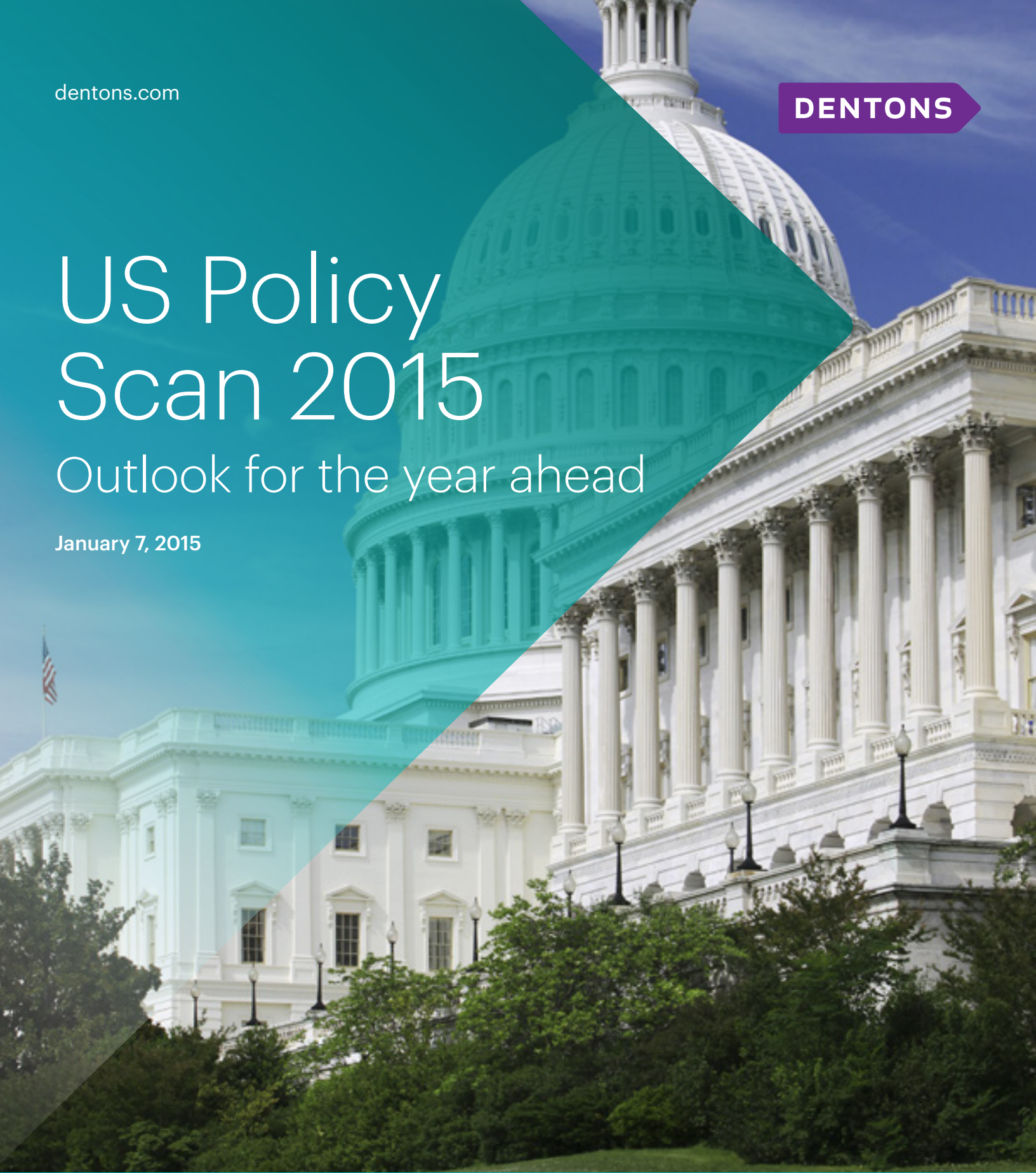
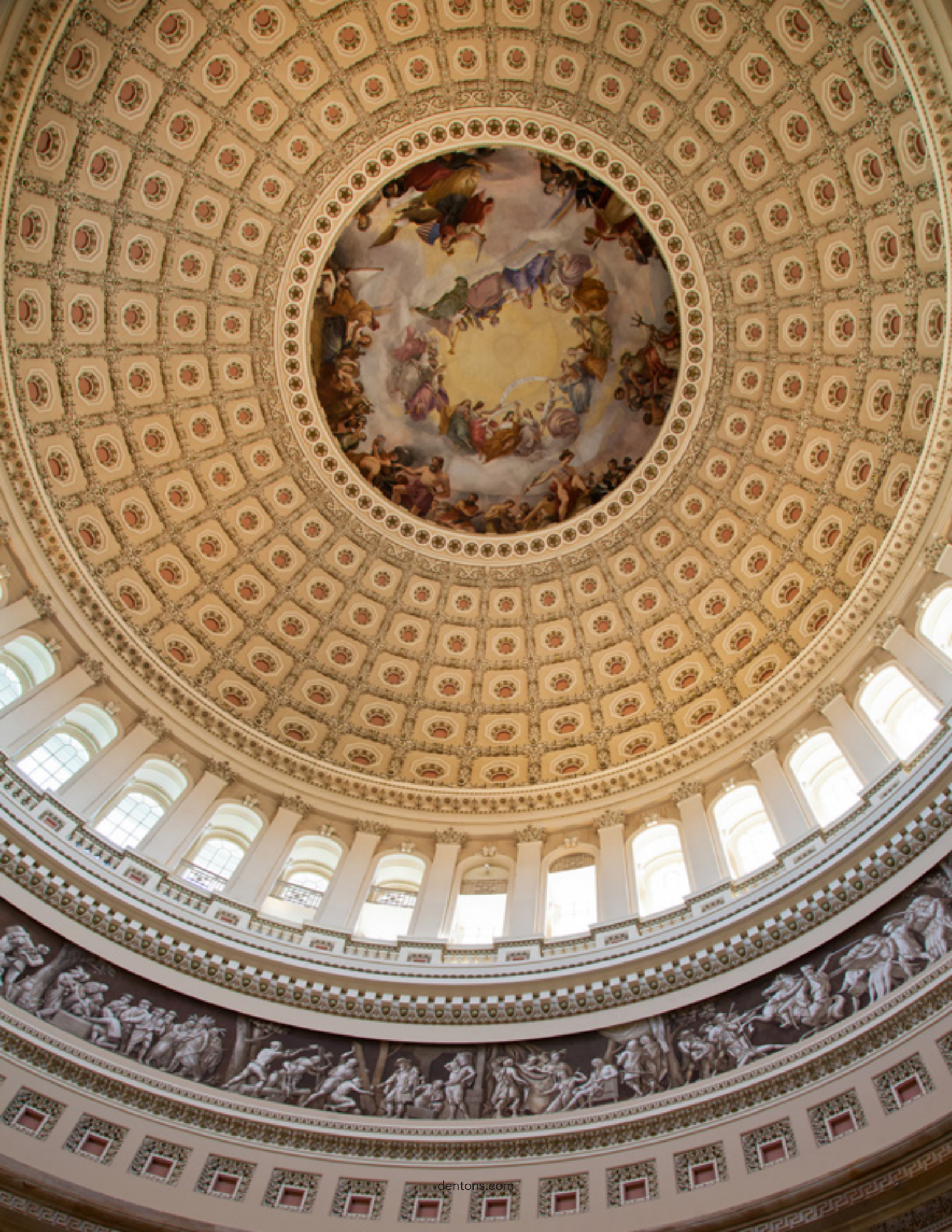


Table of contents

Overview	4
Key dates	6
2015 congressional calendar	7
Senate committee overview	9
114th Congress—Senate committee assignments	11
House committee overview	22
114th Congress—House committee assignments	24
Appropriations	42
Health care	44
Energy and environmental	46
Financial services	48
Insurance	52
Tax reform	54
Trade	56
Tribal affairs	58
Immigration	60
Telecommunications and technology	64
Agriculture	68
Transportation	70
New Senate and House member bios	72
Dentons' Advocacy practice	92



Overview

With gas prices and unemployment down, the overall economy improving and the president's approval ratings on the rise in the last month—which the White House credits in part to bold executive actions on immigration and on restoring relations with Cuba—President Obama begins the last quarter of his time in office reinvigorated, notwithstanding the shellacking that Democrats took at the polls in November.

The 114th Congress convened yesterday with a new Republican majority in the Senate and an expanded majority in the House. Yet President Obama is intent on not allowing GOP control of both chambers to derail his agenda for his remaining two years in office. He will spend several days traveling the country during the next two weeks, promoting various initiatives that will be addressed in his State of the Union speech on January 20. To that end, today the president will begin a three-day, three-state trip to Tennessee, Arizona and Michigan, in which he will lay out new executive actions and preview legislative policy proposals for higher education, housing and jobs.

In his remaining time in office, the president will seek to protect the Affordable Care Act (ACA), the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform Act and various environmental initiatives undertaken by his administration. He also will use the bully pulpit to draw a sharp contrast between his views on how to help the middle class share in economic recovery and the goals of congressional Republicans.

GOP leadership appears to recognize that any president will always command a larger microphone than the Congress. However, congressional Republicans are quite willing to engage with the president on the merits of their respective views and will look to pass and send to the president many bills that House Republicans passed in the last Congress which the Democratic-controlled Senate refused even to consider.

With the 2016 presidential election already looming on the horizon and Senate Republicans having to defend many more seats in 2016 to preserve their Senate majority, congressional Republicans are anxious to demonstrate that they are up to the challenge of governing and that internal divisions between their most conservative members and the more moderate elements within their conference will not keep them from moving forward. That said, in the first few weeks of January, Republicans plan to hold votes on the proposed Keystone XL pipeline and to try once again to repeal President Obama's chief legislative policy achievement, the ACA.

While they have not released this week's floor schedule yet, House Republicans are expected this week to take up and pass a bill they passed in the last Congress that would change the definition of a full-time employee for purposes of the Affordable Care Act to require that a person work 40 hours per week rather than 30 hours, thereby reducing the number of employees covered by Obamacare. Similarly, the House may also take

up and pass the Hire More Heroes Act, a bill it passed in March 2014 by a vote of 406-1 that the Senate did not take up, which says that for the purposes of the ACA's employer mandate, employers would not have to count veterans who already receive government health care.

However these matters are resolved, a number of major issues—such as reauthorization of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program, Iran sanctions legislation and how to fund the Highway Trust Fund so that transportation infrastructure projects can move forward—are all expected to receive congressional attention in the first half of 2015. First and foremost among these issues will be the budget and appropriations process. Reflecting their contempt for “omnibus” appropriations bills, congressional Republicans have vowed to return to regular order for the Fiscal Year 2016 appropriations process and pass each appropriations bill individually before the new fiscal year begins on October 1, 2015, a vow that may well prove very difficult to keep. They will also use their control of the Congress to pass a budget that would slash the size of the federal government and significantly reduce funding for many of the White House's priorities, setting up a potential veto of spending bills that adhere to congressional Republicans' budget limits.

A short-term challenge will come on February 27, when funding expires for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) under the so-called “cromnibus” that the House passed in December. Many congressional Republicans will seek to restrict DHS funding as a way

to express their unhappiness with the president's executive actions on immigration, a prospect that many Democrats argue will interfere with the administration's efforts to implement new programs on cybersecurity and counterterrorism.

Another challenge will come after March 15, when the Treasury Department's authority to borrow as needed without limit under a "clean" debt limit increase will expire. While Treasury's use of "extraordinary measures" will potentially defer the debt limit crisis until the summer or even the fall of 2015, at some point, a debt limit increase will be required. Congressional Republicans are expected to demand spending cuts in return for such an increase, a demand that congressional Democrats and the president are likely to resist.

While tax reform and the reform of government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac also remain high priorities for many senators and representatives, it's unclear whether the will or the ability exists to take on such daunting issues with the 2016 presidential election rapidly approaching.

Given the prospect of the Congress passing many bills that were bottled up by Senate Democrats in the last Congress, the president is expected to wield his veto pen on several occasions to reject bills that never before reached his desk. The unanswered questions will be how often the president exercises his veto power; how often, if ever, congressional Republicans can attract the Democratic votes necessary to achieve the two-thirds majority

required to overturn a veto; and whether the prospect of repeated presidential vetoes that are not overturned will be sufficient to produce legislative compromises that can become law.

How the ongoing tension is resolved between the more pragmatic elements of the Republican conference and the more ideological, hard-core Tea Party conservatives within the conference will have an enormous impact on both the legislative productivity of the 114th Congress and Republicans' chances of recapturing the White House in 2016.

Key dates

January 20

President Barack Obama delivers his State of the Union Speech from the Hall of the House of Representatives in the US Capitol

February 15

ACA open enrollment ends

February 27

DHS continuing resolution expires

March 15

Debt ceiling suspension ends*

April 1

Current "doc fix" patch expires

May 31

Highway Trust Fund expires

June 30

Export-Import Bank charter extension ends

October 1

FY 2016 begins

*Treasury is expected to use "extraordinary measures" to meet the government's fiscal obligations through late summer.
Source: *National Journal Research*, 2014.

2015 congressional calendar

 House and Senate scheduled to be in session

 Senate scheduled to be in session

 Key Dates

January						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
				01	02	03
04	05	06	07	08	09	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

February						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
01	02	03	04	05	06	07
08	09	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

March						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
01	02	03	04	05	06	07
08	09	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

April						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
			01	02	03	04
05	06	07	08	09	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

May						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
					01	02
03	04	05	06	07	08	09
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24/31	25	26	27	28	29	30

June						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
	01	02	03	04	05	06
07	08	09	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

July						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
			01	02	03	04
05	06	07	08	09	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

August						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
						01
02	03	04	05	06	07	08
09	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29

September						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
		01	02	03	04	05
06	07	08	09	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

October						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
				01	02	03
04	05	06	07	08	09	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

November						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
01	02	03	04	05	06	07
08	09	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

December						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
		01	02	03	04	05
06	07	08	09	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Need these dates in outlook?

Download the entire 2015 US Policy Scan congressional and key dates directly into your Microsoft Outlook calendar.

Visit www.dentons.com/en/policyscancalendar



Senate committee overview

The GOP's sweeping midterm election gain of nine seats means Republicans will hold a 54–46 majority in the Senate in the 114th Congress. Democrats had a 55–45 advantage in the Congress that concluded in December, so they occupied more slots than Republicans on each panel. As a result, the incoming Republican majority will gain two to three seats on the most powerful committees in the Senate. Brief committee highlights are included below, followed by a full list of Republican and Democratic members on each committee.

Agriculture

Pat Roberts (R-KS) could look to re-open the 2014 Farm Bill and the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) "Waters of the US Rule," and to provide further oversight of senior Department of Agriculture (USDA) officials.

Appropriations

Thad Cochran (R-MS) is expected to address funding the Department of Homeland Security after the current continuing resolution (CR) expires in February, developing a legislative response to President Obama's immigration action and crafting FY16 appropriation bills.

Armed Services

John McCain (R-AZ) is expected to continue to scrutinize the F-35 Joint Fighter program, press the administration's strategy in Iraq and Syria, hold confirmation hearings on the nomination of Deputy Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter to be Secretary of Defense and address reversing sequestration.

Banking

Richard Shelby (R-AL) is expected to focus on reducing the regulatory burden on industry and renewing the committee's focus on Dodd-Frank oversight. Nevertheless, it is unlikely Sen. Shelby will be friendly to Wall Street. He opposed the Wall Street bailouts and has supported measures to rein in some of the nation's largest banking institutions. Sen. Shelby, who previously served as chair of the Banking Committee from 2003 to 2007, will only be able to serve as chair for another two years under Republican rules.

Budget

Jeff Sessions (R-AL) will be intimately involved in the development of an FY16 budget, debt limit discussions (which expire in March 2015), selection of a new Congressional Budget Office director, dynamic scoring and sequestration.

Commerce

John Thune (R-SD) will look to tackle cybersecurity legislation, Federal

Aviation Administration (FAA) re-authorization, Surface Transportation Board reauthorization, the Local Choice Act, Amtrak and a rewrite of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

Energy

Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) is expected to focus on the Keystone XL pipeline, revenue sharing, crude oil exports, nuclear waste and drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Environment and Public Works

Jim Inhofe (R-OK) will likely move forward with legislation to block or restrict the EPA's agenda, attempt to update the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 and look to reach a long-term agreement on the Highway Trust Fund.

Finance

Orrin Hatch (R-UT) is expected to focus on the repeal of the medical device excise tax, the Highway Trust Fund, trade promotion authority, tax reform and inversions.

Foreign Relations

Bob Corker (R-TN) is expected to address Russia sanctions, Iran sanctions, developments with Syria and ISIL and relations with Cuba.

Health, Education, Labor and Pensions

Lamar Alexander (R-TN) is expected to focus on the Affordable Care Act, No Child Left Behind, the Higher Education Act and the National Labor Relations Board.

Homeland Security

Ron Johnson (R-WI) will be busy with cybersecurity legislation and President Obama's Immigration Accountability Executive Actions.

Judiciary

Chuck Grassley (R-IA) is expected to address net neutrality, patent

reform, whistleblower protections and Loretta Lynch's confirmation hearings to replace Eric Holder as attorney general.

Rules

Roy Blunt (R-MO) is expected to continue examining the impact of increased early and absentee voting in federal elections.

Small Business

David Vitter (R-LA) is expected to address regulatory relief from the Affordable Care Act and EPA regulations, as well as the promotion of community banks.

Veterans' Affairs

Johnny Isakson (R-GA) is expected to focus on oversight of the Department of Veterans Affairs and legislation aimed at reducing suicides among veterans.

Aging

Susan Collins (R-ME) is expected to focus on frauds and scams used against seniors and to further explore issues with several education programs.

Indian Affairs

John Barrasso (R-WY) will likely focus on his tribal energy bill, Indian Tribal Energy Development and Self-Determination Act Amendments of 2014 (S.2132) and tribal health care issues.

Intelligence

Richard Burr (R-NC) is expected to address Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act reform, the torture report, cyber-related information sharing and the funding of intelligence agencies.

114th Congress- Senate committee assignments*

*pending ratification



Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry

KS	Pat Roberts, CHAIR	R
MI	Debbie Stabenow, RANKING	D
MS	Thad Cochran	R
KY	Mitch McConnell	R
AR	John Boozman	R
ND	John Hoeven	R
GA	David Perdue	R

IA	Joni Ernst	R
NC	Thom Tillis	R
NE	Ben Sasse	R
IA	Chuck Grassley	R
SD	John Thune	R
VT	Patrick Leahy	D
OH	Sherrod Brown	D

MN	Amy Klobuchar	D
CO	Michael Bennet	D
NY	Kirsten Gillibrand	D
IN	Joe Donnelly	D
ND	Heidi Hietkamp	D
PA	Bob Casey	D

Appropriations

MS	Thad Cochran, CHAIR	R
MD	Barbara Mikulski, RANKING	D
KY	Mitch McConnell	R
AL	Richard Shelby	R
TN	Lamar Alexander	R
ME	Susan Collins	R
AK	Lisa Murkowski	R
SC	Lindsey Graham	R
IL	Mark Kirk	R
MO	Roy Blunt	R

KS	Jerry Moran	R
ND	John Hoeven	R
AR	John Boozman	R
WV	Shelley Moore Capito	R
LA	Bill Cassidy	R
OK	James Lankford	R
MT	Steve Daines	R
VT	Patrick Leahy	D
WA	Patty Murray	D
CA	Dianne Feinstein	D

IL	Dick Durbin	D
RI	Jack Reed	D
MT	Jon Tester	D
NM	Tom Udall	D
NH	Jeanne Shaheen	D
OR	Jeff Merkley	D
DE	Chris Coons	D
HI	Brain Schatz	D
WI	Tammy Baldwin	D
CT	Chris Murphy	D

Armed Services

AZ	John McCain, CHAIR	R
RI	Jack Reed, RANKING	D
OK	James Inhofe	R
AL	Jeff Sessions	R
MS	Roger Wicker	R
NH	Kelly Ayotte	R
NE	Deb Fischer	R
AR	Tom Cotton	R
SD	Mike Rounds	R

IA	Joni Ernst	R
NC	Thom Tillis	R
AK	Dan Sullivan	R
UT	Mike Lee	R
SC	Lindsey Graham	R
TX	Ted Cruz	R
FL	Bill Nelson	D
MO	Claire McCaskill	D
WV	Joe Manchin	D

NH	Jeanne Shaheen	D
NY	Kirsten Gillibrand	D
CT	Richard Blumenthal	D
IN	Joe Donnelly	D
HI	Mazie Hirono	D
VA	Time Kaine	D
ME	Angus King	D
NM	Martin Heinrich	D

Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs

AL	Richard Shelby, CHAIR	R
OH	Sherrod Brown	D
ID	Mike Crapo	R
TN	Bob Corker	R
LA	David Vitter	R
PA	Pat Toomey	R
IL	Mark Kirk	R
KS	Jerry Moran	R
SC	Tim Scott	R

AR	Tom Cotton	R
SD	Mike Rounds	R
NE	Ben Sasse	R
NV	Dean Heller	R
RI	Jack Reed	D
NY	Chuck Schumer	D
NJ	Robert Menendez	D
MT	Jon Tester	D
VA	Mark Warner	D

OR	Jeff Merkley	D
MA	Elizabeth Warren	D
ND	Heidi Heitkamp	D
IN	Joe Donnelly	D

Budget

WY	Mike Enzi, CHAIR	R
VT	Bernie Sanders, RANKING	I
IA	Chuck Grassley	R
AL	Jeff Sessions	R
ID	Mike Crapo	R
SC	Lindsey Graham	R
OH	Rob Portman	R
PA	Pat Toomey	R
WI	Ron Johnson	R

NH	Kelley Ayotte	R
MS	Roger Wicker	R
TN	Bob Corker	R
GA	David Perdue	R
WA	Patty Murray	D
OR	Ron Wyden	D
MI	Debbie Stabenow	D
RI	Sheldon Whitehouse	D
VA	Mark Warner	D

OR	Jeff Merkley	D
WI	Tammy Baldwin	D
VA	Tim Kaine	D
ME	Angus King	I

Commerce, Science and Transportation

SD	John Thune, CHAIR	R
FL	Bill Nelson, RANKING	D
MS	Roger Wicker	R
MO	Roy Blunt	R
FL	Marco Rubio	R
NH	Kelly Ayotte	R
NV	Dean Heller	R
TX	Ted Cruz	R

AK	Dan Sullivan	R
KS	Jerry Moran	R
WI	Ron Johnson	R
CO	Cory Gardner	R
MT	Steve Daines	R
WA	Maria Cantwell	D
MO	Claire McCaskill	D
MN	Amy Klobuchar	D

HI	Brian Schatz	D
MA	Ed Markey	D
NJ	Cory Booker	D
NM	Tom Udall	D
WV	Joe Manchin	D
MI	Gary Peters	D
NE	Deb Fischer	R
CT	Richard Blumenthal	D

Energy and Natural Resources

AK	Lisa Murkowski, CHAIR	R
WA	Maria Cantwell, RANKING	D
WY	John Barrasso	R
ID	Jim Risch	R
UT	Mike Lee	R
AZ	Jeff Flake	R
LA	Bill Cassidy	R
CO	Cory Gardner	R
MT	Steve Daines	R

OH	Rob Portmann	R
ND	John Hoeven	R
TN	Lamar Alexander	R
WV	Shelley Moore Capito	R
OR	Ron Wyden	D
VT	Bernie Sanders	I
MI	Debbie Stabenow	D
MN	Al Franken	D
WV	Joe Manchin	D

NM	Martin Heinrich	D
HI	Mazie Hirono	D
ME	Angus King	I
MA	Elizabeth Warren	D

Environment and Public Works

OK	James Inhofe, CHAIR	R
CA	Barbara Boxer, RANKING	D
LA	David Vitter	R
WY	John Barrasso	R
WV	Shelley Moore Capito	R
ID	Mike Crapo	R
AR	John Boozman	R

NE	Deb Fischer	R
SD	Mike Rounds	R
AK	Dan Sullivan	R
DE	Tom Carper	D
MD	Ben Cardin	D
VT	Bernie Sanders	I
RI	Sheldon Whitehouse	D

NJ	Cory Booker	D
MA	Ed Markey	D
AL	Jeff Sessions	R
MS	Roger Wicker	R
OR	Jeff Merkley	D
NY	Kirsten Gillibrand	D

Finance

UT	Orrin Hatch, CHAIR	R
OR	Ron Wyden, RANKING	D
IA	Chuck Grassley	R
ID	Mike Crapo	R
KS	Pat Roberts	R
WY	Mike Enzi	R
TX	John Cornyn	R
SD	John Thune	R
NC	Richard Burr	R

GA	Johnny Isakson	R
OH	Rob Portman	R
PA	Pat Toomey	R
IN	Dan Coats	R
NV	Dean Heller	R
SC	Tim Scott	R
NY	Chuck Schumer	D
MI	Debbie Stabenow	D
WA	Maria Cantwell	D

FL	Bill Nelson	D
NJ	Robert Menendez	D
DE	Tom Carper	D
MD	Ben Cardin	D
OH	Sherrod Brown	D
CO	Michael Bennet	D
PA	Bob Casey	D
VA	Mark Warner	D

Foreign Relations

TN	Bob Corker, CHAIR	R
NJ	Rober Menendez, RANKING	D
ID	Jim Risch	R
FL	Marco Rubio	R
WI	Ron Johnson	R
AZ	Jeff Flake	R
CO	Cory Gardner	R
GA	David Perdue	R

GA	Johnny Isakson	R
KY	Rand Paul	R
WY	John Barrasso	R
CA	Barbara Boxer	D
MD	Ben Cardin	D
OH	Jeanne Shaheen	D
DE	Chris Coons	D
NM	Tom Udall	D

CT	Chris Murphy	D
VA	Tim Kaine	D
MA	Ed Markey	D

Health, Education, Labor and Pensions

TN	Lamar Alexander, CHAIR	R
WA	Patty Murray, RANKING	D
WY	Mike Enzi	R
NC	Richard Burr	R
GA	Johnny Isakson	R
KY	Rand Paul	R
ME	Susan Collins	R
AK	Lisa Murkowski	R

IL	Mark Kirk	R
SC	Tim Scott	R
UT	Orrin Hatch	R
KS	Pat Roberts	R
LA	Bill Cassidy	R
MD	Barbara Mikulski	D
VT	Berline Sanders	I
PA	Bob Casey	D

MN	Al Franken	D
CO	Michael Bennet	D
RI	Sheldon Whitehouse	D
WI	Tammy Baldwin	D
CT	Chris Murphy	D
MA	Elizabeth Warren	D

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

WI	Ron Johnson, CHAIR	R
DE	Tom Carper, RANKING	D
AZ	John McCain	R
OH	Rob Portman	R
KY	Rand Paul	R
OK	James Lankford	R
NH	Kelley Ayotte	R
WY	Mike Enzi	R

IA	Joni Ernst	R
NE	Ben Sasse	R
MO	Claire McCaskill	D
MT	Jon Teter	D
WI	Tammy Baldwin	D
ND	Heidi Heitkamp	D
NJ	Cory Booker	D
MI	Gary Peters	D

Indian Affairs

MT	John Barrasso, CHAIR	R
MT	John Tester, RANKING	D
AZ	John McCain	R
AK	Lisa Murkowski	R
ND	John Hoeven	R
OK	James Lankford	R
MT	Steve Daines	R

ID	Mike Crapo	R
KS	Jerry Moran	R
WA	Maria Cantwell	D
NM	Tom Udall	D
MN	Al Franken	D
HI	Brian Schatz	D
ND	Heidi Helmkamp	D

Joint Economic Committee

IN	Dan Coats, CHAIR	R
MN	Amy Klobuchar, RANKING	D
UT	Mike Lee	R
TX	Ted Cruz	R
LA	Bill Cassidy	R

AR	Tom Cotton	R
NE	Ben Sasse	R
PA	Bob Casey	D
NM	Martin Heinrich	D
MI	Gary Peters	D

Judiciary

IA	Chuck Grassley, CHAIR	R
VT	Patrick Leahy, RANKING	D
UT	Orrin Hatch	R
AL	Jeff Sessions	R
SC	Lindsey Graham	R
TX	John Cornyn	R
UT	Mike Lee	R

TX	Ted Cruz	R
TX	Jeff Flake	R
LA	David Vitter	R
GA	David Perdue	R
NC	Thom Tillis	R
CA	Dianne Feinstein	D
NY	Chuck Schumer	D

IL	Dick Durbin	D
RI	Sheldon Whitehouse	D
MN	Amy Klobuchar	D
MN	Al Franken	D
DE	Chris Coons	D
CT	Richard Blumenthal	D

Rules and Administration

MO	Roy Blunt, CHAIR	R
NY	Chuck Schumer, RANKING	D
TN	Lamar Alexander	R
KY	Mitch McConnell	R
MS	Thad Cochran	R
KS	Pat Roberts	R
AL	Richard Shelby	R
TX	Ted Cruz	R
WV	Shelley Moore Capito	R

AR	John Boozman	R
MS	Roger Wicker	R
CA	Dianne Feinstein	D
IL	Dick Durbin	D
CO	Tom Udall	D
VA	Mark Werner	D
VT	Patrick Leahy	D
MN	Amy Klobuchar	D
ME	Angus King	I

Select Committee on Ethics

ID	Jim Risch, CO-CHAIR	R
CA	Barbara Boxer, CO-CHAIR	D
GA	Johnny Isakson	R
KS	Pat Roberts	R
DE	Chris Coons	D
HI	Brian Schatz	D

Select Committee on Intelligence

NC	Richard Burr, CHAIR	R
CA	Dianne Feinstein, RANKING	D
ID	Jim Risch	R
IN	Dan Coats	R
FL	Marco Rubio	R

ME	Susan Collins	R
MO	Roy Blunt	R
OK	James Lankford	R
AR	Tom Cotton	R
OR	Ron Wyden	D

MD	Barbara Mikulski	D
VA	Mark Warner	D
NM	Martin Heinrich	D
ME	Angus King	I
HI	Mazie Hirono	D

Small Business and Entrepreneurship

LA	David Vitter, CHAIR	R
MD	Ben Cardin, RANKING	D
ID	Jim Risch	R
FL	Marco Rubio	R
KY	Rand Paul	R
SC	Tim Scott	R
NE	Deb Fischer	R
CO	Cory Gardner	R
IA	Joni Ernst	R
NH	Kelley Ayotte	R

WY	Mike Enzi	R
WA	Maria Cantwell	D
NH	Jeanne Shaheen	D
ND	Heidi Heitkamp	D
MA	Ed Markey	D
NJ	Cory Booker	D
DE	Chris Coons	D
HI	Mazie Hirono	D
MI	Gary Peters	D

Select Committee on Aging

ME	Susan Collins, CHAIR	R
MO	Claire McCaskill, RANKING	D
UT	Orrin Hatch	R
IL	Mark Kirk	R
AZ	Jeff Flake	R
TN	Bob Corker	R
NV	Dean Heller	R

SC	Tim Scott	R
AR	Tom Cotton	R
GA	David Perdue	R
NC	Thom Tillis	R
NE	Ben Sasse	R
FL	Bill Nelson	D
PA	Bob Casey	D

RI	Sheldon Whitehouse	D
NY	Kirsten Gillibrand	D
CT	Richard Blumenthal	D
IN	Joe Donnelly	D
MA	Elizabeth Warren	D
VA	Tim Kaine	D

Veterans' Affairs

GA	Johnny Isakson, CHAIR	R
CT	Richard Blumenthal, RANKING	D
KS	Jerry Moran	R
AR	John Boozman	R
NV	Dean Heller	R
LA	Bill Cassidy	R
SD	Mike Rounds	R
NC	Thom Tillis	R

AK	Dan Sullivan	R
WA	Patty Murray	D
VT	Bernie Sanders	I
OH	Sherrrod Brown	D
MT	Jon Tester	D
HI	Mazie Hirono	D
WV	Joe Manchin	D

House committee overview

Nine new members will wield gavels atop panels this year, filling positions left open by fellow Republicans limited to three terms at the helm. New chairs will lead the Ways and Means, Oversight and Government Reform, Budget, Intelligence, Armed Services, Agriculture, Small Business, Natural Resources, and Ethics Committees. The remaining 10 House Committee Chairmen will remain the same.

Administration

Candice Miller (R-MI) is the only Republican woman to chair a House Committee and will continue to provide oversight on House operations and facilities.

Agriculture

Mike Conaway (R-TX) says he is already thinking about the 2019 Farm Bill, is planning an in-depth review of the food stamp program and hopes to find an immigration reform solution that helps farmers. Conaway said he's also going to be scrutinizing the USDA's implementation of the 2014 Farm Bill.

Appropriations

Hal Rogers (R-KY) remains chair of the House Appropriations Committee and will continue to work the appropriations process in order to avoid the need for a year-end omnibus.

Armed Services

Mac Thornberry (R-TX) takes over for outgoing chairman Rep. Howard

“Buck” McKeon. Rep. Thornberry has served in Congress since 1995, and has been a member of the Armed Services Committee throughout his tenure. He will focus on meeting the wide array of national security challenges, from the renewed aggression of major powers to terrorism and cyber attacks.

Budget

Tom Price (R-GA), the incoming House Budget Committee chairman, believes his party could demand steep spending cuts in exchange for raising the debt ceiling. Rep. Price said that he wants to see Republicans bring back the “Boehner rule,” which demands a dollar in cuts for every dollar increase in the debt limit.

Education and the Workforce

John Kline (R-MN) predicts the new Republican-controlled Congress will act quickly this year to dismantle the No Child Left Behind law, and wants to work with his Senate counterpart, Sen. Lamar Alexander (R-TN), to reduce the federal footprint in K-12 education.

Energy and Commerce

Fred Upton (R-MI) will begin his third term as chair, and barring a waiver, will be required to relinquish his chairmanship after the 114th Congress.

Financial Services

Jeb Hensarling (R-TX) returns as chair of the House Financial Services Committee. He is expected to continue his agenda from the 113th Congress, with the top priority being the dismantling and systematic rollback of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Furthermore, Rep. Hensarling is predicted to continue his efforts to reduce regulatory red tape for small business owners.

Foreign Affairs

Ed Royce (R-CA) returns as chair of the Foreign Affairs Committee and will continue his push for aggressive US sanctions against Iran. Rep. Royce said his other priorities for the committee include using sanctions to pressure North Korea over its weapons programs, increasing the

use of US broadcasting as a foreign policy tool, pushing for free trade and pressing the White House to approve a permit for the Keystone XL pipeline.

Homeland Security

Mike McCaul (R-TX) is focused on reining in President Obama's executive order on immigration and implementing a border security bill prior to any comprehensive immigration reform.

Intelligence

Devin Nunes (R-CA) replaces retired Rep. Mike Rogers as chair of the House Intelligence Committee which oversees the vast US intelligence community.

Judiciary

Bob Goodlatte (R-VA) returns as chair and wants to move immigration reform bills early in 2015. He intends to tackle the matter by challenging President Obama's executive order and by moving bills that passed in his committee last Congress.

Natural Resources

Rob Bishop (R-UT) replaces Rep. Doc Hastings as chair of the House Natural Resources Committee. He plans to continue work to ensure that unique and abundant federal resources are properly managed and that a fair balance is reached between conservation and multiple use.

Oversight and Government Reform

Jason Chaffetz (R-UT) replaces Rep. Darrell Issa as the chair of the House Oversight Committee and plans

to bring vastly different priorities to the committee. He has already made changes to the subcommittee jurisdictions, along with establishing an entirely new Subcommittee on Information Technology.

Rules

Pete Sessions (R-TX) will return as chair of the Rules Committee, but will bring a new set of rules of protocol for the US House of Representatives to govern the 114th Congress.

Science, Space and Technology

Lamar Smith (R-TX) will return as chair of the Science, Space and Technology Committee. He will continue his work in advocating for transparency and accountability at federal science agencies, as well as ensuring that environmental regulations at the EPA are based on publicly available data.

Small Business

Steve Chabot (R-OH) will replace Rep. Sam Graves as chair of the Small Business Committee. He plans to work on eliminating barriers to the capital needed to grow small businesses.

Transportation

Bill Shuster (R-PA) returns as chair and hopes to start off 2015 quickly with plans for hearings in January on FAA and surface transportation reauthorization.

Veterans Affairs

Jeff Miller (R-FL) will continue his work to increase oversight at the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Ways and Means

Paul Ryan (R-WI) will replace retired Rep. Dave Camp as chair of the House Ways and Means Committee. Rep. Ryan has expressed a dedication to comprehensive tax reform, but the question remains if he will use Rep. Camp's tax reform plan as a starting point or create an entirely new plan.

114th Congress- House Committee Assignments*

*pending ratification

Note: Committee ratios have been established. House Democrats will lose some seats as compared to the ratio in the prior Congress. The lists shown identify committee members from the last Congress who are returning for this Congress. Democrats have yet to determine which members will lose seats as a result in the change in committee ratios.

Small Business Ratio: 14/10

OH	Steve Chabot	R
IA	King Steven	R
NY	Richard Hanna	R
KS	Tim Huelskamp	R
SC	Tom Rice	R
IL	Mike Bost	R
VA	Dave Brat	R
NY	Chris Gibson	R
FL	Carlos Curbelo	R

NV	Creseant Hardy	R
TX	Will Hurd	R
CA	Steve Knight	R
	VACANT	R
	VACANT	R
NY	Nydia Velázquez	D
OR	Kurt Schrader	D
	VACANT	D
CA	Judy Chu	D

CA	Janice Hahn	D
NJ	Donald Payne, Jr.	D
NY	Grace Meng	D
	VACANT	D
NH	Ann McLane Kuster	D
FL	Patrick Murphy	D

Veterans' Affairs Ratio: 14/10

FL	Jefferson B. Miller	R
CO	Doug Lamborn	R
TN	Phil Roe	R
MI	Dan Benishek	R
KS	Tim Huelskamp	R
CO	Mike Coffman	R
OH	Brad Wenstrup	R
CA	Mark Takano	D

IN	Jackie Walorski	R
LA	Ralph Abraham	R
PA	Ryan Costello	R
AS	Amata Colemann Radewagen	R
NY	Lee Zeldin	R
FL	Gus Bilirakis	R
IL	Mike Bost	R
FL	Corrine Brown	D

CA	Julia Brownley	D
NV	Dina Titus	D
AZ	Ann Kirkpatrick	D
CA	Raul Ruiz	D
NH	Ann Kuster	D
TX	Beto O'Rourke	D
MN	Tim Walz	D
	VACANT	D

Transportation & Infrastructure Ratio: 34/25

PA	Bill Shuster	R
AK	Don Young	R
TN	John J. Duncan	R
FL	John L. Mica	R
NJ	Frank A. LoBiondo	R
MO	Sam Graves	R
MI	Candice Miller	R
CA	Duncan D. Hunter, Jr.	R
AR	Rick Crawford	R
PA	Lou Barletta	R
TX	Blake Farenthold	R
OH	Bob Gibbs	R
OR	Peter DeFazio	D
DC	Eleanor Holmes Norton	D
NY	Jerrold Nadler	D
FL	Corrine Brown	D
TX	Eddie Bernice Johnson	D
MD	Elijah Cummings	D
WA	Rick Larsen	D
MA	Mike Capuano	D

NY	Richard Hanna	R
FL	Daniel Webster	R
CA	Jeff Denham	R
WI	Reid Ribble	R
KY	Thomas Massie	R
SC	Tom Rice	R
NC	Mark Meadows	R
PA	Scott Perry	R
IL	Rodney Davis	R
SC	Mark Sanford	R
IN	Todd Rokita	R
GA	Rob Woodall	R
CA	Grace Napolitano	D
IL	Daniel Lipinski	D
MN	Tim Walz	D
TN	Steve Cohen	D
NJ	Albio Sires	D
MD	Donna Edwards	D
CA	John Garamendi	D
IN	Andre Carson	D

TX	Brian Badin	R
VA	Barbara Comstock	R
PA	Ryan Costello	R
FL	Carlos Curbelo	R
LA	Garrett Graves	R
NV	Crescent Hardy	R
NY	John Katko	R
NC	David Rouzer	R
CA	Mimi Walters	R
NY	Lee Zeldin	R
CA	Janice Hahn	D
MN	Rick Nolan	D
AZ	Ann Kirkpatrick	D
NV	Dina Titus	D
NY	Sean Patrick Maloney	D
CT	Elizabeth Esty	D
FL	Lois Frankel	D
IL	Cheri Bustos	D
	VACANT	D

Science, Space and Technology Ratio: 22/17

TX	Lamar S. Smith	R
WI	James F. Sensenbrenner	R
CA	Dana Rohrabacher	R
OK	Frank D. Lucas	R
TX	Randy Neugebauer	R
TX	Michael McCaul	R
MS	Steven Palazzo	R
AL	Mo Brooks	R
TX	Eddie Bernice Johnson	D
CA	Zoe Lofgren	D
IL	Dan Lipinski	D
MD	Donna Edwards	D
FL	Frederica Wilson	D

KY	Thomas Massie	R
OK	Jim Bridenstine	R
TX	Randy Weber	R
TX	Brian Babin	R
VA	Barbara Comstock	R
CA	Steve Knight	R
GA	Barry Loudermilk	R
AL	Gary Palmer	R
OR	Suzanne Bonamici	D
CA	Eric Swalwell	D
FL	Alan Grayson	D
CT	Elizabeth Esty	D
TX	Marc Veasey	D

MI	John Moolenaar	R
WA	Dan Newhouse	R
AR	Bruce Westerman	R
FL	Bill Posey	R
IL	Randy Hultgren	R
OH	Bill Johnson	R
	VACANT	D
CA	Scott Peters	D
WA	Derek Kilmer	D
CA	Ami Bera	D
CA	Julia Brownley	D
IL	Robin Kelly	D
MA	Katherine Clark	D

Oversight and Gov't Reform Ratio: 24/17

UT	Jason Chaffetz	R
FL	John L. Mica	R
OH	Michael Turner	R
TN	John J. Duncan	R
OH	Jim Jordan	R
MI	Tim Walberg	R
MI	Justin Amash	R
AZ	Paul Gosar	R
TN	Scott DesJarlais	R
MD	Elijah Cummings	D
NY	Carolyn Maloney	D
DC	Eleanor Holmes Norton	D
MO	William Lacy Clay, Jr.	D
	VACANT	D

SC	Trey Gowdy	R
TX	Blake Farenthold	R
WY	Cynthia Lummis	R
KY	Thomas Massie	R
NC	Mark Meadows	R
FL	Ron DeSantis	R
IA	Rod Blum	R
GA	Buddy Carter	R
WI	Glenn Grothman	R
MA	Stephen Lynch	D
TN	Jim Cooper	D
VA	Gerry Connolly	D
CA	Jackie Speier	D
	VACANT	D

GA	Jody Hice	R
TX	Will Hurd	R
AL	Gary Palmer	R
OK	Steve Russell	R
NC	Mark Walker	R
CO	Ken Buck	R
IL	Danny K. Davis	D
VT	Peter Welch	D
PA	Matt Cartwright	D
IL	Tammy Duckworth	D
	VACANT	D
NM	Michelle Lujan Grisham	D
IL	Robin Kelly	D

Natural Resources Ratio: 26/18

UT	Rob Bishop	R
AK	Don Young	R
TX	Louie Gohmert	R
CO	Doug Lamborn	R
VA	Rob Wittman	R
LA	John Fleming	R
CA	Tom McClintock	R
PA	Glenn Thompson	R
WY	Cynthia Lummis	R
OR	Peter DeFazio	D
	VACANT	D
NJ	Frank Pallone, Jr.	D
CA	Grace Napolitano	D
AZ	Raúl Grijalva	D
	VACANT	D

MI	Dan Benishek	R
SC	Jeff Duncan	R
AZ	Paul Gosar	R
ID	Raul Labrador	R
CA	Doug LaMalfa	R
AL	Bradley Byrne	R
CA	Jeff Denham	R
CA	Paul Cook	R
LA	Garrett Graves	R
GU	Madeleine Bordallo	D
CA	Jim Costa	D
MP	Gregorio Sablan	D
MA	Niki Tsongas	D
PR	Pedro Pierluisi	D
	VACANT	D

NV	Crescent Hardy	R
NJ	Tom MacArthur	R
WV	Alex Mooney	R
WA	Dan Newhouse	R
AS	Amata Coleman Radewagen	R
AR	Bruce Westerman	R
MT	Ryan Zinke	R
GA	Jody Hice	R
	VACANT	D
CA	Jared Huffman	D
CA	Raul Ruiz	D
CA	Alan Lowenthal	D
PA	Matt Cartwright	D
MA	Katherine Clark	D

Judiciary Ratio: 23/15

VA	Bob Goodlatte	R
WI	James F. Sensenbrenner	R
TX	Lamar S. Smith	R
OH	Steve Chabot	R
CA	Darrell Issa	R
VA	Randy J. Forbes	R
IA	Steven King	R
AZ	Trent Franks	R
TX	Louie Gohmert	R
MI	John Conyers	D
NY	Jerrold Nadler	D
VA	Bobby Scott	D
NC	Mel Watt	D
CA	Zoe Lofgren	D

OH	Jim Jordan	R
TX	Ted Poe	R
UT	Jason Chaffetz	R
PA	Tom Marino	R
SC	Trey Gowdy	R
ID	Raul Labrador	R
TX	Blake Farenthold	R
GA	Doug Collins	R
FL	Ron DeSantis	R
TX	Sheila Jackson-Lee	D
TN	Steve Cohen	D
GA	Hank Johnson	D
PR	Pedro Pierluisi	D

MI	Mike Bishop	R
CO	Ken Buck	R
TX	John Ratcliffe	R
MI	Dave Trott	R
CA	Mimi Walters	R
CA	Judy Chu	D
FL	Ted Deutch	D
IL	Luis Gutierrez	D
CA	Karen Bass	D
LA	Cedric Richmond	D
WA	Suzan DelBene	D
NY	Hakeem Jeffries	D
RI	David Cicilline	D

Homeland Security Ratio: 18/12

TX	Michael McCaul	R
TX	Lamar S. Smith	R
NY	Peter T. King	R
AL	Mike Rogers	R
MI	Candice Miller	R
SC	Jeff Duncan	R
PA	Tom Marino	R
MS	Bennie Thompson	D
CA	Loretta Sanchez	D
TX	Sheila Jackson Lee	D
NY	Yvette Clarke	D

MS	Steven Palazzo	R
PA	Lou Barletta	R
PA	Scott Perry	R
FL	Curt Clawson	R
TX	Will Hurd	R
NY	John Katko	R
GA	Barry Loudermilk	R
NY	Brian Higgins	D
LA	Cedric Richmond	D
MA	William R. Keating	D
CA	Janice Hahn	D

AZ	Martha McSally	R
TX	Joh Ratcliffe	R
NC	Mark Walker	R
GA	Earl Buddy Carter	R
	VACANT	D
NJ	Donald Payne, Jr.	D
TX	Beto O'Rourke	D
HI	Tulsi Gabbard	D
TX	Filemon Vela, Jr.	D
	VACANT	D
CA	Eric Swalwell	D

Rules Ratio: 9/4

TX	Hon. Michael C. Burgess	R
NC	Hon. Virginia Foxx	R
UT	Hon. Rob Bishop	R
FL	Hon. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	R
TX	Hon. Pete Sessions	R
GA	Hon. Rob Woodall	R

NY	Louise Slaughter	D
MA	James P. McGovern	D
FL	Alcee Hastings	D
CO	Jared Polis	D

OK	Tom Cole	R
	VACANT	R
	VACANT	R

Foreign Affairs Ratio: 25/19

CA	Edward R. Royce	R
NJ	Christopher H. Smith	R
FL	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	R
CA	Dana Rohrabacher	R
OH	Steve Chabot	R
SC	Joe Wilson	R
TX	Michael McCaul	R
TX	Ted Poe	R
AZ	Matt Salmon	R
NY	Eliot Engel	D
CA	Brad Sherman	D
NY	Gregory Meeks	D
NJ	Albio Sires	D
VA	Gerry Connolly	D
TX	Joaquin Castro	D

PA	Tom Marino	R
SC	Jeff Duncan	R
AL	Mo Brooks	R
CA	Paul Cook	R
TX	Randy Weber	R
PA	Scott Perry	R
FL	Ron DeSantis	R
NC	Mark Meadows	R
FL	Ted Yoho	R
FL	Ted Deutch	D
NY	Brian Higgins	D
CA	Karen Bass	D
MA	William R. Keating	D
RI	David Cicilline	D
FL	Alan Grayson	D

FL	Curt Clawson	R
CA	Darrell Issa	R
TN	Scott DesJarlais	R
WI	Reid Ribble	R
MN	Tom Emmer	R
MI	Dave Trott	R
NY	Lee Zeldin	R
	VACANT	D
	VACANT	D
CA	Ami Bera	D
CA	Alan Lowenthal	D
NY	Grace Meng	D
FL	Lois Frankel	D
HI	Tulsi Gabbard	D

Education and The Workforce Ratio: 22/15

MN	John Kline	R
SC	Joe Wilson	R
NC	Virginia Foxx	R
CA	Duncan D. Hunter, Jr.	R
TN	Phil Roe	R
PA	Glenn Thompson	R
MI	Tim Walberg	R
AZ	Matt Salmon	R
VA	Bobby Scott	D
TX	Rubén Hinojosa	D
CA	Susan Davis	D
AZ	Raúl Grijalva	D
	VACANT	D

IN	Todd Rokita	R
PA	Lou Barletta	R
NV	Joe Heck	R
KY	Brett Guthrie	R
IN	Luke Messer	R
AL	Bradley Byrne	R
GA	Rick Allen	R
MI	Mike Bishop	R
	VACANT	D
CT	Joe Courtney	D
OH	Marcia Fudge	D
CO	Jared Polis	D

GA	Buddy Carter	R
FL	Carlos Curbelo	R
OK	Steve Russell	R
NY	Elise Stefanik	R
WI	Glenn Grothman	R
VA	Dave Brat	R
MP	Gregorio Sablan	D
FL	Frederica Wilson	D
OR	Suzanne Bonamici	D
WI	Mark Pocan	D
CA	Mark Takano	D
	VACANT	D

Budget Ratio: 22/14

GA	Tom Price	R
CA	Ken Calvert	R
OK	Tom Cole	R
CA	Tom McClintock	R
TN	Diane Black	R
IN	Todd Rokita	R
GA	Rob Woodall	R
MS	Alan Nunnelee	R
MD	Chris Van Hollen	D
KY	John Yarmuth	D
NJ	Bill Pascrell	D
OH	Tim Ryan	D
WI	Gwen Moore	D

MO	Vicky Hartzler	R
SC	Tom Rice	R
SC	Mark Sanford	R
IA	Rod Blum	R
VA	Dave Brat	R
WI	Glenn Grothman	R
MI	John Moolenaar	R
AR	Bruce Westerman	R
FL	Kathy Castor	D
WA	Jim McDermott	D
CA	Barbara Lee	D
NJ	Hakeem Jeffries	D
WI	Mark Pocan	D

IL	Aaron Schock	R
AL	Gary Palmer	R
WV	Alex Mooney	R
TN	Marsha Blackburn	R
NJ	Scott Garrett	R
	VACANT	R
NM	Michelle Lujan Grisham	D
CA	Jared Huffman	D
	VACANT	D
OR	Earl Blumenauer	D
	VACANT	D
TX	Lloyd Doggett	D
MI	Dan Kildee	D

Armed Services Ratio: 36/26

TX	William M. Thornberry	R
NC	Walter B. Jones	R
VA	Randy J. Forbes	R
FL	Jefferson B. Miller	R
SC	Joe Wilson	R
NJ	Frank A. LoBiondo	R
UT	Rob Bishop	R
OH	Michael Turner	R
MN	John Kline	R
AL	Mike Rogers	R
AZ	Trent Franks	R
PA	Bill Shuster	R
WA	Adam Smith	D
CA	Loretta Sanchez	D
PA	Bob Brady	D
	VACANT	D
CA	Susan A. Davis	D
RI	James R. Langevin	D
WA	Rick Larsen	D

TX	Mike Conaway	R
CO	Doug Lamborn	R
VA	Rob Wittman	R
CA	Duncan D. Hunter Jr.	R
LA	John Fleming	R
CO	Mike Coffman	R
NY	Chris Gibson	R
MO	Vicky Hartzler	R
NV	Joe Heck	R
GA	Austin Scott	R
MS	Steven Palazzo	R
AL	Mo Brooks	R
GU	Madeleine Bordallo	D
CT	Joe Courtney	D
	VACANT	D
MA	Niki Tsongas	D
CA	John Garamendi	D
GA	Hank Johnson	D
CA	Jackie Speier	D

FL	Richard Nugent	R
CA	Paul Cook	R
OK	Jim Bridenstine	R
OH	Brad Wenstrup	R
IN	Jackie Walorski	R
AL	Bradley Byrne	R
MO	Sam Graves	R
CA	Steve Knight	R
NJ	Tom MacArthur	R
AZ	Martha McSally	R
NY	Elise Stefanik	R
MT	Ryan Zinke	R
IN	André Carson	D
WA	Derek Kilmer	D
TX	Joaquín Castro	D
IL	Tammy Duckworth	D
CA	Scott Peters	D
TX	Marc Veasey	D
HI	Tulsi Gabbard	D

Armed Services continued Ratio: 35/26

TN	Jim Cooper	D
	VACANT	D
	VACANT	D

	VACANT	D
	VACANT	D

Agriculture Ratio: 26/19

TX	Mike Conaway	R
VA	Bob Goodlatte	R
OK	Frank D. Lucas	R
IA	Steven King	R
TX	Randy Neugebauer	R
AL	Mike Rogers	R
PA	Glenn Thompson	R
OH	Bob Gibbs	R
GA	Austin Scott	R
MN	Collin Peterson	D
GA	David Scott	D
CA	Jim Costa	D
MN	Timothy Walz	D
	VACANT	D
NY	Bill Owens	D

AR	Rick Crawford	R
TN	Scott DesJarlais	R
NY	Chris Gibson	R
MO	Vicky Hartzler	R
MI	Dan Benishek	R
CA	Jeff Denham	R
CA	Doug LaMalfa	R
IL	Rodney Davis	R
FL	Ted Yoho	R
OH	Marcia Fudge	D
MA	James McGovern	D
WA	Suzan DelBene	D
TX	Filemon Vela	D
NM	Michelle Lujan Grisham	D
NH	Ann Kuster	D

IN	Jackie Walorski	R
LA	Ralph Abraham	R
GA	Rick Allen	R
IL	Mike Bost	R
MN	Tom Emmer	R
MI	John Moolenaar	R
WA	Dan Newhouse	R
NC	David Rouzer	R
MN	Richard Nolan	D
	VACANT	D
IL	Cheri Bustos	D
NY	Sean Patrick Maloney	D
CT	Joe Courtney	D
CA	John Garamendi	D
	VACANT	D

Financial Services Ratio: 34/26

TX	Jeb Hensarling	R
NY	Peter T. King	R
CA	Edward R. Royce	R
OK	Frank D. Lucas	R
NJ	Scott Garrett	R
TX	Randy Neugebauer	R
NC	Patrick McHenry	R
NM	Stevan Pearce	R
FL	Bill Posey	R
PA	Michael Fitzpatrick	R
GA	Lynn Westmoreland	R
MO	Blaine Luetkemeyer	R
CA	Maxine Waters	D
NY	Carolyn B. Maloney	D
NY	Nydia Velázquez	D
CA	Brad Sherman	D
NY	Gregory W. Meeks	D
MA	Michael Capuano	D
TX	Ruben Hinojosa	D
MO	William Clay, Jr.	D

MI	Bill Huizenga	R
WI	Sean Duffy	R
VA	Robert Hurt	R
OH	Steve Stivers	R
TN	Stephen Fincher	R
IN	Marlin Stutzman	R
SC	Mick Mulvaney	R
IL	Randy Hultgren	R
FL	Dennis Ross	R
NC	Robert Pittenger	R
MO	Ann Wagner	R
KY	Andy Barr	R
MA	Stephen Lynch	D
GA	David Scott	D
TX	Al Green	D
MO	Emanuel Cleaver	D
WI	Gwen Moore	D
MN	Keith Ellison	D
CO	Ed Perlmutter	D
CT	Jim Himes	D

PA	Keith Rothfus	R
IN	Luke Messer	R
AZ	David Schweikert	R
IL	Robert Dold	R
NH	Frank Guinta	R
CO	Scott Tipton	R
TX	Roger Williams	R
ME	Bruce Poliquin	R
UT	Mia Love	R
AR	French Hill	R
DE	John Carney	D
AL	Terri Sewell	D
IL	Bill Foster	D
MI	Dan Kildee	D
FL	Patrick Murphy	D
MD	John Delaney	D
AZ	Kyrsten Sinema	D
OH	Joyce Beatty	D
WA	Denny Heck	D
CA	Juan Vargas	D

Energy and Commerce Ratio: 31/23

MI	Fred Upton	R
TX	Joe Barton	R
KY	Ed Whitfield	R
IL	John Shimkus	R
PA	Joseph R. Pitts	R
OR	Greg Walden	R
PA	Tim Murphy	R
TX	Michael Burgess	R
TN	Marsha Blackburn	R
LA	Steve Scalise	R
OH	Bob Latta	R
WA	Cathy McMorris Rodgers	R
NJ	Frank Pallone	D
IL	Bobby Rush	D
CA	Anna Eshoo	D
NY	Eliot Engel	D
TX	Gene Green	D
CO	Diana DeGette	D

MS	Gregg Harper	R
NJ	Leonard Lance	R
KY	Brett Guthrie	R
TX	Pete Olson	R
WV	David McKinley	R
KS	Mike Pompeo	R
IL	Adam Kinzinger	R
VA	Morgan Griffith	R
FL	Gus Bilirakis	R
OH	Bill Johnson	R
MO	Billy Long	R
NC	Renee Ellmers	R
CA	Lois Capps	D
PA	Michael F. Doyle	D
IL	Jan Schakowsky	D
NC	G. K. Butterfield	D
CA	Doris Matsui	D
FL	Kathy Castor	D

IN	Larry Bucshon	R
TX	Bill Flores	R
IN	Susan Brooks	R
OK	Mullin Markwayne	R
NC	Richard Hudson	R
NY	Chris Collins	R
ND	Kevin Cramer	R
MD	John Sarbanes	D
CA	Jerry McNerney	D
VT	Peter Welch	D
NM	Ben R. Luján	D
NY	Paul Tonko	D
KY	John Yarmuth	D
NY	Yvette D. Clarke	D
IA	David Loebsack	D
OR	Kurt Schrader	D
MA	Joseph P. Kennedy	D
CA	Tony Cárdenas	D

Appropriations Ratio: 30/21

KY	Harold Rogers	R
NJ	Rodney P. Frelinghuysen	R
AL	Robert B. Aderholt	R
TX	Kay Granger	R
ID	Mike Simpson	R
TX	John Culberson	R
FL	Ander Crenshaw	R
TX	John Carter	R
CA	Ken Calvert	R
OK	Tom Cole	R
PA	Charles Dent	R
NY	Nita Lowey	D
OH	Marcy Kaptur	D
IN	Pete Visclosky	D
NY	José Serrano	D
CT	Rosa DeLauro	D
NC	David Price	D

FL	Mario Diaz-Balart	R
GA	Tom Graves	R
KS	Kevin Yoder	R
AR	Steve Womack	R
MS	Alan Nunnelee	R
NE	Jeff Fortenberry	R
FL	Tom Rooney	R
TN	Chuck Fleischmann	R
WA	Jamie Herrera Beutler	R
OH	David Joyce	R
CA	Sam Farr	D
PA	Chaka Fattah	D
GA	Sanford Bishop	D
CA	Barbara Lee	D
CA	Adam Schiff	D
CA	Mike Honda	D
IL	Mike Quigley	D

CA	David Valadao	R
MD	Andy Harris	R
AL	Martha Roby	R
NV	Mark Amodei	R
UT	Chris Stewart	R
VA	Scott Rigell	R
FL	David Jolly	R
IA	David Young	R
WV	Evan Jenkins	R
MN	Betty McCollum	D
NY	Steve Israel	D
OH	Tim Ryan	D
MD	Dutch Ruppersberger	D
FL	Debbie Wasserman Schultz	D
TX	Henry Cuellar	D
ME	Chellie Pingree	D
CA	Lucille Roybal-Allard	D

Ways and Means: 24/15

WI	Paul Ryan	R
TX	Sam Johnson	R
TX	Kevin Brady	R
CA	Devin Nunes	R
OH	Pat Tiberi	R
WA	Dave Reichert	R
LA	Charles Boustany	R
IL	Peter Roskam	R
MI	Sander Levin	D
NY	Charles B. Rangel	D
WA	Jim McDermott	D
GA	John Lewis	D
MA	Richard Neal	D

GA	Tom Price	R
FL	Vern Buchanan	R
NE	Adrian Smith	R
IL	Aaron Schock	R
KS	Lynn Jenkins	R
MN	Erik Paulsen	R
TX	Kenny Marchant	R
TN	Diane Black	R
CA	Xavier Becerra	D
TX	Lloyd Doggett	D
CA	Mike Thompson	D
CT	John Larson	D
OR	Earl Blumenauer	D

NY	Tom Reed	R
IN	Todd Young	R
PA	Mike Kelly	R
OH	Jim Renacci	R
PA	Patrick Meehan	R
SD	Kristi Noem	R
NC	George Holding	R
MO	Jason Smith	R
WI	Ron Kind	D
NJ	Bill Pascrell	D
NY	Joseph Crowley	D
IL	Danny K. Davis	D
CA	Linda Sánchez	D



Appropriations



Fiscal Year 2015 appropriations are exempt from sequestration, the final fiscal year for which that is true. Therefore, unless Congress acts, all appropriations will face a cut of approximately seven to eight percent in Fiscal Year 2016 due to sequestration. With \$1.015 trillion in spending authority at issue, battle lines will be drawn over the reduced spending levels and their impact on domestic programs. Military readiness will be impacted by the costs of recent military action against the Islamic State and by the Ebola crisis.

Congress passed a final \$1.1 trillion spending measure that provides funding until September 30, 2015, for all federal agencies—with one exception. The legislation froze spending and policy directives for the Department of Homeland Security through February 27, 2015, to allow Congress to revisit President Obama's executive order on immigration.

House Appropriations Committee Chairman Hal Rodgers (R-KY) has stressed the importance of oversight through the appropriations process. In the 114th Congress, he will have a more amenable counterpart in incoming Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman Thad Cochran (R-MI). Likely targets of this bicameral oversight will likely include the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Health and Human Services as they seek to implement large swaths of President Obama's agenda.

The president's FY 2016 budget proposal to Congress, in which he is expected to propose higher discretionary spending caps than those mandated by the Budget

Control Act, will be the opening salvo in the budget debate on Capitol Hill.

It is important to remember that a budget resolution is considered "concurrent" once it is agreed to by both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Though it serves as the framework for subsequent budget-related legislation, it does not carry the force of law.

It is also critical to remember that the Senate requires a 60-vote threshold to end debate and advance legislation. Hence, despite holding a slight majority, this requirement may limit the ability of Republicans to advance budget legislation that is too austere.

Given Republican control of both chambers of Congress, the GOP may consider drafting budget reconciliation language to address entitlement reform, discretionary spending and debt limit provisions. (The reconciliation process was last utilized by Democrats in 2010 to help pass health care reform.) This language would instruct certain committees to recommend changes to laws impacting revenue or

spending within their jurisdiction, which would be required to implement the proposals outlined in the budget resolution.

While budget reconciliation requires only a simple Senate majority, allowing the majority party to bypass the typical 60-vote threshold needed to pass budget-related legislation, it must also be signed by the president, or pass with a veto-proof majority. With Pennsylvania Avenue divided between Democratic and Republican control, and with Senate Republicans far from a two-thirds majority, reconciliation language would have to have the support of President Obama to become law.

Health care



The new Republican-controlled Senate will get its first crack at oversight over the Affordable Care Act (ACA) as the majority party in the 114th Congress. The Republican Congress can serve as a thorn in the side of the administration or find a working majority to work with the president in a bipartisan fashion—a result that may depend on the particular question at hand.

President Obama's legacy will be defined in large part by his signature domestic policy achievement, the ACA. The administration will continue to work to ensure the ACA is a success, whether defined by reduced uninsured rates, enrollment into affordable health plans or even a tempering of the partisan bickering surrounding the law. The administration will have to seek adequate funding of the relevant agencies by the Republican Congress, specifically the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). HHS will continue to negotiate with states that have not expanded Medicaid under the ACA to approve modified expansion demonstrations. Meanwhile, CMS will use authority provided to the agency by the ACA to test delivery system reforms in Medicare and Medicaid, such as accountable care organizations (ACOs) and quality payment incentive programs.

While the first Republican health care priority in the 114th Congress is likely to be a full repeal of the ACA, a presidential veto threat will preempt this effort from becoming law. After the dust settles on any ACA repeal vote, Republicans will

take aim at certain provisions of the law perceived to be damaging to individuals, families, small businesses or the economy. Top targets for repeal include the individual and employer mandates, the definition of "full-time worker" and the medical device excise tax. Republicans also will conduct aggressive oversight over the Obama administration's ACA implementation efforts. Some Republicans favor using the budget reconciliation process to undo the ACA, while others prefer to use this legislative maneuver to enact tax reform or energy policy. With the exception of any unified federal response to public health situations, such as the Ebola outbreak, the new Republican Congress is expected to restrain funding for the federal government, particularly for those agencies implementing the ACA.

In March, the US Supreme Court will hear a challenge to an IRS regulation that permits tax credit subsidies and cost-sharing reductions to be provided to enrollees in health coverage through state and federal exchanges. In *King v. Burwell*, the Supreme Court will determine whether the statutory language of the ACA limits these subsidies to state-based exchanges. If the plaintiffs are successful, the ACA may be derailed across the country



as 37 states will rely on the federal government to run their health insurance exchanges in 2015. Without subsidies, insurance will be unaffordable for potentially millions of enrollees and the individual and employer mandates will cease to be enforceable.

Other health care items that will be addressed in some fashion include the Medicare physician fee schedule, public health funding, prescription drug pricing and the impact of health care sector mergers and acquisitions. As Congress seeks to pass any health care measure that costs money, the key sticking point often is how to pay for such a provision. This reality will remain in 2015 and puts a target on all health care sectors should Congress pursue comprehensive and costly legislation, such as addressing Medicare physician payments or repealing ACA-related taxes.

Energy and environmental

The image features a series of high-voltage power transmission towers, also known as pylons, silhouetted against a dramatic sunset sky. The towers are arranged in a line, receding into the distance, creating a sense of depth. The sky is filled with soft, colorful clouds in shades of orange, yellow, and blue, with the sun visible as a bright orb near the horizon. The overall composition is a striking contrast between the dark, geometric structures of the towers and the vibrant, organic colors of the sky.

Energy and environmental policy will be near the top of the Republicans' agenda in the 114th Congress as the GOP seeks to reverse or slow down the President's environmental agenda.

New Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) has announced that the first legislation the Senate will consider is a bill to approve the Keystone Pipeline—legislation that narrowly failed to overcome a filibuster in the lame-duck session—with the initial vote scheduled this week. House Energy and Commerce Chairman Fred Upton (R-MI) will also move quickly to renew his “Architecture of Abundance” agenda, and he and his House Republican colleagues will have an experienced partner to support those pro-production policies in new Senate Energy and Natural Resources Chair Lisa Murkowski (R-AK).

The House passed numerous energy-related bills in the 113th Congress that were never taken up by the Democratic Senate. As the “five pillars” of the “Architecture” framework, they are designed to: 1) modernize the nation's energy infrastructure by making it easier to build pipelines and transmission lines (this includes the Keystone bill, which the House will join the Senate in passing soon after the Congress begins); 2) maintain diverse electricity generation by blocking Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations and thus protecting baseload energy sources such as coal; 3) support manufacturing by streamlining EPA permitting processes; 4) promote energy efficiency; and 5) “unleash energy diplomacy” by expediting the approval of liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports.

Sen. Murkowski largely supports those same priorities. In addition to her

support for expanded LNG exports, she has also pushed the Obama administration to use its discretion to relax or end the decades-long ban on crude oil exports. While she has been more aggressive in suggesting an end to the ban than Rep. Upton and the Republican leadership, she has not yet introduced legislation to reverse the prohibition. The House Energy and Commerce Energy and Power Subcommittee has held hearings on the topic, including one in December, but there remains concern among Republicans that lifting the ban could increase prices at the pump, or at least be blamed for any subsequent increase. While gas prices have rapidly decreased in recent months, that overarching political concern will likely prevent any quick action to end the ban. Similarly, political considerations will impact proposals to reform or repeal the Renewable Fuels Standard, with many Republican members hailing from states with a strong interest in promoting ethanol and biofuels.



Sen. Murkowski has also diverged from the Republican leadership in the House and the Senate over nuclear

waste policy. She joined a bipartisan group of senators in introducing legislation that would allow storage and disposal options other than the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository to move forward. While the issue is not expected to be an early priority for the committee, Sen. Murkowski is likely to reintroduce the legislation at some point next year.

Of the initiatives on which Republicans generally agree, the political fight with Democrats over EPA regulations promises to be the most intense. Last month the House Energy and Commerce Committee underscored the brewing battle with the Obama administration by issuing an oversight report strongly critical of the EPA's “Clean Power Plan” to regulate emissions from existing power plants. Sen. Jim Inhofe (R-OK), the new chair of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, is a fierce critic of the EPA and can be expected to use his oversight powers to question the science and rationale underlying its proposals. Sen. McConnell has made clear that he will use every legislative tool available to him to roll back the EPA's regulations. However, the President's Special Advisor John Podesta just last month declared that the EPA's Clean Power Plan is the “crown jewel” of the administration's climate agenda. Given that reality, it seems certain that President Obama will veto any policy rider—even one attached to a “must pass” budget bill—that would stop or seriously impede EPA's implementation of the plan.

Financial services



Both Chairman Richard Shelby and House Speaker John Boehner (R-OH) say that one of their highest and most immediate priorities early in the new Congress will be to rectify the abject failure of the last Congress, despite repeated pleas from much of the business community, to pass a reauthorization of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA) program.

There will be new Banking Committee leadership on both sides of the aisle. With the retirement of Chairman Tim Johnson (D-SD) and a Republican Senate majority starting early in 2015, Sen. Richard Shelby (R-AL) will become the chair. As Sen. Chuck Schumer (D-NY) opted not to take the ranking member position because of his continuing Senate Democratic leadership responsibilities, Sen. Sherrod Brown (D-OH) will replace Sen. Mike Crapo (R-ID) as the committee's ranking member.

Since he already served as Banking Committee chair from 2003 to 2007, Sen. Shelby is limited to a single two-year term unless he can obtain a waiver from his Republican colleagues. As a result, many believe that Sen. Shelby and his Republican Banking Committee colleagues will pursue a relatively narrow, less ideological legislative agenda than their House Republican counterparts and focus keenly on those bills Sen. Shelby believes have a realistic chance of becoming law in the 114th Congress.

While House Financial Services Committee Chairman Jeb Hensarling (R-TX) reluctantly reached an agreement late last year with Sen. Schumer on the terms of a six-year TRIA reauthorization, it is clear that Chairman Hensarling hates the TRIA program, has no problem whatsoever



with the fact that the program lapsed at the end of 2014 and would be perfectly happy to see the TRIA program end if he thought such a result was achievable.

Given these dynamics, the unanswered immediate question is whether in 2015 Congress will take up a TRIA reauthorization bill that reflects the December 2014 Hensarling-Schumer agreement or whether congressional Republicans will seek to revisit the length and/or the terms of a TRIA reauthorization, in light of their control of the Senate and their expanded majority in the House.

Chairman Shelby is a strong critic of the Dodd-Frank Act and has expressed particular concerns about the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) and its process for designating financial institutions as systemically risky (SIFIs), a subject of increasing immediacy and significance given the FSOC's very recent decision to

There will be a meaningful shift in the committees' approaches to tax reform, inversions and renewable energy tax credits.

designate MetLife as a SIFI. He has also voiced strenuous objection both to how the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) is governed and how it is funded, and he has powerfully criticized the pervasive role in the housing finance system of the government-sponsored entities (GSEs), Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

Chairman Shelby (who is no great fan of the Federal Reserve) and the Republican Banking Committee majority could also make it very difficult for President Obama to get his nominees confirmed. While Sens. Shelby and Brown have very different views on most financial services issues, neither is considered a great friend of the biggest banks. Thus, they may find some common ground in advocating for measures that would be helpful to comparatively smaller financial institutions, such as regulatory relief or raising the minimum dollar threshold for potential SIFI designation.

In the House, where Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA) will continue as the Financial Services Committee's ranking member, Chairman Hensarling's legislative agenda is not expected to differ materially from the issues he pursued in the 113th Congress. With the expectation of a better reception in a Republican-controlled Senate, many, if not most, of the bills addressing the CFPB or Dodd-Frank generally that passed the House in the last Congress and then were not considered in the Senate will surely be reintroduced and passed by the House again. Some of these bills may even eventually pass the Senate, although it's unclear that many of these bills could obtain a veto-proof majority should the president choose to use his veto pen.

With the authorization of the Export-Import Bank expiring at the end of

June 2015, the bank's reauthorization will once again be a hotly contested issue as Chairman Hensarling is expected to try to kill the institution.

One area where there could be movement in Chairman Hensarling's direction is on the future of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. That said, pursuing GSE reform might be too heavy a lift for a term-limited chairman. What seems clear is that if Chairman Shelby chooses to offer a housing finance reform bill, it will not look like the Johnson-Crapo bill that came before the Banking Committee in the 113th Congress. While Chairman Hensarling's views on housing finance reform, as reflected in the PATH Act, could be more favorably received next year, there is still no reason to believe that this bill can even make it through the House, let alone be passed by the Senate and get to the president's desk.

Having control of both the Senate and the House for the next two years, Banking Committee and Financial Services Committee Republicans will be able to proceed in a more coordinated manner. Nonetheless, with 60 votes still needed to break a filibuster, it will remain difficult for the Senate to pass anything except noncontroversial financial services legislation. Moreover, if congressional Republicans somehow manage to pass consequential legislation through both bodies and such legislation conflicts with the core values of most Democrats, the president can be expected to use his veto power as necessary.



Working Capital

Working Capital
Net Income to Working Capital
Inventory to Working Capital
Short Term Debt
Long Term Debt

pledges
Notes receivable
Mortgages receivable
Land, infrastructure
Less: Accumulated depreciation
Other noncurrent assets

Total assets

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities

Accounts payable
Accrued salaries
Deferred revenue
Current portion of long-term debt
Other current liabilities

Total current liabilities

Noncurrent Liabilities

Refundable advance payments
Long term debt
Revenue contracts
Certificates of deposit
Other noncurrent liabilities

Growth

Class B Stock

398

Insurance

399

400

401

402

403

404

As the Republican-controlled 114th Congress commences, Rep. Jeb Hensarling (R-TX) returns as chairman of the House Financial Services and Sen. Richard Shelby (R-AL) takes up the gavel of the Senate Banking Committee. Sen. Shelby, who previously served as chair of the Banking Committee from 2003 to 2007, will only be able to serve as chair for another two years under Republican rules. The new majority in the Senate will reflect the existing House Republican calls for enhanced oversight of regulators and reduced regulatory burdens for the industry.

Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA)

Congress failed to pass a six-year extension of TRIA during the lame-duck session of the 113th Congress. The House passed its version of TRIA on December 10 by an overwhelming vote of 417–7, but despite the margin of this vote, the Senate failed to pass it on December 16, the last day of the 113th Congress. Because the Senate did not take up the House passed bill until the last day of its session, TRIA needed unanimous approval, but outgoing Sen. Tom Coburn (R-OK) objected to its passage and the bill died.

House leaders are expected to take up legislation reauthorizing TRIA as soon as the new Congress convenes in January. According to a Republican leadership aide, legislation will be ready for a vote when lawmakers return, but it is unknown if the legislation will be the same bill that the House passed on December 10. The agreement would have reauthorized TRIA for six years as well as the following:

- Raised the threshold for when the government backstop would kick in
- Raised potential costs for policyholders who would be on the hook to reimburse taxpayers if the government paid for damages resulting from a terrorist attack
- Raised the so-called trigger that insurance industry losses would have to hit to qualify for the backstop to \$200 million, up from US\$100 million today
- Included a provision that would have allowed the federal government to recoup from insurance policyholders 140 percent of what the program paid out after an attack, up from 133 percent today

The TRIA legislation that failed during the lame-duck session also included a provision to establish the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers Reform Act (NARAB). The bill is designed to streamline interstate agent and broker licensing, something which the Federal Insurance Office

(FIO), industry representatives and other groups have strongly supported in an effort to increase standardization across state insurance markets.

The Federal Insurance Office and federal regulators

Sen. Shelby has expressed concerns regarding the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC), created by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, and regarding FSOC's power to designate nonbank financial firms as systemically important. As chairman, we expect him to place additional scrutiny on the organization's lack of transparency and current designation process. Chairman Hensarling and Sen. Shelby have made it no secret that they intend to increase oversight and transparency of the actions and activities of all financial regulators, including the FIO.

Tax reform

REVENUE & CU

The chairs and ranking members of the tax-writing committees in both the House and the Senate are prepared to jump into tax reform at the start of the 114th Congress, but the window for action is small. Political and presidential aspirations from both parties for the 2016 elections will begin to overtake charged issues such as tax reform in just under a year.

Tax reform - 114th Congress

The 113th Congress passed a one-year retroactive tax extenders package during the lame-duck session. The bill extended tax provisions that expired at the end of 2013 through the end of 2014. However, the one-year extension means that Congress must take up the expired tax provisions in 2015 and indicated that Congress intends to spend next year scrutinizing the provisions along with their efforts to implement comprehensive tax reform. Both sides of the aisle agree that it is time for comprehensive tax reform, but the disagreement begins when discussions arise about the level of reform. Republicans argue that tax reform should be revenue-neutral, while many Democrats see tax reform as a method of closing “loopholes” and raising revenue to pay down the debt and invest in infrastructure.

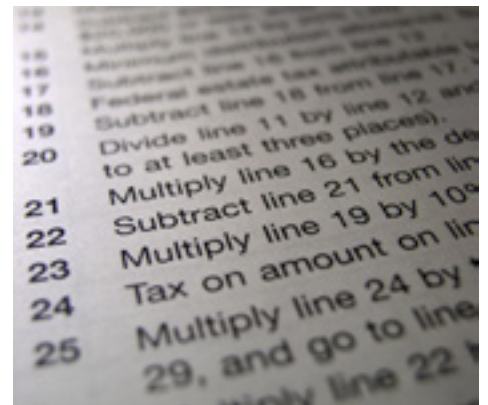
Republican control of the Senate will ease the path for House Speaker John Boehner (R-OH) and Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) to pursue a coordinated strategy on tax reform. However, the Republican Senate majority for the upcoming Congress remains far short of the 60 votes required to break a filibuster, and President Obama retains his power to veto any tax reform legislation. As the 2016 presidential campaigns ramp

up by the end of 2015, the window for enacting tax reform legislation will close rapidly, if it has not already done so.

Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT) replaces Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR) as Finance Committee chairman and Wyden becomes the ranking member; as such, there will be a huge shifts in the committee’s approaches to tax reform, inversions and renewable energy tax credits, as Hatch and Wyden have very different views. Hatch has expressed concerns about certain aspects of corporate inversions, and says that the issue should only be addressed as part of comprehensive tax reform.

Congress must take up the expired tax provisions in 2015.

Rep. Paul Ryan (R-WI) will come in as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and has stated that tax reform is his priority, but believes reform could take up to three years to complete. It is likely that reform will take place in stages, beginning with corporate tax reform. Rep. Ryan has commented that one key to achieving full, comprehensive reform is to begin with a business-only component.



Republicans are unlikely to release a plan until Democratic support can be found in order to avoid any release being labeled the “Republican Tax Reform Plan.” A critical early issue for Rep. Ryan will be whether to start from scratch and produce his own tax reform bill or use the text of the bill introduced by outgoing chairman Dave Camp (R-WI) as a starting point.

Trade



ATTENTION
THIS CONTAINER
MUST BE REPAIRED
ONLY
WITH
CORTEN
STEEL

CRXU 7211
22U

MAX GROSS 30.4
TARE 2

DNL OAD
CUB. CAP.

The 114th Congress will face a backlog of trade-related legislation that did not progress in the lame-duck session.

The US Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program expired in July 2013. While GSP authority has lapsed in the past, Congress has generally moved quickly to reinstate it with retroactive effect. This is now the longest period that GSP has been expired, and US businesses face nearly \$2 million in additional duties per day on products that would otherwise be duty-free under GSP.



The 113th Congress also failed to pass a Miscellaneous Tariff Bill (MTB). This is the traditional vehicle for duty reductions or suspensions for products that are not domestically available or which face no domestic opposition. The MTB promotes US manufacturing and exports. There will likely be a significant push by stakeholders to move the GSP and the MTB early in the 114th Congress. Historically, both types of legislation have enjoyed bipartisan support, but that was insufficient to overcome the unprecedented gridlock of the 113th Congress.

The 114th Congress will also feel pressure to move forward the stalled Customs Reauthorization bill. This

legislation is intended to address the Customs and Border Protection Service's dual role of facilitating trade and assisting with homeland security through a multilayered approach to cargo security.

On the global stage, the administration will continue to negotiate ambitious free trade agreements with European and Pacific Rim countries. The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) seeks an ambitious free trade agreement among Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam. Despite nearly 20 rounds of negotiations, the parties have not yet finalized the agreement. On October 27, the ministers and delegation heads of the TPP countries issued a joint statement declaring that "the shape of an ambitious, comprehensive, high-standard and balanced deal is crystallizing." Negotiations will likely continue in 2015.

The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) negotiations with Europe will continue to move forward in 2015. The recently concluded Canada-EU trade agreement may act as a catalyst to re-energize US-EU negotiations, as US exporters do not want to be at a disadvantage to Canadian competitors. Congressional stakeholders will continue to closely follow the negotiations.

Congress may also need to consider Trade Promotion Authority (TPA), which would provide for straight "up-or-down" votes on the TPP and the TTIP. The

The 114th Congress will also feel pressure to move forward the stalled Customs Reauthorization bill.

administration is negotiating the United States' most ambitious (and complex) free trade agreements without a clear set of objectives from the Congress that will ultimately have to pass the agreements. US trading partners are unlikely to table their best deals, or even to conclude the negotiations, if the deal could be later amended by Congress. TPA will almost certainly be needed in order to advance the US trade agenda through these agreements.

Tribal affairs



In the 114th Congress, new congressional leaders will be in charge of setting the agenda for Indian Country.

Sen. John Barrasso (R-WY) will serve as chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and Rep. Rob Bishop (R-UT) will chair the House Committee on Natural Resources. Both western state legislators bring to the gavel unique perspectives on tribal land issues. Their Democratic counterparts—Sen. Jon Tester (D-MT) and Rep. Raul Grijalva (D-AZ)—will offer their vast experience and a demonstrated commitment to Indian Country. Further, Rep. Don Young (R-AK) is expected to continue serving as chairman of the House Natural Resources' Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs.

Having served as the vice chair of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs for the last six years, Chairman Barrasso brings an extensive knowledge of tribal issues to the dais. During his tenure as vice chair, he twice sponsored the Indian Tribal Energy Development and Self-Determination Act Amendments, which aim to increase the ability of Indian tribes to exercise self-determination over the development of energy resources located on tribal lands. Chairman Barrasso was also a co-sponsor of several important pieces of tribal legislation, including the Department of the Interior Tribal Self-Governance Act and the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Reauthorization Act, both of which were introduced

and championed by former committee chairs.

As chairman, Sen. Barrasso will most likely develop a platform centered on his tribal energy legislation. In addition, he may consider sponsoring legislation with general applicability to Indian Country, such as the aforementioned self-governance and housing legislation. As a medical doctor, Chairman Barrasso may also focus on Indian health care issues. One of the many Indian health issues that needs to be addressed next Congress is the president's nomination of Yvette Roubideaux, MD, MPH, to serve as the director of the Indian Health Service. For the most part the committee's issues are nonpartisan, so Chairman Barrasso and Vice Chair Tester will likely continue their amicable and productive working relationship.

Chairman Young of the Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs has decades of experience working on tribal and Alaska Native issues. He will likely continue to focus the subcommittee's work on Alaska Native-specific issues as well as general Indian Country issues, such as tribal energy development and tribal housing. It appears as though Chairman Young's established priorities may overlap with Chairman Barrasso's likely agenda.

Energy, education and health care will dominate the agenda.



Immigration



Republicans will fully control the legislative agenda for immigration in the new Congress, but they have not reached consensus on the best route forward. House Judiciary Committee Chairman Bob Goodlatte (R-VA) has said he would like to move substantive immigration reform legislation early in the Congress.

The 113th Congress began with some hope that comprehensive immigration reform would become law, but partisan skirmishing and honest differences on policy ensured that the bill passed by the Senate would die and that narrower House bills would go nowhere. Following the Republican triumph in the 2014 elections, capped by the party's capture of Senate control, President Obama issued an executive order addressing the status of certain undocumented immigrants. The order was limited in scope in the sense that it did not address most immigration issues, but sweeping in impact for as many as five million undocumented immigrants for whom it effectively eliminated the threat of deportation.

Republican anger about the president's executive order was expressed by House passage of a symbolic bill to limit the president's authority on immigration matters and then by enactment of the so-called "cromnibus" spending bill, which funded for a full year the entire government except for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)—that department is funded only through February 27, 2015. The short-term funding for DHS ensures that the new Republican-controlled Congress will soon have a chance to pass an appropriations measure that answers the president's action. That is

likely to include some effort to defund DHS efforts related to implementing the executive order, but it is not clear that congressional Republicans can successfully reverse what President Obama has done so long as he remains in office.

In addition to addressing the president's executive order, they may consider legislation to address many issues, including:

- Enhanced border security and interior enforcement
- High-skill worker visas, including a cap on H-1B visas
- Agricultural worker visas
- Low-skill worker visas
- Status of undocumented immigrants already in the US; potential path to legal status or citizenship
- Enhancements to the E-Verify system
- Family and employment visa processing

The effort to gain consensus on immigration reform has been complicated for Republican leaders by genuine and persistent disagreements within their party over the best approach. Provisions favored

by the business community are held in suspicion by Tea Party Republicans and other conservative members, while party leaders are concerned that they may be forced into a position that will undermine their election chances among the growing number of Latino voters. The looming 2016 presidential contest creates additional issues that may be an obstacle to legislation. Leading Republican contenders for 2016—including key members of Congress—do not agree on the best approach. Sen. Ted Cruz (R-TX) counsels the most aggressive approach, while libertarian Sen. Rand Paul (R-KY) takes a different view. Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL) is determined to take a tougher stance following negative reaction to his openness to a comprehensive bill in the last Congress, while his fellow Floridian Jeb Bush is more open to the employment-related immigration provisions most important to the business community.

Republicans will now have control of both houses of Congress. Senate passage of a comprehensive bill showed that there is some consensus on many immigration issues, and House refusal to move that bill demonstrated that the question of a path to legal status—what some call "amnesty"—is the great political roadblock to a comprehensive approach.

Now, in both houses of Congress, Republicans will be able to bring forward a series of bills, each addressing a particular component of immigration reform. They will have an opportunity to move the visa- and border-security-related provisions on

which there is less controversy, and which boast more support from the business community and rank-and-file Republicans, while avoiding the more politically volatile immigration issues. If, as seems likely, they are unable to roll back President Obama's executive

action on deportations despite an earnest effort, there may then be room to move forward on other portions of the immigration agenda.





Telecommunications and technology



While a Rose Garden ceremony for a comprehensive rewrite of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 is unlikely this year, legislative activity on the telecom front will nevertheless ramp up early in the next Congress.

Telecom rewrite

House Energy and Commerce Chairman Fred Upton (R-MI) and Communications and Technology Subcommittee Chairman Greg Walden (R-OR) invested much energy in 2014 gathering information through bipartisan listening sessions and the issuance of multiple white papers on a host of niche telecom topics to lay the groundwork for a comprehensive rewrite of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 beginning in 2015. Even through the lame-duck session, they continued to issue white papers, the most recently released paper soliciting comments on video policy reform by January 23, 2015. They have publicly stated that they will be putting “pen-to-paper” in the coming months.” Given this background, it is anticipated that they will release a comprehensive rewrite discussion draft for comment potentially as early as the first quarter of 2015, although this may slip to the second quarter.

The priorities of Republican House Commerce Committee leaders will likely parallel those of incoming Senate Commerce Committee Chairman John Thune (R-SD), putting some cooperative wind in the sails of legislative rewrite efforts. Thune has advocated for maintaining the “light-touch regime, first implemented by the Clinton Administration” in any Communications Act modernization. Under incoming Chairman Thune’s leadership, though, the Senate

Commerce Committee will likely proceed more slowly than its House counterpart, as it has yet to take an in-depth look at various issues that would need to be addressed in any potential Communications Act update. Chairman Thune will likely hold a series of information gathering hearings to determine which telecommunications priorities should be incorporated into any draft legislation.

They have publicly stated that they will be putting “pen-to-paper” in the coming months.

Network neutrality

The ongoing network neutrality debate may also influence rewrite efforts. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Chairman Tom Wheeler is actively working to implement net neutrality rules, with an order expected to be issued at the FCC’s February 26th open meeting. Eleven Senate Democrats recently wrote to incoming Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) and Chairman. Thune urging them to preserve net neutrality principles when considering any Communications Act reforms.

Separate from any rewrite efforts, other Senate Democrats have urged the FCC to reclassify broadband under Title II of the Communications

Act, giving the FCC more regulatory authority to prohibit Internet service providers (ISPs) from charging customers for faster access, often called “paid prioritization.” Several House Democrats have floated varying proposals calling for the FCC to rely on both Title II with a mixture of forbearance and section 706 of the Act. FCC Chairman Wheeler has floated his own “hybrid” proposal, which would separate broadband into two categories—one between consumers and ISPs and another between ISPs and content companies—and partially reclassify the latter category under Title II. However, President Obama recently jumped into the net neutrality debate, stating that the “FCC should reclassify consumer broadband service under Title II of the Telecommunications Act—while at the same time forbearing from rate regulation and other provisions less relevant to broadband services,” essentially urging the FCC to treat broadband service as a utility while Chairman Wheeler has not yet signaled which approach he may take in the expected upcoming February order. Many industry observers believe that he may follow the President’s lead.

Such a move would face sharp criticism in the Republican-controlled Congress. In advance of an impending order that may incorporate Title II, Republican Members of Congress are reportedly



drafting legislation that would allow the FCC to prohibit paid prioritization by ISPs under a new Title X. It is still questionable, however, whether such an approach would attract support from the most conservative members of the Republican party, who have vigorously opposed any regulation of the Internet. The issue will also no doubt be the subject of congressional hearings, with House Commerce Chairman Walden already signalling his intent to hold a net neutrality hearing in early 2015. Beyond Congress, any net neutrality order also will most likely face a broad spectrum of court challenges.

Net neutrality proponents will also be weighing in on the ongoing merger reviews underway at the FCC—including the Comcast and Time Warner Cable deal, as well as the AT&T and DirectTV deal. Recently, the FCC paused the review of the pending merger between Comcast and Time Warner Cable for the second time due to missing documents. Nevertheless, it is still anticipated that this deal will close in the second quarter of 2015 at the latest.

Spectrum

Spectrum issues will remain in the forefront at both the FCC and on the Hill. The recent Advanced

Wireless Service No. 3 (AWS-3) spectrum auction dramatically exceeded financial projections, raising more than \$43 billion. The success of the AWS-3 auction may influence the upcoming 600 MHz broadcast incentive auction, which the FCC recently delayed until early 2016. This past December, the FCC issued for comment initial rules for the upcoming auction, with initial comments due on January 30, 2015 and reply comments on February 27, 2015. The shaping of the framework of the upcoming auction will take up much bandwidth at the FCC over the next year, and both the Senate and House Commerce Committees will likely maintain their attention on spectrum issues in the next Congress.

Privacy and data security

Fueled by a string of high profile data breaches, privacy and data security issues will remain in the spotlight in the 114th Congress. Currently 47 states have enacted data breach laws, but no national data breach law has been enacted. This past year, Senators Patrick Leahy (D-VT), Richard Blumenthal (D-CT), Tom Carper (D-DE), Roy Blunt (R-MO) and Jay Rockefeller (D-WV) all introduced different versions of data security bills, and Members will likely renew data breach legislative efforts to enact federal baseline standards. Issues in play will continue to be state preemption, safe harbor provisions and notification content and timing. Given the ongoing reports of industry data breaches, and the rapidly expanding “Internet of Things” industry which will inspire additional congressional scrutiny, ongoing discussion of this hot topic is expected in the upcoming Congress. It remains to be seen

if opposing sides can reconcile differences to get a federal data breach bill over the finish line.

Cybersecurity

While the end of the 113th Congress saw several pieces of cybersecurity legislation signed into law, the failure to pass meaningful information-sharing legislation, as well as recent high-profile incidents, means that cybersecurity will remain a pressing issue in the 114th Congress.

Several cybersecurity-related bills were signed by the president in the final days of the 113th Congress. These include Sen. Jay Rockefeller’s (D-WV) Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2014, which codifies the president’s executive order on cybersecurity and provides for increased federal cybersecurity research and development. Also signed into law was Sen. Tom Carper’s (D-DE) National Cybersecurity Protection Act of 2014, which codifies the existing National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center in the Department of Homeland Security and establishes this center as the federal civilian interface for sharing cybersecurity information and analysis.

However, the House-passed Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act (CISPA), HR 624, seen by private industry as the most critical piece of legislation necessary to protect critical infrastructure against cyber threats, failed to pass the Senate. CISPA was sponsored by House Intelligence Committee Chairman Mike Rogers (R-MI) and Ranking Member Dutch Ruppersberger (D-MD). It would have provided for information-sharing between the federal government and the private sector, and would have provided

liability protections for companies that share cyber threat information with the government. CISPA had been strongly criticized by privacy rights advocates for not having strong enough protections for individuals personal information and was also subject to a veto threat from the president. With the retirement of Rep. Rogers, the bill's lead sponsor, it will be up to incoming House Intelligence Committee Chairman Devin Nunes (R-CA), a co-sponsor of CISPA in the 113th, to move new version of this legislation through the House.

Cybersecurity will remain a pressing issue in the 114th Congress.

In the Senate, outgoing Intelligence Committee Chairwoman Diane Feinstein (D-CA) introduced a companion bill to CISPA. This bill, the Cyber Information Sharing Act of 2014 (CISA), S.2588, was passed out of the Senate Intelligence

Committee in July 2014 by a vote of 12-4. The administration raised privacy concerns, but did not threaten a veto. Although it passed out of committee with bipartisan support, it was not given a vote on the Senate floor due to the concerns of some Democrats, as well as several Republicans, on privacy issues. With the retirement of previous Intelligence Committee Ranking Member Saxby Chambliss (R-GA), and with Republicans in control of the Senate, it is expected that Sen. Richard Burr (R-NC) will take the chairmanship of the Intelligence Committee and will likely move forward with his own version of CISA.

Republican control of both houses of Congress improves the chances of passing cybersecurity legislation that allows for information sharing and that provides liability protections. But supporters will have to address some of the individual privacy issues to avoid a potential presidential veto.

Patent Reform

Patent reform is widely expected to be a top agenda item for Senate and House Republicans. House

Judiciary Committee Chairman Bob Goodlatte (R-VA) has announced his plans to make patent reform a priority early in this Congress. His patent reform bill—H.R.3309, the “Innovation Act”—easily passed the House last year with bipartisan support, but stalled in the Democratic controlled Senate, despite President Obama indicating his support for the bill. Just prior to being voted on in the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Judiciary Chairman Patrick Leahy (D-VT) was forced to abruptly postpone the scheduled markup of his patent reform bill—S. 1720, or the “Patent Transparency and Improvements Act”—reportedly due to the opposition of then Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV). However, in the new Republican-led Congress, patent reform, primarily targeting patent trolls and abusive litigation tactics, seems a very likely lift this Congress.



Agriculture

A close-up photograph of several golden wheat stalks, showing the intricate details of the grain heads and the long, thin awns. The lighting is warm and golden, highlighting the texture and color of the wheat.

With the Republicans taking control of the Senate and Senator Pat Roberts (R-KS) taking over as Chairman, subsidies and nutrition programs are anticipated to be active topics for committee. The House Agriculture Committee will be lead by Rep. Mike Conaway (R, TX-11) who has said he will be looking to do a “thoughtful, thorough review” of SNAP as well as a cost benefit analysis of the CFTC.

Menu labeling

In late November 2014, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) released a final rule to implement a new national menu-labeling standard for how chain restaurants present calorie and other nutrition information on menus and at the point of sale. This new standard, which is required by the Affordable Care Act, has been opposed by many industry groups, including supermarkets which would have to label tens of thousands of food items. Restaurants will have until December 2015 to implement the change. It is expected that Congress may take action on this issue as businesses will look for exemptions from the rule.

Genetically modified organisms (GMO) labeling

The labeling of genetically modified foods will continue to be a heated battle in 2015. While states continue to introduce legislation requiring the labeling of GMOs, only Maine, Vermont and Connecticut have successfully passed legislation. Most recently a measure in Oregon failed, much to the dismay of vocal proponents who challenged the results. The food industry has been fighting these ballot measures state by state, but has been seeking a federal standard to preempt states



with a national standard on labeling. The industry got its bill when Reps. Mike Pompeo (R-KS) and G.K. Butterfield (D-NC) introduced H.R. 4432, the Safe and Accurate Food Labeling Act. While legislators have historically been reluctant to get involved on state preemption issues, the House Energy and Commerce recently held a hearing in late 2014 on the Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) role in GMO labeling.

SNAP

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) took a haircut in the 2014 Farm Bill, but some legislators, mainly House Republicans, are looking for further savings from the program. These savings could be found by using the budget process to tighten eligibility requirements or by once again



increasing the minimum heating assistance payments that states are required to make to low-income residents.

School nutrition

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act is up for reauthorization in 2015 and is likely to see some resistance from GOP members. Previously enacted rules requiring more whole grains and lower sodium in school lunches have faced criticism from school lunch providers, who state that students are resistant to these new requirements and are seeing decreased participation levels in school lunch programs.

Transportation



The need to either reauthorize or extend surface transportation and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) programs will dominate the transportation policy debate in the 114th Congress.



On July 31, 2014, Congress passed a short-term extension of surface transportation programs, through May 31, 2015, and a General Fund transfer of \$10.8 billion to the Highway Trust Fund (HTF) to keep the fund solvent through May 2015. While it is unlikely that Congress will find a long-term solution to fix the HTF before another extension is necessary, the debate on comprehensive transportation policy and financing mechanisms will begin early in the Congress.

In the House, Transportation Committee Chairman Bud Shuster (R-PA) plans to begin hearings on surface transportation in early January and will be joined by in efforts to move legislation forward by new Ranking Member Peter DeFazio (D-OR). In the Senate, Environmental and Public Works Committee (EPW) Chairman Jim Inhofe (R-OK) has committed to working with Ranking Member Barbara Boxer (D-CA) to produce a comprehensive bill to reauthorize the highway programs, but maintains that



a new way to keep the trust fund solvent must be part of a long-term legislation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, led by Chairman John Thune (R-SD), will also be working on its title of the legislation focusing largely on the reauthorization of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in the wake of the agency mishandling several highly publicized auto recalls, as well as on the reauthorization of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, which issued controversial hours of service rules for truck drivers that were partially suspended for nine months in the Fiscal Year 2015 omnibus appropriations bill. Chairman Richard Shelby (R-AL) will take the lead in developing the Senate Banking Committee's title to reauthorize transit programs. However, the greatest obstacle to securing a long-term bill is whether the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee will be able to find a funding mechanism to keep the HTF solvent.

The authorization for the FAA is set to expire on September 30, 2015. Just as with surface transportation reauthorization, work on this legislation is expected to begin early in the Congress. Chairman Shuster plans to develop FAA reauthorization in parallel with his surface transportation proposal. Chairman Thune will be working with Ranking Member Bill Nelson (D-FL) to develop and pass legislation out of the Senate Commerce Committee. Chairman Shuster has said he wants his bill to be "transformational" and will likely address an overhaul of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, which is the primary funding source for the agency. Other issues that will likely arise include expediting the modernization of the nation's air traffic control system, NextGen; the regulation of small unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs); and the streamlining of the FAA aircraft certification process. While it took 23 short-term extensions and a partial FAA shutdown to pass the most recent authorization, a single party in control of Congress increases the chances for an FAA bill in the 114th Congress.

New Senate and House member bios



Senate

Alaska



Dan Sullivan (R)

Election: Defeated Sen. Mark Begich (D)

Born: Nov. 13, 1964; Ohio

Education: Harvard, BA, '87; U. of Birmingham (England), MA, '88; Georgetown, JD, '93

Military: Marine Corps 1993-97

Career: White House aide; lawyer; author

Political Highlights: State Department assistant secretary for economic affairs, 2006-09; Alaska attorney general, 2009-2010

Issue Specialties: Energy, National Security, Foreign Affairs, Veterans Affairs

Sullivan has extensive executive branch experience at the state and federal levels, but is new to legislating. He did not move to Alaska until after 1997, and despite his service in the Alaska government, opponents have called him an outsider. Met his wife while at Georgetown, who is an Alaska native and was working for Sen. Ted Stevens at the time.

Arkansas



Tom Cotton (R)

Election: Defeated Sen. Mark Pryor (D)

Born: May 13, 1977; Arkansas

Education: Harvard, BA, '98; Harvard, JD, '02

Military: Army 2004-09

Career: Management consultant; lawyer

Political Highlights: US House, 2013-present

Issue Specialties: Served on House Financial Services and Foreign Affairs

Considered a "rock star" to the Tea Party and establishment GOP; received criticism that he moved from the House to the Senate too quickly. His service on the Financial Services and Foreign Affairs Committees could bleed over into his Senate focus, although his background in the courtroom and on the battlefield could point to posts on Judiciary and Armed Services.

Colorado



Cory Gardner (R)

Election: Defeated Sen. Mark Udall (D)

Born: Aug. 22, 1974; Colorado

Education: CO State U, BA, '97; U. of Colorado, JD, '01

Military: Army 2004-09

Career: Lawyer; congressional aide; farm equipment parts dealer

Political Highlights: CO House, 2005-10; US House 2011-present

Issue Specialties: Agriculture and Energy

Considered a GOP loyalist although he shies away from "conservative label" to appeal to his constituency in CO. Gardner's defeat of Udall left Colorado with no Senator on Energy and Natural Resources Committee. He will be one of the youngest members of the Senate in the 114th Congress.

Georgia



David Perdue (R)

Election: Defeated Michelle Nunn (D), to succeed Saxby Chambliss (R), who retired
Born: Dec. 10, 1949; Georgia
Education: GA Institute of Technology, BA, '72, MS, '76
Career: Export company owner; retail chain executive
Political Highlights: No previous office
Issue Specialties: Would like to seek a spot on Agriculture Committee to appeal to farming interests in GA

A businessman who earned a reputation as a "turnaround specialist" for companies like Reebok and Dollar General. Believes in term limits and has pledged to only serve two terms. Opposes a repeal of Dodd-Frank.

Iowa



Joni Ernst (R)

Election: Defeated Rep. Bruce Braley (D), to succeed Sen. Tom Harkin who retired
Born: July 1, 1970; Iowa
Education: Iowa State U, BA, '92; Columbus College, MPA, '95
Career: County emergency management office director; homemaker; job training program coordinator
Political Highlights: County Auditor, 2005-11; Iowa Senate 2011-present
Issue Specialties: Military and Veterans Affairs

Ernst is the first female elected to Congress from Iowa and the first female combat veteran to serve in the Senate. She is both fiscally and socially conservative, has called for changes in Social Security and Medicare, and as debates about the debt limit come up could be a tough sell, as she does not support raising the debt ceiling.

Louisiana



Bill Cassidy (R)

Election: Opposes Sen. Mary Landrieu
Born: Sept. 28, 1957; Illinois
Education: LSU, BS, '79; LSU, MD, '83
Career: Physician
Political Highlights: LA State Senate, 2006-08; US House 2009-present
Issue Specialties: Health Care and Energy

Served three terms in the House and served on the House Energy and Commerce Committee. As a doctor, his policy focus has been centered on health care.

Michigan



Gary Peters (D)

Election: Defeated Terri Land (R), to succeed Sen. Carl Levin (D) who retired
Born: Dec. 1, 1958; Michigan
Education: Alma College, BA, '80; U of Detroit, MBA, '84; Wayne State U, JD, '89; Michigan State U, MA '07
Career: College professor; investment firm branch executive
Political Highlights: MI Senate, 1995-2002; US House 2009-present
Issue Specialties: Transportation and Financial Services

Peters spent 22 years working as an investment advisor and served on the House Financial Services Committee. During his six years in the House he focused on job growth and economic development for the city of Detroit.

Montana



Steve Daines (R)

Election: Defeated Amanda Curtis (D) to succeed Sen. John Walsh (D), who retired
Born: Aug. 20, 1962; California
Education: Montana State U., BS, '84
Career: Software company executive; thirteen years with Procter & Gamble
Political Highlights: Republican nominee for Lt. Gov., 2008; US House 2013-present

During his brief time in the House, Daines focused on policy areas directly tied to Montana Employment sectors as a member of the House Natural Resources Committee. During his thirteen years with Procter & Gamble, he spent six years in China for the company.

Nebraska



Ben Sasse (R)

Election: Defeated Dave Domina (D), to succeed Sen. Mike Johanns (R), who retired
Born: Feb. 22, 1972; Nebraska
Education: Harvard, BA, '94; St. Johns College, MA, '98; Yale, PhD, '04
Career: Midland University president; professor; HHS aide; Homeland Security Dept. aide; congressional aide; Justice Dept. aide
Political Highlights: HHS Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, 2007-09
Issue Specialties: Health Care and Financial Services

Sasse is the youngest Senator elected from his state in a century. Before working at prominent business consulting and venture capital firms, he taught at Yale and the school for House Pages, was chief of staff to Rep. Jeff Fortenberry and worked in the George W. Bush Administration.

North Carolina



Thom Tillis (R)

Election: Defeated Sen. Kay Hagan (D)
Born: Aug. 30, 1960; Florida
Education: U of MD, BS, '97
Career: Financial services and business strategies consultant
Political Highlights: NC House, 2007-present (speaker 2011-present)
Issue Specialties: Financial Services

Tillis believes that current tax and regulatory codes are broken and plans to make reform his signature crusade. With a background in financial services, he spent three decades advising large corporations and banks. Tillis will join the Senate near the bottom of seniority after having led several conservative charges in the NC State House.

Oklahoma



James Lankford (R)

Election: Defeated Connie Johnson (D), in a special election to succeed Sen. Tom Coburn, who will resign
Born: March 4, 1968; Texas
Education: U of TX, BS '90; Seminary, M Div, '94;
Career: Religious youth camp director
Political Highlights: US House 2011-present
Issue Specialties: Federal Regulations and EPA Regulations

Lankford never held office before his two terms in the House, and faith defined Lankford's early life and career. He served on the Oversight and Budget Committees in the House, and is particularly focused on passing a budget, addressing elements of the 2010 financial overhaul law he finds problematic.

South Dakota



Michael Rounds (R)

Election: Defeated Rick Weiland, (D), to succeed Sen. Tim Johnson (D), who retired
Born: Oct. 24, 1954; South Dakota
Education: SD State U, BS, '77
Career: Insurance and real estate executive; insurance agent; campaign aide
Political Highlights: SD Senate 1991-00 (majority leader 1995-2000); Governor 2003-2011

A former two-term governor, Rounds is familiar with a large range of issues on which federal and state authorities intersect. He is interested in a seat on the Banking Committee to work on revisions to Dodd-Frank.

West Virginia



Shelley Moore Capito (R)

Election: Defeated Natalie Tennant (D), to succeed Sen. Jay Rockefeller, who retired
Born: Nov. 26, 1953; West Virginia
Education: Duke U, BS, '75; UVA, M Ed, '76
Career: College career counselor
Political Highlights: WV House 1997-2001; US House 2001-present
Issue Specialities: Banking, Financial Services

Capito spent 14 years as a member of the House and is the first woman to represent WV in the Senate. Capito built up a portfolio in banking, financial regulation and financial markets in the House. However, heading into the Senate she cites her top three issues as energy, health care and congressional civility.

House

AL-06



Gary Palmer (R)

Election: Defeated Avery Vise (D), to succeed Rep. Spencer Bachus (R), who retired
Born: May 14, 1954; Alabama
Education: U of Alabama, BS, '77
Career: Think tank executive; industrial engineer
Political Highlights: No previous office

Palmer, who ran a think tank for decades, comes to Congress with a set of policy goals from Social Security to increased energy production out of oil shales. He will represent one of the most Republican House districts and cites Jesus and George Washington as his inspirational figures.

AZ-02



Martha McSally (R)

Election: Defeated Rep. Ron Barber (D)
Born: March 22, 1966; Rhode Island
Education: US Air Force Academy, BS, '88; Harvard, MPP, '90
Military: Air Force 1988-2010
Career: College instructor; Air Force officer
Political Highlights: Republican nominee for US House in 2012

McSally has extensive combat leadership experience and knowledge of international affairs and national security issues, but hopes to focus on economic policy in Congress. She takes on the label "Republican feminist" and hopes to reach out to men and women in the party on women's issues such as equal pay.

AZ-07



Ruben Gallego (D)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Ed Pastor, who retired
Born: Nov. 20, 1979; Illinois
Education: Harvard, BA, '04
Military: Marine Corps Reserve 2000-06
Career: Communications and public affairs consultant; city council aide
Political Highlights: AZ House, 2011-14 (assistant minority leader, 2012-14)

The son of immigrants from Mexico and Colombia, Gallego says his family's background gives him personal insight into the immigration debate. A former Marine, his tenure in at the state level included work on veteran' health care, tuition programs, and Medicaid expansion. As the first in his family to attend college, Gallego plans to focus on finding ways to make higher education more affordable.

AR-02



French Hill (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Tim Griffin (R), who ran for other office
Born: Dec. 5, 1965; Arkansas
Education: Vanderbilt U, BS, '79
Career: Bank executive; White House aide; US Treasury Department aide; congressional aide
Political Highlights: No previous office

The economy, specifically securities and federal fiscal policy are points of interest for Hill. A career in financial analysis led him from a regional banking powerhouse to the Senate Banking Committee, the Treasury Department, and a job in the White House. Hill also advised former AR Gov. Mike Huckabee on his 2008 presidential campaign.

AR-04



Bruce Westerman (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Tom Cotton (R), who ran for Senate
Born: Nov. 18, 1967; Arkansas
Education: U of AR, BS, '90; Yale, MF, '01
Career: Agricultural engineer
Political Highlights: AR House, 2011-present (minority leader, 2012; majority leader, 2013-present)

Westerman has a background in management of agriculture plants, but his experience in the State House inspires his ambition to call for reductions in federal government regulations while in Congress. He believes too much money comes back to states with requirements from the federal government.

CA-11



Mark DeSaulnier (D)

Election: Succeeds Rep. George Miller (D), who retired
Born: March 31, 1952; Massachusetts
Education: College of the Holy Cross, BA '74
Career: Restaurateur; bartender; hotel doorman; trucking company warehouse worker
Political Highlights: CA State Assembly, 2006-08; CA Senate, 2008-present

A long tenure in local and statewide elected positions (some of which he served in while a Republican), and a career in hospitality have given DeSaulnier a thick portfolio on transportation, environmental and small-business issues. DeSaulnier's past as a Republican does not stop him from describing himself as "very much a progressive."

CA-25



Steve Knight (R)

Election: Defeated Tony Strickland (R), to succeed Rep. Buck McKeon (R), who retired

Born: Dec. 17, 1966; California

Education: Antelope Valley College, AA, '06

Military: Army 1985-87; Army Reserve 1987-93

Career: Police officer

Political Highlights: CA State Assembly, 2008-12; CA Senate 2012-present

Knight's state-level legislative work included bills supporting the aerospace industry and veterans services. Those interests are in part driven by the region's specialized aerospace and defense manufacturing sector and proximity to Edwards Air Force Base.

CA-31



Pete Aguilar (D)

Election: Opposed Paul Chabot (R), to succeed Rep. Gary Miller (R), who retired

Born: June 19, 1979; California

Education: U of Redlands, BS, '01

Career: Public affairs firm owner; credit union government affairs executive; gubernatorial aide

Political Highlights: Redlands City Council, 2006-present

Aguilar portrays himself as a reasonable, pragmatic problem-solver who will work to get federal money to spur economic growth in his high-poverty district. He thinks there are ways to revamp the federal tax code to remove what he sees are incentives for companies to invest abroad.

CA-33



Ted Lieu (D)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Henry Waxman (D), who retired

Born: March 29, 1969; Taipei

Education: Stanford U BS, '91; Georgetown U., JD, '94

Military: Air Force 1995-99; Air Force Reserve 2000-present

Career: Lawyer

Political Highlights: CA State Assembly 2005-10; CA Senate 2011-present

Representing Los Angeles, Lieu will be a reliably liberal vote in the House. He has his eye on the Judiciary Committee, which would give the Taiwan-born Lieu a front-seat on immigration policy. He will also push for measures to encourage alternative energy use and raise the minimum wage.

CA-35



Norma Torres (D)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Gloria McLeod (D), who ran for other office

Born: April 23, 1965; Guatemala

Education: National Labor College, BA, '12

Career: Emergency dispatcher; plumbing supplies company sales representative

Political Highlights: Mayor of Pomona, 2006-08; CA State Assembly, 2008-13; CA Senate, 2013-present

Immigration overhaul will be a personal issue for Torres, who was born in Guatemala and moved to California as a child.

CA-45



Mimi Walters (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. John Campbell (R), who retired

Born: May 14, 1962; California

Education: UCLA, BA, '84

Career: Investment bank executive; shipping company sales representative

Political Highlights: CA State Assembly, 2004-08; CA Senate, 2008-present

After 10 years in the California legislature, Walters is looking forward to being in the majority. With a background in finance, Walters served on the State Senate's Appropriations and Budget Panels. Dependency on foreign energy sources is a big ticket item for her.

CO-04



Ken Buck (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Cory Gardner (R), who ran for Senate

Born: Feb. 16, 1959; New York

Education: Princeton, BA, '81; U. of Wyoming, JD, '85

Career: Construction company business adviser; federal prosecutor; congressional aide; lawyer

Political Highlights: : Assistant US Attorney, 1990-2002; Weld County district attorney, 2005-present

Buck comes to Washington with aspirations of shrinking the influence of the federal government, streamlining federal regulations, and hammering out a deficit reduction plan. He would also hopes to undo the burdens caused by Dodd-Frank.

FL-02



Gwen Graham (D)

Election: Defeated Rep. Steve Southerland (R)

Born: Jan. 31, 1963; Florida

Education: U of North Carolina, BA, '84; American U, JD, '88

Career: School district employee relations director; lawyer; homemaker

Political Highlights: No previous office

Graham worked for the local school system as a negotiator between employees and management, and will be representing a largely conservative district. She adheres to party platform planks of minimum wage increase, closing the gender pay gap and eliminating corporate tax breaks. Graham's father was a governor and three-term US Senator, and her mother was well known as an adviser of his.

FL-26



Carlos Curbelo (R)

Election: Defeated Rep. Joe Garcia (D)

Born: March 1, 1980; Florida

Education: U of Miami, BA, '02 & MPA, '11

Career: Public affairs and media relations firm owner; congressional state director

Political Highlights: Miami-Dade County School Board, 2010-present

Curbelo hopes to continue his win on education beyond K-12 and beyond Miami. Beyond education, his broader fiscal approach favors changes to the tax code that would eliminate what he identifies as costly loopholes and establish lower and flatter rates for individuals and a lower corporate tax rate. Curbelo founded a lobbying firm and worked for former Republican Sen. George LeMieux.

GA-01



E.L. "Buddy" Carter (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Jack Kingston (R), who ran for other office

Born: Sept. 6, 1957; Georgia

Education: UGA, BA, '80

Career: Pharmacy owner; pharmacist

Political Highlights: Mayor of Pooler, 1996-2004; GA House, 2005-09; GA Senate, 2009-present

Carter's career as a pharmacist gives him insight into several areas of health care. He replaces (Kingston) one of the most fiscally conservative members of the Appropriations Committee. Carter looks to be a budget hawk following in Kingston's footsteps.

GA-10



Jody Hice (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Paul Broun (R), who ran for other office

Born: April 22, 1960; Georgia

Education: Asbury College, BA, '82; Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, M Div, '86

Career: Pastor; religious broadcasting nonprofit founder

Political Highlights: No previous office

Hice is not shy about his social conservatism or his tea party credentials. Issues of government spending and transparency have him targeting the Oversight Committee. Hice hosted a conservative talk radio show and became locally famous for supporting the right of religious leaders to endorse political candidates.

GA-11



Barry Loudermilk (R)

Election: Ran unopposed to succeed Rep. Phil Gingrey (R), who ran for other office

Born: Dec. 22, 1963; Georgia

Education: Wayland Baptist U, BS, '92

Military: Air Force 1984-92

Career: Information technology systems executive; construction worker

Political Highlights: GA House, 2005-11; GA Senate 2011-13

Loudermilk comes off as an anti-establishment member of the Tea Party. He would repeal Obamacare and oppose any form of legalization as part of an immigration overhaul. Loudermilk favors mandating balanced budgets, turning over many federal functions to the states, abolishing the IRS and replacing the current tax code with a simpler system to bring in less revenue.

GA-12



Rick Allen (R)

Election: Defeated Rep. John Barrow (D)

Born: Nov. 11, 1951; Georgia

Education: Auburn U, BS, '73

Career: Construction company owner; construction company project manager

Political Highlights: No previous office

Allen has self-imposed a four term limit and thinks other legislators should be held to the same standard. Taking on federal regulations will be the first step for him. He sees the slowly recovering economy as a big problem comprising smaller ones: Obamacare, Dodd-Frank, irresponsible spending and a burdensome tax code. Allen believes Dodd-Frank is the worst piece of legislation for the banking industry.

HI-01



Mark Takai (D)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Colleen Hanabusa (D), who ran for other office

Born: July 1, 1967; Hawaii

Education: U of Hawaii, BA, '90 & MPH '93

Military: Hawaii National Guard, 1999-present

Career: State public health program aide

Political Highlights: HI House, 1994-2012

Takai has already got an ally in the House, Rep. Tammy Duckworth (D-IL), with whom he served in the student senate at the University of Hawaii. Takai is an Iraq War veteran and has a strong interest in veterans issues. In 2012, he was one of the first residents of Hawaii to own a Nissan Leaf electric car, and he has sought more tax credits for electric-vehicle owners.

IL-10



Robert Dold (R)

Election: Defeated Rep. Brad Schneider (D)

Born: June 23, 1969; Illinois

Education: Denison U, BA, '91; Indiana U, JD, '96; Northwestern U, MBA '00

Career: Pest control company owner; congressional aide; White House aide

Political Highlights: US House, 2011-13; defeated for re-election to US House, 2012

Dold served on the Financial Services Committee in the 112th Congress and scrutinized new regulations from the 2010 financial overhaul. Having already worked with some of the Members, he hopes to take on a significant reworking of the tax code and reduction of the national debt. In the 112th Dold backed free-trade agreements and reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank.

IL-12



Mike Bost (R)

Election: Defeated Rep. Bill Enyart (D)

Born: Dec. 30, 1960; Illinois

Education: Murphysboro H.S., graduated 1979

Career: Beauty salon owner; firefighter; trucking company dispatcher

Political Highlights: IL House, 1995-present

Bost has spent most of his life in southern Illinois and will be looking out for the farmers and small business owners in his district. He supports hydraulic fracking based on the potential for energy independence and job growth in his region.

IA-01



Rod Blum (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Bruce Braley (D), who ran for Senate

Born: April 26, 1955; Iowa

Education: Loras Colfeffe, BA, '77; Dubuque U, MBA, '89

Career: Software development company owner

Political Highlights: No previous office

Limited government, self-reliance and personal responsibility, and a disciplined approach to achieve a balanced federal budget are at the center of Blum's vision. He is a software entrepreneur who has never held elected office and does not value the idea of anyone making politics into a career.

IA-03



David Young (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Tom Latham (R), who retired

Born: May 11, 1968; Iowa

Education: Drake U, BA, '91

Career: Congressional aide; conservative media analysis organization fundraiser; bank loan clerk

Political Highlights: No previous office

Young served as chief of staff to Sen. Chuck Grassley, and he says his time as a staffer means he understands the rules of the game. Coming from Iowa, where agriculture and ethanol are important, he believes special attention needs to be given to energy policy.

MI-04



John Moolenaar (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Dave Camp (R), who retired

Born: May 8, 1961; Michigan

Education: Hope College, BA, '83; Harvard, MPA, '89

Career: Charter school administrator; business development director; chemist; state legislative aide

Political Highlights: MI House, 2003-09; MI Senate, 2001-present

Bishop's background as a lawyer and in the financial sector set his key priorities as federal spending, debt and budgeting. He also supports a flat-tax system.

MI-08



Mike Bishop (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Mike Rogers (R), who retired

Born: March 18, 1967; Michigan

Education: U of Michigan, BA, '89; Detroit College of Law, JD, '93

Career: Lawyer, real estate company owner

Political Highlights: MI House, 1999-03; MI Senate, 2003-11

Bishop's background as a lawyer and in the financial sector set his key priorities as federal spending, debt and budgeting. He also supports a flat-tax system.

MI-11



Dave Trott (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Kerry Bentivolio (R), who was defeated in a primary
Born: Oct. 16, 1960; Michigan
Education: U. of Michigan, BA, '81; Duke U., JD, '85
Career: Lawyer; property title insurance firm owner; congressional aide
Political Highlights: MI State Building Authority Board of Trustees, 2011-present

Trott says his background in real estate and his interest in finance and banking would be a good fit on the Financial Services Committee. He briefly worked for Rep. William S. Broomfield.

MI-12



Debbie Dingell (D)

Election: Succeeds Rep. John Dingell (her husband) (D), who retired
Born: Nov. 23, 1953; Michigan
Education: Georgetown U, BS, '92 & MA '98
Career: Nonprofit executive; lobbyist; college student services assistant
Political Highlights: No previous office

Dingell is a former General Motors executive, a member of the Democratic National Committee, and married to the longest serving member of Congress in history. She was a lobbyist for GM when they met and stopped lobbying after their engagement. Dingell stayed at GM until 2009, but stayed active in policy discussions through her positions as President of D2 Strategies.

MI-14



Brenda Lawrence (D)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Gary Peters (D), who ran for other office
Born: Oct. 18, 1954; Michigan
Education: U of Detroit, attended 1971-72: Central Michigan U, BS, '05
Career: Postal service human resources investigator
Political Highlights: Mayor of Southfield, 2002-present

A liberal Democrat, Lawrence has many years of experience with issues common to mayors running large suburbs in metropolitan areas, as well as with issues common to southeastern Michigan.

MN-06



Tom Emmer (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Michelle Bachman (R), who retired
Born: March 3, 1961; Indiana
Education: : U of Alaska, BA, '84; William Mitchell College of Law, JD, '88
Career: Lobbyist; lawyer
Political Highlights: MN House 2005-11

As both a state representative and gubernatorial candidate, Emmer backed a constitutional amendment designed to exempt Minnesota from federal laws until actively approved by a supermajority of state legislatures. After losing the gubernatorial race in 2010, Emmer hosted a local morning radio show.

MT-AL



Ryan Zinke (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Steve Daines (R), who ran for other office
Born: Nov. 1, 1961; Montana
Education: U or Oregon, BS, '84; National U, MBA, '91; U of San Diego, MS, '03
Military: Navy 1985-2008
Career: Navy Officer; technology consulting company owner
Political Highlights: MT Senate 2009-11

Zinke played Division 1 football in college and served as a Navy Seal; he was trained as a geologist and hopes to offer insight on coal, oil, and natural gas development.

NE-02



Brad Ashford (D)

Election: Defeated Rep. Lee Terry (R)
Born: Nov. 10, 1949; Nebraska
Education: Colgate U, BA, '71; Creighton U, JD, '74
Career: Lawyer
Political Highlights: NE Legislature, 1978-94, NE Legislature, 2007-present

Ashford, who has switched parties more than once in his career, touts his independent and pragmatic views. His signature issue from his tenure as a state Senator is prison overcrowding. Outside of his legislative work, Ashford is a lawyer and has experience with housing and labor policy.

NV-04



Crescent Hardy (R)

Election: Defeated Rep. Steven Horsford (D)
Born: June 23, 1957; Utah
Education: Dixie State College, attended 1975-75
Career: Contracting company owner; city public works director; construction worker
Political Highlights: NV Assembly, 2011-present

Hardy touts his work in the Nevada Assembly and local government meeting infrastructure needs, including storm drain and flood control projects and a wastewater treatment facility. He says he worked as a construction worker on the widening of the canyon road for the Hoover Dam.

NH-01



Frank Guinta (R)

Election: Defeated Rep. Carol Shea Porter (D)
Born: Sept. 26, 1970; New Jersey
Education: Assumption College, BA, '93
Career: Political and business strategy consultant; campaign and congressional district aide; insurance and risk management consultant; insurance claims manager
Political Highlights: NH House, 2000-02; mayor of Manchester, 2006-10; US House 201-13; defeated for re-election to US House, 2012

Guinta plans on using his experience from a one-term stint in the House to ensure conversations about the economy. He's willing to join any committee he is assigned, but a return to the Financial Services Committee would fit his background in insurance and his support for a tax code overhaul.

NJ-01



Donald Norcross (D)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Robert Andrews (D), who resigned

Born: Dec. 13, 1958; New Jersey

Education: Camden Community College, AS, '79

Career: Union representative; electrician

Political Highlights: NJ Senate 2010-present

Norcross considers his transition to Congress the next step in his lifelong history of representing others. He spent the majority of his professional life in organized labor and prioritizes workers issues.

NJ-03



Tom MacArthur (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Jon Runyan (R), who retired

Born: Oct. 16, 1960; Connecticut

Education: Hofstra U., BA, '82

Career: Insurance company executive

Political Highlights: Randolph Township Council, 2011-14

A career in the insurance industry has left him with a vision on interstate sale of insurance, employer pooling, tort reform and state programs for the uninsured. From 1999-2010 he served as Chairman and CEO of York Risk Services Group.

NJ-12

Bonnie Watson
Coleman (D)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Rush Holt (D), who retired

Born: Feb. 6, 1945; New Jersey

Education: Thomas Edison State College, BA, '58

Career: Civil rights office director

Political Highlights: NJ Assembly 1998-present

Watson Coleman is the first black woman to represent New Jersey and comes to the House from the NJ State Assembly, in a seat once held by her father. Labor unions and public education policy are of importance to her and significant to the constituents of her district.

NY-01



Lee Zeldin (R)

Election: Defeated Rep. Tim Bishop (D)

Born: Jan. 30, 1980; New York

Education: SUNY Albany, BA, '01; Albany Law School, JD, '03

Military: Army 2003-07

Career: Lawyer; military prosecutor

Political Highlights: NY Senate, 2011-present

A spot on one of the budget or tax policy committees would be his preference, but Zeldin also took up veterans issues in the state legislature and thinks the federal government could be doing more for veterans' mental health needs.

NY-04



Kathleen Rice (D)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Carolyn McCarthy (D), who retired

Born: Feb. 15, 1965; New York

Education: Catholic U, BA, '87; Touro Law Center, JD, '91

Career: County prosecutor

Political Highlights: Assistant US attorney 1999-2005; Nassau county district attorney, 2006-present

Rice received national news coverage as a district attorney due to her crack down on drunk driving and hopes to transfer methods on that issue to a nation-wide strategy to curb texting and driving. She also served as a prosecutor in Brooklyn and a federal prosecutor out of Philadelphia.

NY-21



Elise Stefanik (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Bill Owens (D), who retired

Born: July 2, 1984; New York

Education: Harvard, BA, '06

Career: Presidential campaign aide; think tank communications director; White House aide

Political Highlights: No previous office

Stefanik will be the youngest woman in the House; she was a White House aide in the George W. Bush White House, a staffer for the RNC and a presidential campaign aide. Outside of politics her expertise lies mainly with her parents' plywood distribution company and Small Business issues.

NY-24



John Katko (R)

Election: Defeated Rep. Dan Maffei (D)

Born: Nov. 9, 1962; New York

Education: Niagara U, BA, '84; Syracuse U, JD, '88

Career: Federal prosecutor; lawyer

Political Highlights: No previous office

As a federal prosecutor, Katko took on organized crime and drug trafficking, but hopes to focus on economic issues in the House. He says tax rates and an overabundance of federal regulations impede economic growth and is concerned the tax environment discourages companies from bringing overseas profits back to the US.

NC-06



Mark Walker (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Howard Coble (R), who retired

Born: May 20, 1969; Alabama

Education: Piedmont Baptist College, BA, '99

Career: Pastor; car salesman

Political Highlights: No previous office

Walker plans to align with conservatives in the House intent on trimming federal spending and reshaping entitlement programs. He is a preacher's son who spent time in the business world before becoming a Baptist minister.

NC-07



David Rouzer (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Mike McIntyre (D), who retired

Born: Feb. 16, 1972; Germany

Education: North Carolina State U, BA, '94;

Career: Government affairs and marketing consulting company owner; US Agriculture Department administrator; congressional aide

Political Highlights: NC Agriculture Commissioner, 2000; NC Senate, 2009-13

Rouzer has more than a decade of experience working for senators and the Agriculture Department. He hopes to focus on agriculture issues so he can look out for southeastern NC farmers and the waterways around Wilmington.

NC-12



Alma Adams (D)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Melvin Watt, who resigned

Born: May 26, 1946; North Carolina

Education: North Carolina A&T U, BS, '69, MS, '72

Career: Professor; artist

Political Highlights: NC House, 1994-present

A liberal Democrat, Adams is invested in higher education access and affordability. Unemployment and economic stagnation are problems for her district. She was a teacher for 30 years and hopes to continue with her collage art after coming to DC.

OK-05



Steve Russell (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. James Lankford (R), who ran for other office

Born: May 25, 1963; Oklahoma

Education: Ouachita Baptist U, BA, '95

Military: Army 1985-2006

Career: Army officer, motivational speaker; gun store owner

Political Highlights: OK Senate, 2009-13

Russell wrote a book about his combat experience and talks about the impact having fewer former service members in Congress has on defense policy and veterans services. Energy and federal lands are important to his district and he argues for expanded drilling projects.

PA-06



Ryan Costello (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Jim Gerlach (R), who retired

Born: Sept. 7, 1976; Pennsylvania

Education: Ursinus College, BA, '99; Villanova, JD, '02

Career: Lawyer

Political Highlights: Local county commissioner

Costello is the youngest member of the PA delegation by more than a decade. A lawyer by trade, he served in many local and county elected positions. He hopes to work on education policy, federal spending, and changes to the tax code.

PA-13



Election: Succeeds Rep. Allyson Schwartz (D), who ran for other office

Born: Feb. 6, 1977; Pennsylvania

Education: U of Notre Dame, BA, '99; Harvard, MPP, '05

Career: Information technology consulting analyst

Political Highlights: PA House 2009-present

Boyle is heavily influenced by being a first generation American and the first member of his family to go to college. He is concerned about the state of the middle class and supports a tax overhaul and changes in education policy to remedy this.

TX-04



John Ratcliffe (R)

Election: Defeated Rep. Ralph Hall (R), in a primary election

Born: Oct. 20, 1965; Illinois

Education: U of Notre Dame, BA, '87; Southern Methodist U, JD, '89

Career: Lawyer; federal prosecutor

Political Highlights: Mayor of Heath, 2004-12

A former mayor, federal prosecutor and anti-terrorism official, the tea-party backed Ratcliffe is not a "bomb thrower" and hopes to be a "thoughtful conservative." He wants to take on a policy agenda geared toward what he identifies as issues for the next generation.

TX-23



Will Hurd (R)

Election: Defeated Rep. Pete Gallego (D)

Born: Aug. 19, 1977; Texas

Education: Texas A&M, BS, '00

Career: Cybersecurity risk management consultant; CIA agent

Political Highlights: No former office

Hurd plans to use his CIA background to tackle foreign policy, energy, border security and cybersecurity issues.

TX-36



Brian Babin (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Steve Stockman (R), who ran for other office

Born: March 23, 1948; Texas

Education: Lamar U, BS, '73; U of Texas, DDS, '76

Military: Texas National Guard 1969-71; Army Reserve 1971-75; Air Force 1976-79

Career: Dentist

Political Highlights: Local positions

Babin spent more than three decades serving in a number of state and local positions and he says his background gives him a broad understanding of policy. He was appointed to state boards dealing with issues ranging from dentistry to water authority.

UT-04



Mia Love (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Jim Matheson (D), who retired
Born: Dec. 6, 1975; New York
Education: U of Hartford, BFA, '97
Career: Homemaker; computer services company employee, flight attendant
Political Highlights: Mayor of Saratoga Springs 2010-14

Love won her seat in the House on her second try, and she will become the first black Republican woman to serve in Congress. Love attended college with dreams of performing on Broadway; shortly after graduation she followed her sister into the Mormon community, was hired as a flight attendant and moved to Utah. Love said she would consider joining the Congressional Black Caucus, which has only ever had one Republican member.

VA-07



Dave Brat (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Eric Cantor (R), who resigned
Born: July 27, 1964; Michigan
Education: Hope College, BA, '86; Princeton Theological Seminary, M Div, '90; American U, PhD, '95
Career: Professor; management consultant
Political Highlights: No former office

Brat delivered this cycle's most surprising defeat, becoming the first person ever to oust the sitting House majority leader in an election.

VA-08



Don Beyer (D)

Election: Succeeds Rep. James Moran (D), who retired
Born: June 20, 1950; Italy
Education: Williams College, BA, '72
Career: Car dealership owner
Political Highlights: : Lt. Governor 1990-98; US Ambassador to Switzerland 2009-2013

Running successful car dealerships, Beyer will almost certainly be one of the wealthier members of the 114th Congress. A veteran of Virginia politics, he will be a reliable Democratic vote and says his first priority is climate change.

VA-10



Barbara Comstock (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Frank Wolf (R), who retired
Born: June 30, 1959; Massachusetts
Education: Middlebury College, BA, '81; Georgetown U, JD '86
Military: Texas National Guard 1969-71; Army Reserve 1971-75; Air Force 1976-79
Career: Public affairs firm owner; lobbyist; lawyer; US Justice Department official; presidential campaign aide; congressional aide
Political Highlights: VA House 2010-present

With a background as an aide for Rep. Wolf and a lobbyist, Comstock has a wide breadth of issue understanding. She headed up the research team for the RNC during the 2000 presidential election. A tax overhaul will be her first order of business.

WA-04



Dan Newhouse (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Doc Hastings (R), who retired
Born: July 10, 1955; Washington
Education: Washington State U, BS, '77
Career: Farmer; national fraternity assistant
Political Highlights: WA House, 2003-09; WA Department of Agriculture director, 2009-13

Newhouse worked under a Democratic administration as the state's director of agriculture; agriculture is as important to him personally as it is to his district.

WV-02



Alex X. Mooney (R)

Election: Defeated Nick Casey (D)
Born: June 7, 1971; Washington, DC
Education: Dartmouth College, BA, '93
Career: Political affairs firm owner; conservative public policy nonprofit agent; congressional aide.
Political Highlights: MD Senate 1999-2011

Mooney ran unsuccessfully for a seat in the New Hampshire State House and later served for a decade in the Maryland Senate. He now comes to Congress from West Virginia touting strong socially and fiscally conservative priorities.

WV-03



Evan Jenkins (R)

Election: Defeated Rep. Nick Rahall (D)
Born: Sept. 12, 1960; West Virginia
Education: U of Florida, BS, '83; Samford U, JD, '87
Career: State physician association executive; lawyer
Political Highlights: WV House, 1995-01 (served as a Democrat), WV Senate, 2003-present (served as a Democrat, 2003-13)

Jenkins touts an independent record in the state legislature and emphasizes his bi-partisanship, as this is his first time serving as a Republican. Party affiliation in West Virginia does not always link up with national platforms; Jenkins strongly opposed Obamacare and is a coal advocate.

WI-06



Glenn Grothman (R)

Election: Succeeds Rep. Tom Petri (R), who retired
Born: July 3, 1955; Wisconsin
Education: U of Wisconsin, BA, '77, JD, '83
Career: Lawyer
Political Highlights: WI Assembly, 1995-2005; WI Senate, 2005-present

Grothman's view on taxes, government spending, federal debt and the number of federal jobs are in line with most conservative Republicans.



Dentons' Advocacy Practice

Core Advocacy team members

Kathryn L. Anderson



Virginia Beckett



Todd R. Bertson



Megan M. Delany



Gary L. Goldberg



Jeff Lane



Kelly S. Lugar



Sander Lurie



Joseph I. Mantilla



Valerie S. Nelson



Javier Ortiz



Josh Pitre



Margeaux Plaisted



John R. Russell, IV



Sam A. Scales



Richard P. Stanton



Erinn Taucher



Mark W. Weller



Thomas F. Walls



Michael E. Zolandz



Advocacy State team members

Darlene G. AuBuchon

Rodney Boyd



George Broder



Marc Burgat



Terry Goddard



Brian J. Grace



Dennis Lee



Kevin Riggs



Kelvin Simmons



Darry Sragow



Public Policy and Regulation Advocacy team members

Robin Adams



Todd D. Daubert



Samuel Daughety



Peter G. Feldman



John R. Feore, III



John R. Fernandez



Bruce Merlin Fried



Ambassador Robert S. Gelbard



Emma F. Hand



John L. Harrington



Seth Harris



William V. Hilleary



John Holahan



Richard Horn



Juan Carlos Iturregui



Sydney McNiff Johnson



Jeffrey R. Krilla



Charles A. Luband



Frederick D. McClure



Gilberto Ocañas



James W. Rubin



Heather (V. Heather) Sibbison



Clinton A. Vince



Thomas W. Laryea



Douglas M. MacKinnon



Mike McNamara



Robert Odawi Porter



Susi (Suzanne) R. Schaeffer



George T. Skibine



Matthew S. Yoon



About Dentons

Dentons is a global law firm driven to provide clients a competitive edge in an increasingly complex and interconnected world. A top 20 firm on the Acritas 2014 Global Elite Brand Index, Dentons is committed to challenging the status quo in delivering consistent and uncompromising quality in new and inventive ways. Dentons was formed by the combination of international law firm Salans LLP, Canadian law firm Fraser Milner Casgrain LLP (FMC) and international law firm SNR Denton. Dentons' clients now benefit from approximately 2,600 lawyers and professionals in more than 75 locations spanning 50-plus countries across Africa, Asia Pacific, Canada, Central Asia, Europe, the Middle East, Russia, CIS and the Caucasus, the UK, and the US. The Firm serves the local, regional and global needs of a broad spectrum of clients, including private and public corporations; governments and government agencies; small businesses and start-ups; entrepreneurs; and individuals.

For more information about key events in the year ahead or to discuss your strategic planning for 2015, please contact Mike McNamara (+1 202 408 6477 or mike.mcnamara@dentons.com), Michael E. Zolandz (+1 202 408 9204 or michael.zolandz@dentons.com), any member of Dentons **US Public Policy and Regulation team**, or your Dentons lawyer or professional.