



CQ ROLL CALL

Thursday, November 4, 2010

Guide to the New Congress

- Profiles of new members
- Preview of legislative action
- Impact on committees

112TH CONGRESS

REAL FACTS. REAL AMERICAN.

	Boeing NewGen Tanker	EADS/Airbus A330 Tanker
U.S. Designed and Built	Yes	No
Trained U.S. Workforce	Yes	No
Existing U.S. Tanker Manufacturing Facilities	Yes	No
Total U.S. Tanker Jobs	50,000	Consistent Estimate Not Available

When you look at the real facts, it's easy to see which tanker delivers the most value to American taxpayers and American workers. The Boeing NewGen Tanker. Right tanker, right choice.



CONTENTS

Outlook for the House	4	Introduction to new members	19
Outlook for the Senate	8	The new senators	20
Results of Senate elections	10	The new representatives	30
Dates to watch	12	Impact on House committees	67
Statistics of the new Congress	14	House rules and organization	70
Departing members of the 111th	16	Impact on Senate committees	75



4

THE HOUSE: HARD TO STARBOARD

They promised to roll back what Democrats achieved over the past two years. But Republicans will probably have to settle for blocking the Obama administration's priorities as both parties prepare for 2012. Speaker-in-waiting John A.Boehner's big challenge may be in keeping his diverse caucus in the corral.



8

THE SENATE: LIMPING MAJORITY

The Democrats held the chamber, but Republican leader Mitch McConnell has six more avenues to block majority efforts. Each side talks of compromise, but in ways that are cautious and qualified. Tax and budget issues will be the first tests.



67

HOUSE COMMITTEES: RATIO FLIP

Big Republican wins will produce a near mirror image of the committee party ratios that Democrats enjoyed the past two years. They also give GOP leaders the gavels and a slew of committee slots to hand out to new members. The new minority also faces a reshuffling of assignments.



75

SENATE COMMITTEES: THIN EDGE

Democrats will hang on to their chairs but lose seats on almost every Senate committee. Under heavy pressure to cut spending, the Appropriations panel, once a bipartisan refuge, is likely to see sharper divisions, and will have to deal with a GOP push to "de-fund" the health care overhaul.

About This Guide

I'm fond of saying that this eagerly awaited Guide to the New Congress "mints" new lawmakers every two years. It's the first chance anyone gets to learn about the freshman class all in one place. For more than two decades, this guide has served as a companion to CQ's biennial Election Impact Conference, held the Thursday after Election Day, in which we convene the nation's foremost political and legislative analysts for a daylong discussion of the implications of the recent poll results. This year the guide was jointly produced by the CQ and Roll Call newsrooms, following the merger last year that created CQ Roll Call.

Putting together this guide is easier when more incumbents keep their seats. With decades of experience predicting outcomes of races, we do a pretty good job of identifying the vast majority of incumbents who are about to lose and writing profiles of their opponents ahead of time. For each open-seat race that is too close to call, we pre-write two profiles, one for each contestant. This year we ended up writing a record 183 profiles, including 54 profiles for 27 races that were too close to call. Happily, this year we ended up hastily writing only four profiles for candidates whose upset victories surprised us after the polls closed.

You'll also notice a new logo for CQ Roll Call on the cover: We figured this publication, which, after all, "mints" the new Congress, would be a perfect place to mint the new look for our now fully unified company. We hope you like it – and we hope you'll let CQ Roll Call be your guide throughout the new Congress.

– Mike Mills

Senior Vice President
and Editorial Director

112th Congress

	HOUSE	SENATE
Democrats	185	50
Republicans	239	46
Independents	0	2
Not called	11*	2*

*Victors were yet to be determined Nov. 3 in House districts in Arizona, California, Illinois, Kentucky, New York, Texas, Virginia and Washington.

The Senate races in Alaska and Washington also had not been decided Nov. 3.

Visit rollcallpolitics.com for continuing coverage of the 2010 elections.

IMPACT ON THE HOUSE

Voters Put GOP in Control, but on a Short Leash

BY ALAN K. OTA, CQ STAFF WRITER

Republican leaders are promising to use their newly won House majority to advance a conservative agenda and roll back what congressional Democrats have done the past two years. But they may have to settle for blocking the remainder of President Obama's agenda.

With the White House and Senate still in Democratic hands, the stage is set for a standoff as both parties build platforms for an even bigger election in 2012. But the election results immediately altered the political landscape on Capitol Hill.

Tuesday's wave of GOP victories puts Republican leader John A. Boehner of Ohio in line to become the 53rd Speaker of the House and allows the Republicans to claim a mandate from voters to reverse at least some of what Obama and the Democrats have been doing since 2009.

Boehner said Wednesday that House Republicans will focus on job creation, spending reductions and "reforming how Congress does its business." Republican leaders campaigned on proposals to reduce some government spending to fiscal 2008 levels; extend all of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts; repeal the new health care law or withhold funding for its implementation; and focus an oversight spotlight on outlays under the 2009 stimulus law.

"It's pretty clear that the American people want a smaller, less costly, more accountable government here in Washington," Boehner told reporters.

But leading a larger and somewhat more ideologically diverse caucus, the new Speaker and his leadership team will be on a short leash held by conservative groups, including tea party organizations. They will be operating in a situation where nothing will be accomplished legislatively without bipartisan cooperation. During the closing days of the campaign season, Boehner dismissed the idea of compromise with Obama and the Democrats. While he said Wednesday he would like to talk to the president about areas of possible cooperation, he urged Obama to "change course" and said "it's pretty clear that the Obama-Pelosi agenda is being rejected by the American people."

The president said during a news conference that he wants to meet with congressional leaders to discuss where there is room for bipartisan cooperation.

"What yesterday also told us is that no one party will be able to dictate where we go from here; that we must find common ground in order to make progress on some uncommonly difficult challenges," Obama said. "I'm not suggesting this will be easy. I won't pretend that we'll be able to bridge every difference or solve every disagreement. There's a reason we have two parties in this country, and both Democrats and Republicans have certain beliefs and certain principles that each feels can-



Boehner takes the gavel with a strong majority, but it won't be easy holding together various party factions.

not be compromised."

Republicans will have a House majority of at least 43 seats after regaining many in the Northeast, Midwest, South and West. The exact size of the GOP margin — which should be comfortable enough to allow GOP leaders to push their legislative agenda through the chamber — will be uncertain until final results are in from contests that remained undecided Wednesday.

Democrats in Transition

The Republicans' net gain of about 60 seats exceeds their 52-seat pickup in 1994. Numerous Democrats from rural districts, including members of the fiscally conservative Blue Dog Coalition and about half the Democratic members of the Agriculture Committee, were defeated.

The results will end the tenure of the House's first female Speaker, Nancy Pelosi of California, who became a prime Republican campaign target. An aide said Wednesday that Pelosi had not decided whether she wants to be minority leader. Her silence deterred other Democrats from discussing their own leadership aspirations. Should Pelosi step aside, that could clear the way for her lieutenant and longtime rival, Steny H. Hoyer of Maryland, to ask his colleagues to make him the top House Democrat.

The new GOP majority will be hard-pressed to reach agreements on major legislation with House Democrats, a closely divided Senate and a Democratic president, particularly in view of the partisan battles during the 111th Congress and the heated rhetoric during this fall's campaigns.

The most conservative wing of the GOP establishment and independent voters involved in tea party groups have won the attention of Boehner and other Republican leaders in both chambers. With another election just two years away, it will be politically risky for GOP leaders to even discuss compromises with

House *continued on page 6*



the symbol of
dedication

Our armed forces are dedicated to serve our country and accomplish their mission. The companies of Finmeccanica provide products, systems, and services that help them achieve their objectives.

When you see our symbol, know that over 12,000 employees in more than 20 states are dedicated to our servicemen and women and the successful completion of their mission – the employees of Finmeccanica.

For more information visit www.finmec.com



House *continued from page 4*

Obama and the Democrats.

Meeting the ambitious expectations created during the campaign season could be difficult for Republicans. Reducing spending, the budget deficit, the national debt and taxes would be difficult under any circumstances, and those are particularly ambitious goals for the Republicans with control of only one chamber of Congress and with a Democrat in the White House.

But the Democrats controlling the Senate and the executive branch will provide a target for blame if Republican leaders have to explain a modest list of accomplishments to their party's conservative base when a new campaign season begins.

The new legislative landscape will be as challenging for Obama and the Democrats as it is for the new House GOP majority. Just as Republican leaders will find it difficult to broker deals with a new cadre of fired-up conservatives in their conference, House Democratic leaders will find themselves with a caucus tilted more to the left after the winnowing of Blue Dog moderates by retirement and defeat.

Three Democratic committee chairmen were defeated Nov. 2: Armed Services Chairman Ike Skelton of Missouri; Budget Chairman John M. Spratt Jr. of South Carolina; and Transportation and Infrastructure Chairman James L. Oberstar of Minnesota.

The House's pace in the early days of the new Congress will depend on how quickly the party caucuses can set their leadership and committee rosters and complete the tax bills and fiscal 2011 spending measures that head the agenda for a post-election session beginning Nov. 15.

New Team in Charge

The GOP takeover and likely election of the 60-year-old Boehner as Speaker marks the culmination of a long climb for a former lieutenant of Speaker Newt Gingrich, the Georgia Republican deposed after his party lost seats in the 1998 elections. Boehner lost his post as Republican Conference chairman that year but returned to the leadership ranks four years ago as the successor to GOP leader Tom DeLay of Texas. Boehner survived as minority leader through his party's loss of the House in 2006 and its loss of additional seats in 2008, in part by persuading younger potential rivals to become his lieutenants.

Paul Beck, a political science professor at Ohio State University, said Boehner has thrived as a pragmatic "manager of factions" in a minority party but will face bigger challenges in trying to unify a larger, and now more diverse, caucus. "He has to be worried about being outflanked by his caucus. Some members may feel he's not enough of a firebrand," Beck said.

J. Dennis Hastert, a former Republican Speaker from Illinois, predicts Boehner and his team will face challenges in lining up votes despite the GOP's significant margin. "When you have a thin majority — with an advantage of just five or six seats — that means you can't lose anybody. But it's almost easier to stick together," Hastert said. "Everybody can see the casket and the grave. You don't have to preach to everybody. When you get more of a margin, that's when it gets to be more difficult. That's when some people start to tell the press that they won't vote for something."

Aides compare the incoming GOP leadership team to a corpo-



The GOP takeover ends Pelosi's tenure as the first female Speaker of the House.

rate board, with Boehner as chief executive and Eric Cantor of Virginia, the likely majority leader, in a multifaceted role as rainmaker, policy wonk and leader-in-waiting.

Greg Walden of Oregon was named Wednesday to head a transition committee for the new Republican majority. That group will review the House's organizational structure and procedures.

Competitive races are shaping up for slots on the GOP leadership team. Kevin McCarthy of California, now chief deputy whip, has declared his candidacy for majority whip but could be challenged by Pete Sessions of Texas, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee. McCarthy was an architect of the GOP campaign agenda, the "Pledge to America," and joined Cantor and Paul D. Ryan of Wisconsin to lead the party's "Young Guns" candidate recruitment program.

Jeb Hensarling of Texas has Cantor's backing to succeed Mike Pence of Indiana as Republican Conference chairman. Pence is stepping aside, presumably to focus on a possible 2012 run for senator, governor or president. Hensarling, like Pence, is a former chairman of the House GOP's most conservative faction, the Republican Study Committee.

Democrats are scrambling to regroup after a sweeping defeat. Hoyer would give his caucus a more moderate face; Republicans pointed to the more liberal Pelosi as evidence that the Democrats were out of touch with moderate and conservative voters. Hoyer would need help from allies including George Miller of California and Rosa DeLauro of Connecticut to keep peace on his left flank. James E. Clyburn of South Carolina, who is favored in a race to remain his party's whip, serves as a bridge to rural lawmakers, religious groups and the Congressional Black Caucus.

John B. Larson of Connecticut, a member of the moderate New Democrat Coalition, wants a second term as caucus chairman but could face a challenge from the liberal wing, possibly from Xavier Becerra of California, the current caucus vice chairman.

Challenges for the New Majority

As a majority from 1995 until 2007, House Republicans passed conservative measures and then bargained with the Senate and

the White House. Boehner has hinted at a similar House-first strategy for scoring political points and prodding the Senate and Obama to cut deals. On the stump this fall, Boehner repeated the conflict-resolution advice Obama offered when Republicans stubbornly resisted his health care proposals: “That’s what elections are for.”

As the president attempted to do after his election in 2008, Boehner hopes to seize momentum from the election results. That will begin even before the new Congress convenes, as Republicans insist during a post-election session of the 111th Congress on an across-the-board extension of the income tax rates expiring at the end of the year. The Republicans will also push for as-yet-unspecified spending cuts when the lame-duck session takes up an omnibus fiscal 2011 spending package.

Boehner will be looking for a way to avoid the hostility between House and Senate Republicans that developed during the Clinton and George W. Bush administrations. Boehner has a close working relationship with Senate GOP leader Mitch McConnell of Kentucky. And he has promoted an agenda of broad themes rather than detailed initiatives like those in the GOP’s 1994 “Contract With America” platform.

Cantor, 47, said the GOP majority will push for spending cuts but will not force a government shutdown in an attempt to force the hand of Obama and the Democrats. The Republican majority elected in 1994 tried that tactic in 1995 and 1996 and paid a price politically. “I don’t think the public wants to see a government shutdown,” Cantor said.

It remains to be seen if the numerous conservatives joining the GOP caucus are willing to draw a line short of a shutdown.

Former Republican Rep. Bill Frenzel of Minnesota, now a scholar at the Brookings Institution, said House Republicans will probably lack the leverage to win major concessions. “They will have trouble getting anything done either on budget process, or on the budget itself. That will take compromise. It’s going to be hard to do anything that satisfies the Republican caucus and the Democratic caucus,” Frenzel said.

House Democratic leaders will face tough decisions on whether

to encourage middle-of-the-road deals or mirror the tough partisan stand the GOP took against the rival party’s initiatives in the 111th Congress. “Obama will have to cut deals with Republicans to get anything done, and House Democrats have to decide whether they will support that,” said Ronald M. Peters, a political scientist at the University of Oklahoma.

Boehner’s push for spending cuts and other priorities will require support from a big freshman class that won election on an anti-deficit platform that did not make clear where the knife should cut. The emphasis on spending cuts could trigger a reordering of priorities on Appropriations panels.

It could also lead to a push to rewrite the 1974 budget law to restructure the Budget Committee and impose new fiscal disciplinary measures, including a requirement that spending increases be offset only with cuts in other spending, not with revenue increases.

Focus on Committees

Boehner has promised to move away from Pelosi’s “strong caucus” model for developing major legislation and has outlined a more traditional approach to moving bills under the leadership of committee chairmen.

A race has already begun for the gavels of the Appropriations and Energy and Commerce committees, with Jerry Lewis of California and Joe L. Barton of Texas, currently the top Republicans on those panels, seeking waivers of a GOP rule limiting lawmakers to three terms as either a panel’s chairman or ranking minority member. If waivers are not granted, Harold Rogers of Kentucky will probably become Appropriations chairman; a race for Energy and Commerce chairman would pit Fred Upton of Michigan, the front-runner, against John Shimkus of Illinois.

Another race looms for the chairmanship of the Intelligence Committee, where William M. “Mac” Thornberry of Texas is vying with Mike Rogers of Michigan to succeed the current ranking member, Peter Hoekstra of Michigan, who is retiring.

On the Democratic side, Sander M. Levin of Michigan, the Ways and Means Committee’s acting chairman, faces a tough challenge from Richard E. Neal of Massachusetts for the top Democratic slot. Allyson Y. Schwartz of Pennsylvania is poised to succeed Spratt as the top Democrat on the Budget panel, but she could face a challenge from Marcy Kaptur of Ohio.

Norm Dicks of Washington is the favorite against Chaka Fattah of Pennsylvania in a race for ranking member on the Appropriations Committee. And the Democratic leaders will have to decide whether to reappoint Silvestre Reyes of Texas as the top Democrat on Intelligence or select a replacement such as Anna G. Eshoo of California, Rush D. Holt of New Jersey or Alcee L. Hastings of Florida.

Boehner and the Republicans have promised significant changes in the way the House does its business, including wider participation in writing legislation and less restrictive floor procedures. Honoring those promises could make life more difficult for the new majority.

Since Democrats took control of the House in 2007, the GOP minority has taken advantage of nearly every opportunity provided under House rules to delay action on legislation and force Democrats to cast votes that the Republicans considered politically advantageous. ♦

Publication Note

Profiles of new members of the 112th Congress begin with an introduction on page 19.

Some races remained too close to call at press time Wednesday, including three in the Senate: Democratic incumbent Michael Bennet of Colorado held a narrow lead over Republican Ken Buck, so the challenger’s profile was included here. Later in the day however, that race was called for Bennett. The race in Washington was too close to call, so the profile of Republican challenger Dino Rossi can be found inside. In Alaska, write-in candidate Lisa Murkowski had a healthy lead with nearly all precincts reporting, so profiles of Republican Joe Miller and Democrat Scott McAdams are not included.

A number of House races remained tight, including those in California’s 11th and 20th districts, Illinois’ 8th and Virginia’s 11th. In those situations and others, the profiles of potential freshmen who were slightly trailing — and in some cases leading — are provided. Some races might not be resolved for weeks as officials begin recounts.

Others could be resolved much faster.

For updates on all of the undecided races, go to rollcallpolitics.com.

IMPACT ON THE SENATE

Narrowly Divided Senate Will Complicate Agenda for Weakened Majority

BY BRIAN FRIEL, CQ STAFF WRITER

Democrats will retain control of the Senate in the next Congress, but they will be unable to do much there without the blessing of Minority Leader Mitch McConnell.

When Majority Leader Harry Reid of Nevada pushed major legislation through the chamber during the past two years, he usually did so without the help of the Kentucky Republican. Reid relied on the 58 other members of the Democratic Caucus and a handful of moderate Republicans to assemble the 60 votes he usually needed. In the 112th Congress, McConnell's hand will be strengthened by a gain of at least six seats in Tuesday's elections.

"Having more Republicans in the Senate will put Sen. McConnell in a position where he has more leverage and more authority," said J. David Hoppe, the top aide to Majority Leader Trent Lott, R-Miss., when the Senate was evenly divided in 2001.

On paper, Reid — who soundly defeated tea party champion Sharron Angle — will have to find at least seven Republicans to join a united Democratic Caucus to advance legislation with the 60 votes needed to overcome procedural hurdles. But Senate Democrats rarely act in unison, and there are no more than five moderate Republicans likely to buck their party on major legislation. Contests in Alaska and Washington remain undecided.

"Getting to 60 votes with a shrunken Democratic majority, that's complicated," said Sarah Binder, a congressional scholar with the liberal Brookings Institution. "You can't just reach out to Olympia Snowe and negotiate with her, or reach out to Scott Brown and negotiate."

As is customary after elections, both parties' leaders called for compromise in the interest of meeting the country's challenges, which include a high unemployment rate, a lagging economy, two ongoing military conflicts and a huge federal budget deficit. But both Reid and McConnell suggested that the other party do the compromising. "Now that Republicans have more members in both houses of Congress, they must take their responsibility to present bipartisan solutions more seriously," Reid said in a statement Wednesday. McConnell said the election sent a message to Democrats to move toward Republican positions on issues, particularly in relation to government spending. Voters "appreciated us saying no to the things the American people indicated they were not in favor of," McConnell said at a Nov. 3 news conference.

The immediate parrying shows that with the 2012 presidential election season effectively beginning about the same time that the new Congress is sworn in, Democrats will be eager to paint Republicans as obstructionists and Republicans will showcase their disagreements with Obama. Linda Fowler, a Dartmouth College government professor, said Republicans will interpret their gains as approval of their unified opposition to Obama's agenda and use of filibusters to block Democratic bills. "Obstructionism doesn't seem to have costs with the electorate," she said.

Budget and tax issues will provide an initial test of whether a partisan standoff can be avoided. Even with a large Senate majority, Democrats have been unable to clear appropriations bills this year, or extend expiring 2001 and 2003 tax cuts, either for everyone or, as Obama prefers, only for families with incomes below \$250,000.



In the 112th Congress, Reid will have an even harder time "getting to 60" votes.

If Congress is going to take action to reduce the deficit or national debt, Democrats will have to consider accepting cuts in favored spending programs, and Republicans will be asked to accept revenue measures. "Both sides need to come to the table with the realization that they're going to have to buck their extreme wings a bit," said Ryan McConaghy, deputy director of the economic program at Third Way, a think tank aligned with moderate Democrats.

The Senate's newly elected members universally campaigned on a commitment to fiscal discipline. John Cornyn of Texas, chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, said the message from voters on Nov. 2 was a call for fiscal responsibility. Republicans must "respond appropriately and do some very bold things," he said. Cornyn suggested early action to reduce discretionary spending and the growing cost of entitlement programs.

With Democrats holding the Senate, the House now solidly in Republican hands, and a Democratic president in the White House — a political split not seen since the Civil War — competing pressures will hammer the closely divided Senate. Reid will be able to shelve or rewrite GOP legislation coming from the House, but he will need to strike some deals to avoid a total standoff that would make Obama and Democrats look ineffective heading into 2012.

McConnell's increasingly conservative caucus will demand votes on measures that have no chance of being signed into law by Obama, but the Republican leader must show some pragmatism to prevent ideological overreach. Most of the new members of the GOP caucus campaigned on promises to cut federal spending, take steps to trim the deficit and national debt, and fend off tax increases.

The new Congress is likely to be a test of wills among the rebalanced players. Many are betting on stalemate. "Ideologically divergent chambers tend to exacerbate gridlock," Binder

Senate continued on page 10

STUCK AT WORK

This should not be happening.

Ten years ago, Congress passed the “Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act.” It provided health care workers with much needed protections against needlesticks and other sharps injuries. It mandated the use of safer devices and involvement of front-line workers in selecting devices. Such action was needed to stem the epidemic of sharps injuries that put workers at risk of contracting viruses, such as HIV and hepatitis.

The law has made many workplaces safer, yet we know that too many health care professionals are still in danger. A 2008 ANA national survey found that 64 percent of nurses reported being accidentally stuck by a needle at work. Nurses who work in surgery, emergency, and outpatient settings report the least access to safer devices.

Nurses provide skilled, compassionate care 24/7 in hospitals, long-term care facilities, clinics, private practices, and other community settings. We care for you and your family members from birth to end of life.

On this 10th anniversary, we call on employers and nurses to work together to create a culture of safety that eliminates this workplace hazard.



For 26 years, I was a staff nurse and loved my practice. But one day, I was stuck with a needle protruding from the sharps container. I didn't know it then, but my life was changed forever that day.

One thing I am sure of is that my injury was preventable, and I don't want to see this happen to anyone else.

— Karen Daley, PhD, MPH, RN, FAAN
President, American Nurses Association
former emergency department nurse who
contracted HIV and hepatitis C
from a needlestick

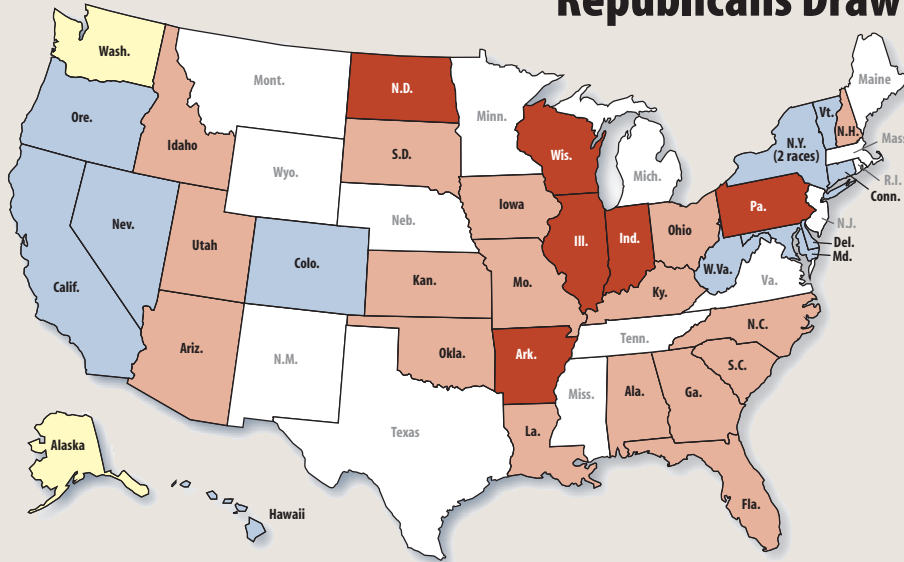
For more information, visit
WWW.NEEDLESTICK.ORG
or call the American Nurses Association, 301-628-5000.

This educational project was developed exclusively by the American Nurses Association for the purpose of providing objective information regarding needlestick safety and prevention. Financial support was provided in part by BD (Becton, Dickinson and Company).

ANA
AMERICAN NURSES
ASSOCIATION

Republicans Draw Closer to an Even Split

Heading into Election Day, Democrats and their independent allies controlled 59 of the 100 Senate seats. But Republicans have made serious inroads and now own at least 46 seats, with races in Alaska and Washington still to be determined.



- Republican retained
- Republican took Democratic seat
- Democrat retained
- Democrat took Republican seat
- Too close to call
- No race

Winners listed in bold * Incumbents marked with an asterisk Races too close to call are highlighted

State	Candidate	Percentage
Alabama	Richard C. Shelby, R* William Barnes, D	65% 35%
Alaska	Joe Miller, R Write-in candidate** Scott McAdams, D	34% 41% 24%
Arizona	John McCain, R* Rodney Glassman, D	59% 35%
Arkansas	John Boozman, R Blanche Lincoln, D*	58% 37%
California	Barbara Boxer, D* Carly Fiorina, R	52% 43%
Colorado	Michael Bennet, D* Ken Buck, R	48% 47%
Connecticut	Richard Blumenthal, D Linda McMahon, R	54% 44%
Delaware	Chris Coons, D Christine O'Donnell, R	57% 40%
Florida	Marco Rubio, R Charlie Crist, I Kendrick B. Meek, D	49% 30% 20%
Georgia	Johnny Isakson, R* Michael Thurmond, D	58% 39%
Hawaii	Daniel Inouye, D* Cam Cavasso, R	75% 22%
Idaho	Michael D. Crapo, R* Tom Sullivan, D	71% 25%

State	Candidate	Percentage
Illinois	Mark Kirk, R Alexi Giannoulis, D	48% 46%
Indiana	Dan Coats, R Brad Ellsworth, D	55% 40%
Iowa	Charles E. Grassley, R* Roxanne Conlin, D	65% 33%
Kansas	Jerry Moran, R Lisa Johnston, D	70% 26%
Kentucky	Rand Paul, R Jack Conway, D	56% 44%
Louisiana	David Vitter, R* Charlie Melancon, D	57% 38%
Maryland***	Barbara A. Mikulski, D* Eric Wargotz, R	62% 36%
Missouri	Roy Blunt, R Robin Carnahan, D	54% 41%
Nevada	Harry Reid, D* Sharron Angle, R	50% 45%
New Hampshire	Kelly Ayotte, R Paul Hodes, D	60% 37%
New York	Kirsten Gillibrand, D* Joseph DiGuardi, R	61% 37%
New York	Charles E. Schumer, D* Jay Townsend, R	66% 33%
North Carolina	Richard M. Burr, R* Elaine Marshall, D	55% 43%

State	Candidate	Percentage
North Dakota	John Hoeven, R Tracy Potter, D	76% 22%
Ohio	Rob Portman, R Lee Fisher, D	57% 39%
Oklahoma	Tom Coburn, R* Jim Rogers, D	71% 26%
Oregon	Ron Wyden, D* Jim Huffman, R	56% 40%
Pennsylvania	Patrick Toomey, R Joe Sestak, D	51% 49%
South Carolina	Jim DeMint, R* Alvin Greene, D	62% 28%
South Dakota	John Thune, R*	100%
Utah	Mike Lee, R Sam Granato, D	62% 33%
Vermont	Patrick J. Leahy, D* Len Britton, R	64% 31%
Washington	Patty Murray, D* Dino Rossi, R	50% 50%
West Virginia	Joe Manchin III, D John Raese, R	54% 43%
Wisconsin	Ron Johnson, R Russ Feingold, D*	52% 47%

**Incumbent Lisa Murkowski, R, ran as a write-in candidate.

***This map has been corrected to include the Maryland Senate race.

Senate continued from page 8

said, adding that a divided Congress “is hardly a recipe for cooperation.”

A Freshman’s Senate

In the early months of the 112th, many senators will be adjusting to a new life in a chamber that cherishes its billing as the world’s greatest deliberative body. After three consecutive elections producing significant turnover — favoring Democrats in 2006 and

2008 and Republicans this year — 40 percent of the senators will be serving their first terms, including the 16 or more new members elected Nov. 2. Still, the class of 2010 is largely a group of experienced politicians.

Seven Republican senators-elect previously served in the House — one of whom, Dan Coats of Indiana, also served previously in the Senate, from 1989 to 1999. Two new senators, Republican John Hoeven of North Dakota and Democrat Joe Manchin III of West Virginia, are now governors. At least four new Republicans, including tea party favorites Rand Paul of Kentucky and Ron John-

son of Wisconsin, have never held elected office.

Virtually all the newly elected senators campaigned on anti-Washington themes — including the three new Democrats. The GOP freshmen will be hard-pressed to hold on to their independence and take part in the give and take of legislative negotiations. “They ran on saying ‘no’ to everything,” said Christine Todd Whitman, the moderate former Republican governor of New Jersey. “The challenge for them is figuring out where are the yeses.”

Already, many Democrats first elected in 2006 and 2008 are agitating for rule changes to limit the ability of the minority to use procedures to block legislation. But such changes would likely intensify partisan tensions. Republicans would take them as a sign that Democrats want to exclude them from lawmaking.

Bipartisan deals have been rare in the Senate since 2007, so many senators have never been part of cross-party agreements on major legislation. Exacerbating that situation, both parties are losing veteran moderate dealmakers at the end of the 111th Congress. Evan Bayh of Indiana, a former governor, and Blanche Lincoln of Arkansas are Democratic moderates with a history of working with Republicans. Bayh is retiring and Lincoln was defeated. The only other defeated incumbent on Nov. 2, Democrat Russ Feingold of Wisconsin, famously wrote campaign finance legislation with John McCain, R-Ariz. They are joined by retiring Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Chairman Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut, who helped create the 2008 financial bailout signed into law by Republican President George W. Bush.

On the Republican side, former governors Judd Gregg of New Hampshire and George V. Voinovich of Ohio are taking their experience crafting bipartisan deals with them into retirement. And, before the elections, the Senate lost a stalwart defender of its sto-

ried traditions and complex rules, Democrat Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, who died in June, and its most practiced dealmaker, Democrat Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who died in August 2009.

One important constant in the chamber will be the leadership slates of both parties. Reid and his top two deputies — Majority Whip Richard J. Durbin of Illinois and Caucus Vice Chairman Charles E. Schumer of New York — are expected to once again face off with McConnell and his lieutenants — Minority Whip Jon Kyl of Arizona and Conference Chairman Lamar Alexander of Tennessee. All are expected to be re-elected when their parties organize for the new Congress during the coming weeks. Senate Democrats set Nov. 16 as the date of their leadership elections. Newly elected senators will be at the Capitol for several days of orientation organized by the secretary of the Senate’s office. Senate Republicans have yet to announce the date for their leadership elections, though both parties usually hold them on the same day.

Reid and McConnell are well-versed and well-tested in using procedural rules to maximum advantage. Both are highly partisan and cherish party unity on important votes, but they also have spent many hours behind closed doors together working out agreements to allow must-pass legislation to get through the Senate in ways that appease the ideological wings of each party.

With Reid’s re-election and McConnell’s in 2008 neither will face voters before 2014 and can concentrate on their Senate responsibilities. Neither has other political ambitions, meaning they will be willing followers of their party’s 2012 presidential candidates, who shape much of Congress’ legislative debate.

Senate continued on page 12

**Live,
Work
and
Pray
In the
Nation’s
Capitol**

Find:
Purpose
Support
Spiritual
Formation
Intellectual
Formation

For more information or to apply, contact Mary Novak, J.D., at CLG@wtu.edu or 202-541-5342.

Catholic Leadership in Government is a year-long spiritual and intellectual formation program for young Catholics coming to (or currently in) the Washington, DC metro area to work in public service. Designed specifically for:

- ◆ College graduates
- ◆ Capitol staffers
- ◆ Catholic young adults interested in public service

Program Model and Components

- ◆ Year long program (rolling admissions)
- ◆ Live in community and experience liturgical and prayer services, retreats, and lectures throughout the Washington metropolitan area
- ◆ Education Sessions and Dialogues
- ◆ Residence at metro accessible Washington Theological Union campus

Cost
 \$870/month for one person with a room and shared bath
 \$1,000/month for one person with a room and private bath
 \$1,300/ month for a double room with private bath (married couples only)
Includes meal plan.



To learn more about WTU or the CLG program, please visit www.wtu.edu

Senate *continued from page 11*

Reid could have a tough time holding his caucus together next year in support of Obama's agenda. With the president's fading popularity no doubt contributing to several Democratic senators' defeat, caucus members facing the voters in 2012 — particularly those in states where Obama's public approval ratings are low — could be under intense pressure to buck the White House.

In the 2012 election cycle, Democrats will be defending twice as many Senate seats as Republicans. The GOP has 10 seats to protect, while the Democrats have 23. Most Democrats up for re-election in two years hail from states Obama won in 2008, but swing-state senators from Ohio, Missouri and Virginia, and those from states such as Montana and Nebraska that tend to vote Republican in presidential elections, may be difficult to keep in line.

Reid and his leadership team will also need to be on the lookout for party switchers who might defect to the Republican side of the aisle and hand McConnell a majority. Ben Nelson of Nebraska has sided with Republicans on key votes, while Joseph I. Lieberman, the independent who lost his Democratic primary in Connecticut in 2006 but still caucuses with his former party, backed McCain for president in 2008. Both Nelson and Lieberman are among those facing 2012 re-election campaigns.

A Push From the Left

While many Democratic senators may feel pressure from their right, Obama may feel pressure from his left. Henry Olsen, a political analyst at the conservative American Enterprise Institute, noted that both presidents who have faced serious primary challenges when seeking a second term in recent years — Jimmy Carter and George H.W. Bush — were defeated in the general election. Olsen warned that Obama could risk such a challenge from the left if he strikes deals with Republicans the way President Bill Clinton did in 1996. "Triangulation is not going to be on the agenda," Olsen said.

Senators and observers say Democrats will likely tackle smaller agenda items such as reauthorization of education, transportation programs and energy-related bills rather than sweeping measures such as the health care overhaul or the financial regulatory rewrite that consumed the current Congress. "The environment is going to have some pressures that will be conducive to cooperation in a few different areas," McConaghy said, citing possible spending cuts.

GOP primary voters made it clear this year that they were looking for conservative bona fides in their Senate candidates. Such demands ultimately cost Pennsylvania's Arlen Specter and Utah's Robert F. Bennett their seats and helped deny nomination to sev-

Dates to Watch

- **Nov. 15** Post-election session of 111th Congress begins. Orientation sessions begin for incoming senators and representatives.
- **Nov. 16** Senate Democratic and Republican leadership elections.
- **Nov. 17** House Republican leadership elections.
- **Nov. 18** House Democratic leadership elections.
- **Week of Nov. 22** House and Senate in recess for Thanksgiving.
- **Dec. 3** The current continuing appropriations law expires.
- **Jan. 1, 2011** Federal income tax rates are scheduled to increase, reverting to pre-2001 levels.
- **Jan. 3, 2011** Terms of members of the 112th Congress begin (constitutional date). The swearing-in of House and Senate members is likely to occur Jan. 4 or 5.
- **Late January, 2011** The president's annual State of the Union address to a joint session of Congress.
- **Feb. 7, 2011** By statute, the president is required to submit his annual budget proposal to Congress by the first Monday in February.
- **Early February, 2012** Iowa caucuses and New Hampshire presidential primaries.
- **Aug. 27, 2012** Republican National Convention begins in Tampa, Fla.
- **Sept. 3, 2012** Democratic National Convention begins, location TBD
- **Nov. 6, 2012** Election Day

eral candidates initially favored by Senate Republican leaders, including Florida Gov. Charlie Crist and Rep. Michael N. Castle of Delaware.

Republican senators who could face challenges from the right in 2012 include Olympia J. Snowe of Maine, Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, Scott P. Brown of Massachusetts and Bob Corker of Tennessee. That pressure could make compromise with Democrats impossible. "We're doomed to gridlock if the people who preach ideological purity have the power to continue to stymie the Senate with 41 votes, with the moderates and some conservatives looking over their shoulders," Specter said.

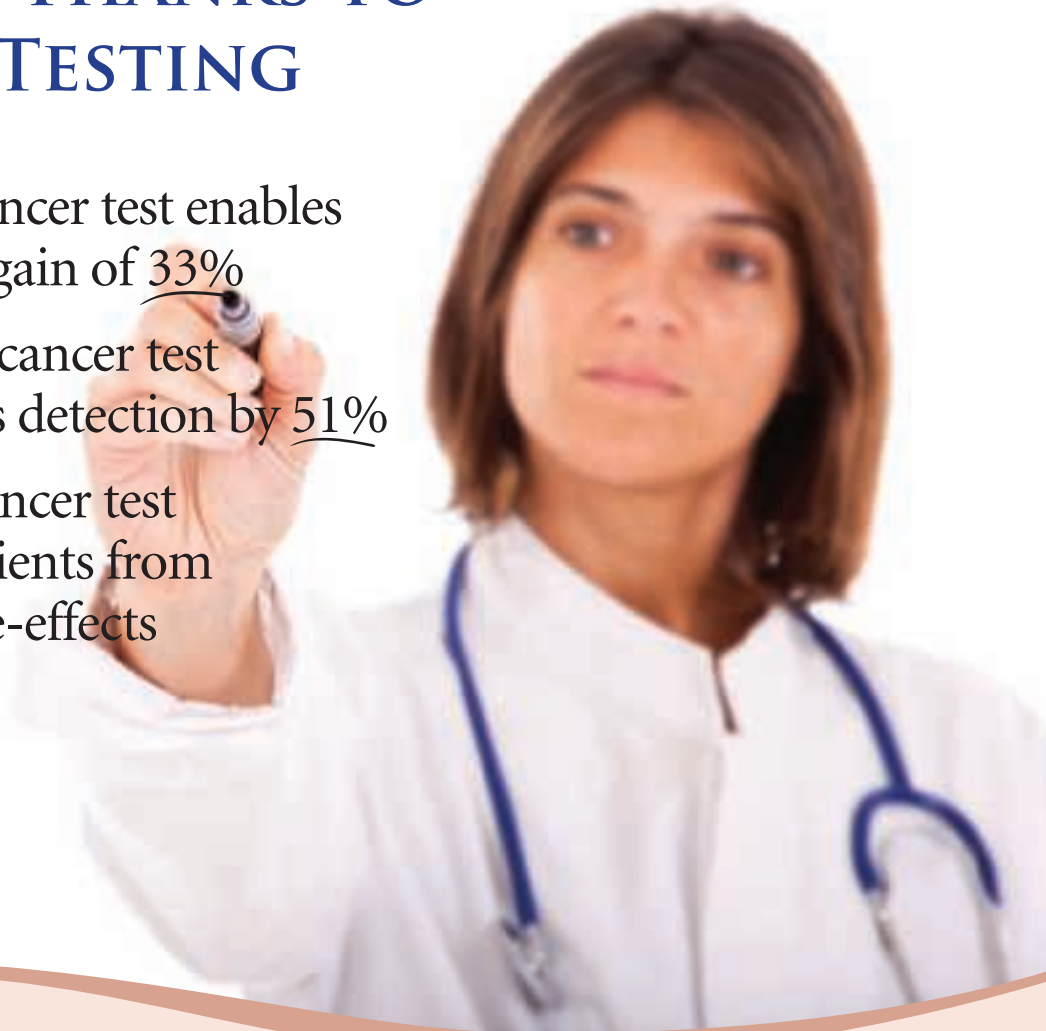
Jim DeMint, R-S.C., who supported many of those conservative candidates, is likely to test his clout by pushing for new GOP caucus rules to end spending earmarks and make party leaders ineligible to serve on the Appropriations Committee. Among the 13 or more new Republicans are several who rallied around the tea party movement, including Paul and Marco Rubio of Florida. Both promised Nov. 2 to challenge party leaders to adhere to conservative principles. Republican leaders plan to head off divisions within their caucus by focusing on fiscal issues, seeking spending cuts and blocking tax increases. "We're going to first focus on what we agree on," Alexander said.

The make-up of the GOP Conference strongly favors conservatives, but moderates would likely support an emphasis on budget belt-tightening. "Republicans can show sharp contrasts on stimulus spending and taxes," Whitman said. "They're going to dig their heels in on that, and they need to. The whole tea party movement is a response to spending that is out of control." Still, DeMint and other conservatives are likely to press for votes on matters — such as an earmark moratorium — that would divide rather than unite Republicans. "It used to be that minority leaders would rein in" such efforts, Binder said. "Jesse Helms in the end would back down when Howard Baker said enough is enough, it's time to play. That's not happening."

If the past four years are any indication, the competing pressures on leaders will produce paradoxical results — more gridlock but more bipartisan deals. For Reid and McConnell, it will be a back-to-the-future change. In this Congress, the Democrats' control of 59 votes allowed Reid to gather the 60 votes needed to advance legislation over McConnell's opposition 40 times. McConnell beat Reid on such votes just 19 times. But when Democrats controlled just 51 votes in 2007 and 2008, Reid was able to muster a filibuster-breaking 60 votes only 10 times without McConnell's support, while McConnell was able to deny Reid his needed 60 votes on 46 occasions. ♦

GOOD NEWS FOR WOMEN—THANKS TO GENETIC TESTING

- Breast cancer test enables survival gain of 33%
- Cervical cancer test improves detection by 51%
- Colon cancer test saves patients from drug side-effects



Treatment for cancer is no longer one-size-fits-all. Genetic tests provide information to physicians that lets them identify the genetic profile of cancer in individual women, so they can select treatments based on the unique molecular nature of the individual's disease. The breast cancer test noted above, for example, enables drug treatment that has been shown to increase survival by 33% and reduce recurrence by 50%.

Genetic tests and other laboratory tests are improving cancer care for women through targeted, personalized medicine.



RESULTS *for* **LIFE**
LAB TESTING • BETTER HEALTH, IMPROVED OUTCOMES

For information about the value of laboratory medicine:
www.labresultsforlife.org | 202.637.9466

DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE 112th CONGRESS

Even though the House and Senate chambers will play host to more than 100 new faces in January, in some ways the 112th Congress will resemble the 111th. The new Congress is only slightly younger and slightly less female, with business, public service and legal jobs continuing to be the most prevalent. Some of the more unusual career choices have included rodeo announcer, reality show personality and former NFL player. Note that the Colorado Senate race was decided too late to include Democratic incumbent Michael Bennet in these statistics.



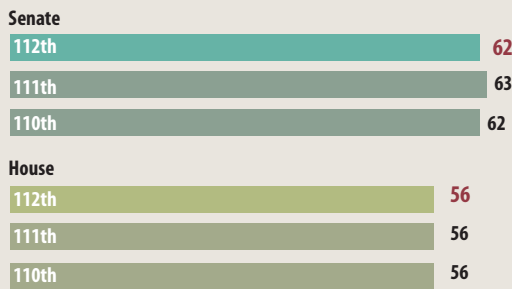
Kelly Ayotte, who easily won an open seat in New Hampshire, will be one of at least four Republican women senators in the 112th Congress.



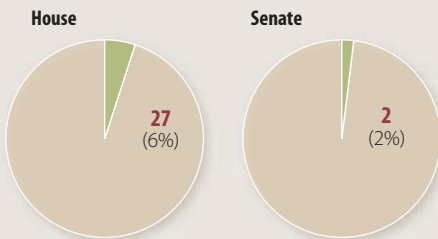
Tim Scott of South Carolina will be one of two black Republicans beginning their service in January.

AP PHOTOS

AVERAGE AGE



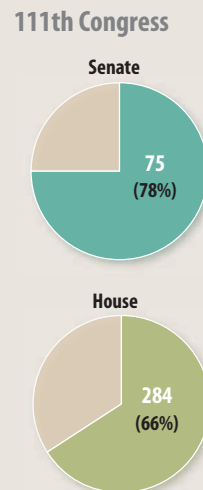
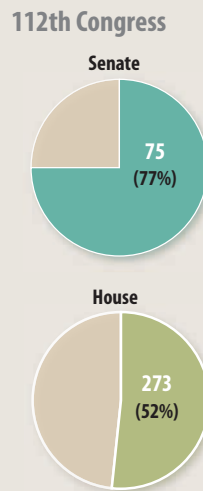
UNDER THE AGE OF 40



WOMEN IN CONGRESS



WITH ADVANCED DEGREES



OCCUPATIONS

SENATE	110th	111th	112th
Law	58	54	52
Public service / politics	31	32	36
Business	27	26	28
Education	14	16	13
Real estate	3	6	7
Journalism	7	5	6
Agriculture	6	5	5
Medicine / doctor	3	3	5
Labor / blue collar	3	2	3
Artistic / creative	2	2	3
Actor / entertainment	0	1	3
Military	2	1	1
Homemaker/domestic	0	1	1
Miscellaneous	0	1	1
Professional sports	1	1	0

HOUSE	110th	111th	112th
Business	162	175	181
Public service / politics	171	182	172
Law	158	152	148
Education	86	78	68
Real estate	35	35	40
Agriculture	23	26	24
Medicine / doctor	13	16	19
Homemaker	6	12	13
Labor / blue collar	12	13	13
Secretarial / clerical	9	11	10
Health care	8	10	9
Journalism	7	7	9
Law enforcement	9	10	8
Military	4	6	8
Engineering	3	6	5
Professional sports	1	1	4
Science	5	6	4
Technical / skilled labor	2	4	4
Clergy	3	1	3
Actor / entertainment	3	3	2
Aeronautics	1	0	2
Miscellaneous	2	1	1
Artistic / creative	1	0	0

DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE 112th CONGRESS

Black

HOUSE (44; two more than 111th)

- Alabama:** Terri A. Sewell, D
- California:** Karen Bass, D; Barbara Lee, D; Laura Richardson, D; Maxine Waters, D
- District of Columbia:** Eleanor Holmes Norton, D (delegate)
- Florida:** Corrine Brown, D; Alcee L. Hastings, D; Allen West, R; Frederica Wilson, D
- Georgia:** Sanford D. Bishop Jr., D; Hank Johnson, D; John Lewis, D; David Scott, D
- Illinois:** Danny K. Davis, D; Jesse L. Jackson Jr., D; Bobby L. Rush, D;
- Indiana:** Andre Carson, D
- Louisiana:** Cedric Richmond, D
- Maryland:** Elijah E. Cummings, D; Donna Edwards, D
- Michigan:** Hansen Clarke, D; John Conyers Jr., D
- Minnesota:** Keith Ellison, D
- Mississippi:** Bennie Thompson, D
- Missouri:** William Lacy Clay, D; Emanuel Cleaver II, D
- New Jersey:** Donald M. Payne, D
- New York:** Yvette D. Clarke, D; Gregory W. Meeks, D; Charles B. Rangel, D; Edolphus Towns, D
- North Carolina:** G.K. Butterfield, D; Melvin Watt, D
- Ohio:** Marcia L. Fudge, D

- Pennsylvania:** Chaka Fattah, D
- South Carolina:** James E. Clyburn, D; Tim Scott, R
- Texas:** Al Green, D; Sheila Jackson Lee, D; Eddie Bernice Johnson, D
- Virgin Islands:** Donna M.C. Christensen, D (delegate)
- Virginia:** Robert C. Scott, D
- Wisconsin:** Gwen Moore, D

Hispanic

- SENATE (2; one fewer than in 111th)**
- Florida:** Marco Rubio, R
- New Jersey:** Robert Menendez, D
- HOUSE (23; two fewer than in 111th)**
- Arizona:** Ed Pastor, D
- California:** Joe Baca, D; Xavier Becerra, D; Grace F. Napolitano, D; Lucille Roybal-Allard, D; Loretta Sanchez, D; Linda T. Sánchez, D
- Florida:** Mario Diaz-Balart, R; David Rivera, R; Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, R
- Idaho:** Raúl R. Labrador, R
- Illinois:** Luis V. Gutierrez, D
- New Jersey:** Albio Sires, D
- New Mexico:** Ben Ray Luján, D
- New York:** José E. Serrano, D; Nydia M. Velázquez, D
- Puerto Rico:** Pedro R. Pierluisi, D (delegate)

- Texas:** Francisco "Quico" Canseco, R; Henry Cuellar, D; Charlie Gonzalez, D; Rubén Hinojosa, D; Silvestre Reyes, D
- Washington:** Jaime Herrera, R

American Indian

- HOUSE (1; no change from 111th)**
- Oklahoma:** Tom Cole, R

Asian

- SENATE (2; no change from 111th)**
- Hawaii:** Daniel K. Akaka, D; Daniel K. Inouye, D
- HOUSE (9; two more than in 111th)**
- American Samoa:** Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, D (delegate)
- California:** Judy Chu, D; Michael M. Honda, D; Doris Matsui, D
- Hawaii:** Colleen Hanabusa, D; Mazie K. Hirono, D
- Northern Mariana Islands:** Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan, D (delegate)
- Ohio:** Steve Austria, R
- Oregon:** David Wu, D

Religion

SENATE	Count
Roman Catholic	22
Presbyterian	14
Jewish	12
Methodist	11
Protestant - Unspecified	10
Baptist	8
Mormon	5
Episcopalian	4
Lutheran	4
United Church of Christ and Congregationalist	4
Eastern Orthodox	1
Unitarian	1
Christian Reform Church	1

HOUSE	Count
Roman Catholic	126
Baptist	60
Protestant - Unspecified	55
Methodist	37
Episcopalian	31
Presbyterian	30
Jewish	26
Lutheran	22
Mormon	9
Unspecified	5
Eastern Orthodox	4
Christian Scientist	3
African Methodist Episcopal	3
Buddhist	3
Seventh-day Adventist	2
Muslim	2
United Church of Christ and Congregationalist	2
Christian Reformed Church	1
Unitarian	1
Community of Christ	1
Quaker	1

Women

- HOUSE (73, four fewer than in 111th)**
- Alabama:** Martha Roby, R; Terri A. Sewell, D
- California:** Terri A. Sewell, D; Karen Bass, D; Mary Bono Mack, R; Lois Capps, D; Judy Chu, D; Susan A. Davis, D; Anna G. Eshoo, D; Jane Harman, D; Barbara Lee, D; Zoe Lofgren, D; Doris Matsui, D; Grace F. Napolitano, D; Nancy Pelosi, D; Laura Richardson, D; Lucille Roybal-Allard, D; Linda T. Sanchez, D; Loretta Sánchez, D; Jackie Speier, D; Maxine Waters, D; Lynn Woolsey, D
- Colorado:** Diana DeGette, D
- Connecticut:** Rosa DeLauro, D
- District of Columbia:** Eleanor Holmes Norton, D (delegate)
- Florida:** Corrine Brown, D; Kathy Castor, D; Suzanne M. Kosmas, D; Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, R; Debbie Wasserman Schultz, D; Frederica Wilson, D
- Guam:** Madeleine Z. Bordallo, D (delegate)
- Hawaii:** Colleen Hanabusa, D; Mazie K. Hirono, D
- Illinois:** Judy Biggert, R; Jan Schakowsky, D
- Kansas:** Lynn Jenkins, R
- Maine:** Chellie Pingree, D
- Maryland:** Donna Edwards, D
- Massachusetts:** Niki Tsongas, D
- Michigan:** Candice S. Miller, R
- Minnesota:** Michele Bachmann, R; Betty McCollum, D
- Missouri:** Jo Ann Emerson, R; Vicky Hartzler, R
- Nevada:** Shelley Berkley, D
- New York:** Yvette D. Clarke, D; Nan Hayworth, R; Nita M. Lowey, D; Carolyn B. Maloney, D; Carolyn McCarthy, D; Louise M. Slaughter, D; Nydia M. Velázquez, D
- North Carolina:** Renee Ellmers, R; Virginia Foxx, R; Sue Myrick, R
- Ohio:** Marcia L. Fudge, D; Marcy Kaptur, D; Jean Schmidt, R; Betty Sutton, D
- Pennsylvania:** Allyson Y. Schwartz, D
- South Dakota:** Kristi Noem, R
- Tennessee:** Diane Black, R; Marsha Blackburn, R
- Texas:** Kay Granger, R; Sheila Jackson Lee, D; Eddie Bernice Johnson, D
- Virgin Islands:** Donna M.C. Christensen, D (delegate)
- Washington:** Jaime Herrera, R; Cathy McMorris Rodgers, R
- West Virginia:** Shelley Moore Capito, R
- Wisconsin:** Tammy Baldwin, D; Gwen Moore, D
- Wyoming:** Cynthia M. Lummis, R
- SENATE (15, two fewer than in 111th)**
- California:** Barbara Boxer, D; Dianne Feinstein, D
- Louisiana:** Mary L. Landrieu, D
- Maine:** Susan Collins, R; Olympia J. Snowe, R
- Maryland:** Barbara A. Mikulski, D
- Michigan:** Debbie Stabenow, D
- Minnesota:** Amy Klobuchar, D
- Missouri:** Claire McCaskill, D
- New Hampshire:** Kelly Ayotte, R; Jeanne Shaheen, D
- New York:** Kirsten Gillibrand, D
- North Carolina:** Kay Hagan, D
- Texas:** Kay Bailey Hutchison, R
- Washington:** Maria Cantwell, D

Figures do not include any candidates in races too close to call.

DEPARTING MEMBERS

Retiring From Senate (6 D, 5 R)

	Elected
Evan Bayh, D-Ind.	1998
Christopher S. Bond, R-Mo.	1986
Jim Bunning, R-Ky.	1998
Roland W. Burris, D-Ill.	2009*
Christopher J. Dodd, D-Conn.	1980
Byron L. Dorgan, D-N.D.	1992
Carte P. Goodwin, D-W.Va.	2010*
Judd Gregg, R-N.H.	1992
Ted Kaufman, D-Del.	2009*
George LeMieux, R-Fla.	2009*
George V. Voinovich, R-Ohio	1998

Retiring From House (11 D, 8 R)

Brian Baird, D-Wash. (3)	1998	Dennis Moore, D-Kan. (3)	1998
Marion Berry, D-Ark. (1)	1996	David R. Obey, D-Wis. (7)	1969
Henry E. Brown Jr., R-S.C. (1)	2000	George Radanovich, R-Calif. (19)	1994
Ginny Brown-Waite, R-Fla. (5)	2002	John Shadegg, R-Ariz. (3)	1994
Steve Buyer, R-Ind. (4)	1992	Vic Snyder, D-Ark. (2)	1996
Bill Delahunt, D-Mass. (10)	1996	Bart Stupak, D-Mich. (1)	1992
Lincoln Diaz-Balart, R-Fla. (21)	1992	John Tanner, D-Tenn. (8)	1988
Vernon J. Ehlers, R-Mich. (3)	1993	Diane Watson, D-Calif. (33)	2001
Bart Gordon, D-Tenn. (6)	1984		
Patrick J. Kennedy, D-R.I. (1)	1994		
John Linder, R-Ga. (7)	1992		

Lost Campaign for Renomination (3 D, 4 R)

	Elected	Winner of Nomination
Sen. Robert F. Bennett, R-Utah	1992	Mike Lee (R)
Rep. Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick, D-Mich. (13)	1996	Hansen Clarke (D)
Rep. Parker Griffith, R-Ala. (5)	2008	Mo Brooks (R)
Rep. Bob Inglis, R-S.C. (4)	2004	Trey Gowdy (R)
Rep. Alan B. Mollohan, D-W.Va. (1)	1982	Mike Oliverio (D)
Sen. Lisa Murkowski, R-Alaska (ran as write-in candidate)	2004	Joe Miller (R)
Sen. Arlen Specter, D-Pa.	1980	Rep. Joe Sestak (D)

Sought Other Office (6 D, 12 R)

	Elected	Result
Rep. J. Gresham Barrett, R-S.C. (3)	2002	Lost gubernatorial primary
Rep. Roy Blunt, R-Mo. (7)	1996	Elected to Senate
Rep. John Boozman, R-Ark. (3)	2001	Elected to Senate
Sen. Sam Brownback, R-Kan.	1996	Elected governor
Rep. Michael N. Castle, R-Del. (AL)	1992	Lost Senate primary
Rep. Artur Davis, D-Ala. (7)	2002	Lost gubernatorial primary
Rep. Brad Ellsworth, D-Ind. (8)	2006	Lost Senate race
Rep. Mary Fallin, R-Okla. (5)	2006	Elected governor
Rep. Paul W. Hodes, D-N.H. (2)	2006	Lost Senate race
Rep. Peter Hoekstra, R-Mich. (2)	1992	Lost gubernatorial primary
Rep. Mark Steven Kirk, R-Ill. (10)	2000	Elected to Senate
Rep. Kendrick B. Meek, D-Fla. (17)	2002	Lost Senate race
Rep. Charlie Melancon, D-La. (3)	2004	Lost Senate race
Rep. Jerry Moran, R-Kan. (1)	1996	Elected to Senate
Rep. Adam H. Putnam, R-Fla. (12)	2000	Elected state agriculture commissioner
Rep. Joe Sestak, D-Pa. (7)	2006	Lost Senate race
Rep. Todd Tiahrt, R-Kan. (4)	1994	Lost Senate primary
Rep. Zach Wamp, R-Tenn. (3)	1994	Lost gubernatorial primary

Resigned From Office (9 D, 4 R)

	Elected	Date; Reason
Rep. Neil Abercrombie, D-Hawaii (1)	1990	Feb. 28, 2010; ran for governor
Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr., D-Del.	1972	Jan. 15, 2009; elected vice president
Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton, D-N.Y.	2000	Jan. 21, 2009; appointed secretary of State
Rep. Nathan Deal, R-Ga. (9)	1992	March 21, 2010; ran for governor
Sen. Paul G. Kirk Jr., D-Mass.	2009*	Feb. 4, 2010; seat filled by special election
Sen. Mel Martinez, R-Fla.	2004	Sept. 9, 2009
Rep. Eric Massa, D-N.Y. (29)	2008	March 8, 2010
Rep. John M. McHugh, R-N.Y. (23)	1992	Sept. 21, 2009; appointed secretary of Army
Sen. Ken Salazar, D-Colo.	2004	Jan. 20, 2009; appointed secretary of Interior
Rep. Hilda L. Solis, D-Calif. (32)	2000	Feb. 24, 2009; appointed secretary of Labor
Rep. Mark Souder, R-Ind. (3)	1994	May 21, 2010
Rep. Ellen O. Tauscher, D-Calif. (10)	1996	June 26, 2009; appointed undersecretary of State
Rep. Robert Wexler, D-Fla. (19)	1996	Jan. 3, 2010; joined nonprofit organization

Deceased Members (3 D)

	Elected	Died
Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va.	1958	June 28, 2010
Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass.	1962	Aug. 25, 2009
Rep. John P. Murtha, D-Pa. (12)	1974	Feb. 8, 2010

Appointed to Senate (1 D)

	Elected	Resigned
Rep. Kirsten Gillibrand, D-N.Y. (20)	2006	Jan. 26, 2009

* Appointed to seat

DEPARTING MEMBERS



Russ Feingold, D-Wis.



Blanche Lincoln, D-Ark.

LEFT:GETTY IMAGES / DARREN HAUCK; RIGHT:CO FILE PHOTO

SENATORS Defeated in the General Election (2 D)

	Elected	Defeated by
Russ Feingold, D-Wis.	1992	Ron Johnson (R)
Blanche Lincoln, D-Ark.	1998	Rep. John Boozman (R)

REPRESENTATIVES Defeated in the General Election (49 D, 2 R)

John Adler, D-N.J. (3)	2008	Jon Runyan (R)
Michael Arcuri, D-N.Y. (24)	2006	Richard Hanna (R)
John Boccieri, D-Ohio (16)	2008	Jim Renacci (R)
Rick Boucher, D-Va. (9)	1982	Morgan Griffith (R)
Allen Boyd, D-Fla. (2)	1996	Steve Southerland (R)
Bobby Bright, D-Ala. (2)	2008	Martha Roby (R)
Anh "Joseph" Cao, R-La. (2)	2008	Cedric Richmond (D)
Christopher Carney, D-Pa. (10)	2006	Tom Marino (R)
Travis W. Childers, D-Miss. (1)	2008	Alan Nunnelee (R)
Kathy Dahlkemper, D-Pa. (3)	2008	Mike Kelly (R)
Lincoln Davis, D-Tenn. (4)	2002	Scott DesJarlais (R)
Charles K. Djou, R-Hawaii (1)	2010	Colleen Hanabusa (D)
Steve Driehaus, D-Ohio (1)	2008	Steve Chabot (R)
Chet Edwards, D-Texas (17)	1990	Bill Flores (R)
Bob Etheridge, D-N.C. (2)	1996	Renee Ellmers (R)
Bill Foster, D-Ill. (14)	2008	Randy Hultgren (R)
Alan Grayson, D-Fla. (8)	2008	Dan Webster (R)
John Hall, D-N.Y. (19)	2006	Nan Hayworth (R)
Debbie Halvorson, D-Ill. (11)	2008	Adam Kinzinger (R)
Phil Hare, D-Ill. (17)	2006	Bobby Schilling (R)
Stephanie Herseth Sandlin, D-S.D. (AL)	2004	Kristi Noem (R)
Baron P. Hill, D-Ind. (9)	2006	Todd Young (R)
Steve Kagen, D-Wis. (8)	2006	Reid Ribble (R)
Paul E. Kanjorski, D-Pa. (11)	1984	Lou Barletta (R)

REPRESENTATIVES cont.

Mary Jo Kilroy, D-Ohio (15)	2008	Steve Stivers (R)
Ann Kirkpatrick, D-Ariz. (1)	2008	Paul Gosar (R)
Ron Klein, D-Fla. (22)	2006	Allen West (R)
Suzanne M. Kosmas, D-Fla. (24)	2008	Sandy Adams (R)
Frank Kratovil Jr., D-Md. (1)	2008	Andy Harris (R)
Betsy Markey, D-Colo. (4)	2008	Cory Gardner (R)
Jim Marshall, D-Ga. (8)	2002	Austin Scott (R)
Michael E. McMahon, D-N.Y. (13)	2008	Michael Grimm (R)
Walt Minnick, D-Idaho (1)	2008	Raul Labrador (R)
Harry E. Mitchell, D-Ariz. (5)	2006	David Schweikert (R)
Patrick J. Murphy, D-Pa. (8)	2006	Mike Fitzpatrick (R)
Scott Murphy, D-N.Y. (20)	2009	Chris Gibson (R)
Glenn Nye, D-Va. (2)	2008	Scott Rigell (R)
James L. Oberstar, D-Minn. (8)	1974	Chip Cravaack (R)
Tom Perriello, D-Va. (5)	2008	Robert Hurt (R)
Earl Pomeroy, D-N.D. (AL)	1992	Rick Berg (R)
Ciro D. Rodriguez, D-Texas (23)	2006	Francisco "Quico" Canseco (R)
John Salazar, D-Colo. (3)	2004	Scott Tipton (R)
Mark Schauer, D-Mich. (7)	2008	Tim Walberg (R)
Carol Shea-Porter, D-N.H. (1)	2006	Frank Guinta (R)
Ike Skelton, D-Mo. (4)	1976	Vicky Hartzler (R)
Zack Space, D-Ohio (18)	2006	Bob Gibbs (R)
John M. Spratt Jr., D-S.C. (5)	1982	Mick Mulvaney (R)
Gene Taylor, D-Miss. (4)	1989	Steven Palazzo (R)
Harry Teague, D-N.M. (2)	2008	Steve Pearce (R)
Dina Titus, D-Nev. (3)	2008	Joe Heck (R)
Charlie Wilson, D-Ohio (6)	2006	Bill Johnson (R)

What's Inside

CALORIES
220
12% DV
PER PACK

marshealthyliving.com

HELPING YOU CHOOSE

At Mars, we make real chocolate to add some joy to your day.

We also recognize that maintaining a healthy lifestyle in today's busy world isn't always simple. Every day, people face a lot of different – and difficult – choices about what to eat. That's why we're clearly labeling calorie content on the front of our packs – so you can be sure about the choices you're making.

Easy to understand information. 100% real chocolate.

Learn more at marshealthyliving.com



MARS
chocolate
north america

We're more than great tasting chocolate.



NEW MEMBERS

of the 112th Congress

The Democratic tide that swept President Obama into office and expanded the Democratic majorities in 2008 reversed this year, pulling the party out of power in the House, trimming its majority in the Senate and leaving Obama to face a more conservative Congress over the next two years.

In total, one-fifth of the new Congress will be freshmen.

The diminished Democratic Caucus in the House will be more liberal. Many of those who lost Nov. 2 came from the party's moderate ranks.

Republicans could face a different challenge as distinctions between the chambers grow. Generally, when a party's numbers increase, the caucus becomes less ideological. That might prove true in the House. But the Senate GOP Conference is likely to shift to the right. In addition to the Republicans who won Democratic seats, several Republicans can be expected to be more reliably conservative than the party colleagues they replaced. Mike Lee of Utah, Marco Rubio of Florida, Rob Portman of Ohio and Roy Blunt of Missouri fall into that category.

The 112th will include the first African-American Republicans in Congress since 2003: Tim Scott of South Carolina and Allen West of Florida. It also will include a former vice president's son, Republican Ben Quayle of Arizona. California Democrat Nancy Pelosi will no longer be Speaker, but a former Speaker of the California Assembly, Democrat Karen Bass, is coming to Congress. The arrival of New Jersey Republican Jon Runyan will double the number of ex-NFL players in the House.

The following pages highlight the plans and backgrounds of newly elected members of both chambers. A handful of the profiles are for candidates in races whose outcomes had not been determined at press time.

In addition, five new members — Republican Reps. Tom Reed of New York and Marlin Stutzman of Indiana, GOP Sen. Mark Steven Kirk of Illinois and Democratic Sens. Chris Coons of Delaware and Joe Manchin III of West Virginia — will be seated immediately because they are filling vacant seats (in the case of the House members) or replacing appointed members (in the case of the senators).

SENATE

ARKANSAS

John Boozman, R**Pronounced:** BOZE-man**Election:** Defeated Sen. Blanche Lincoln, D**Residence:** Rogers**Born:** Dec. 10, 1950; Shreveport, La.**Religion:** Baptist**Family:** Wife, Cathy Boozman; three children**Education:** U. of Arkansas, attended 1969-72; Southern College of Optometry, O.D. 1977**Career:** Optometrist; cattle-farm owner**Political highlights:** Rogers Public Schools Board of Education, 1994-2001; U.S. House, 2001-present

When Boozman defeated Democratic incumbent Lincoln, Arkansas lost its home-state Agriculture chairwoman, but the nation's top rice producer still will have a member on the panel.

That's because Republican leader Mitch McConnell has promised Boozman a seat on the Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee, the incoming senator says.

Agriculture won't be the only area Boozman will focus on. He also plans to remain active on veterans' issues and public works, but is less sure that he will get the Senate equivalents of his House assignments on the Veterans' Affairs and Transportation and Infrastructure committees.

Boozman's top priority will be "getting people back to work [by] giving businesses incentives."

In the House, Boozman was a champion of local interests, including retail giant Wal-Mart Stores Inc., which is headquartered in Bentonville, and the Springdale-based poultry and meat player Tyson Foods Inc.

Because he sees lower taxes as a way to revive the economy, Boozman not only wants to extend income tax breaks Congress approved in 2001 and 2003 under President George W. Bush, but he also thinks additional tax cuts may be necessary.

"Right now the industrialized world is cutting its taxes," Boozman says. "I think I would be in favor, in order to get the economy back on track, to cut taxes on business to create jobs."

The emphasis on business reflects Boozman's experience as a cattle rancher and cofounder with his brother, Fay, of an eye clinic.

As his state's lone Republican House member since winning a 2001 special election, Boozman modeled himself after Republican John Paul Hammerschmidt, who represented the 3rd District from 1967 until 1993. Boozman, a fiscal and social conservative, says Congress could cut taxes, spend wisely on priority needs and still chip away at the federal deficit.

"We're going to have to be very, very careful where we spend our dollars and make sure they are for projects that will not only create jobs when they're being done but create tremendous economic opportunity after that," Boozman says.

In addition to tackling the economy, Boozman says the 112th Congress should work to regain constituents' trust. "The business community, the people of America have lost confidence in Congress. We're going to need to come up with a plan . . . to restore that confidence," he says.

TOO CLOSE TO CALL AT PRESS TIME

COLORADO

Ken Buck, R**Election:** Opposed Sen. Michael Bennet, D**Residence:** Greeley**Born:** Feb. 16, 1959; Ossining, N.Y.**Religion:** Wesleyan**Family:** Wife, Perry Buck; two children**Education:** Princeton U., A.B. 1981 (politics); U. of Wyoming, J.D. 1985**Career:** Construction company business adviser; federal prosecutor; congressional aide; lawyer; state legislative aide**Political highlights:** Assistant U.S. attorney, 1990-2002; Weld County district attorney, 2005-present

Buck's policy positions and his allegiances to sitting senators such as Republican Jim DeMint of South Carolina should help him fit in solidly with the small-government, conservative wing of the Senate Republican Conference. Along with other conservatives elected in 2010, he will be a "no" vote on most Democratic policy initiatives and even on some ideas offered by fellow Republicans.

During his campaign, Buck pledged not to raise taxes, arguing that the federal government's deficit problems are caused by over-spending rather than too little revenue. He suggested several ways to reduce spending on Social Security, such as raising the retirement age, reducing benefits for wealthier people and establishing private accounts for younger workers.

He has supported budget cuts at the Department of Education and the National Endowment for the Arts, and he backs reducing "out of control" spending elsewhere.

Those proposals would help Buck meet the strict demands imposed by one of his top priorities: As his first piece of Senate legislation, he plans to introduce a constitutional amendment that would require the government to balance the budget. A similar proposal that DeMint introduced in 2010 attracted 16 cosponsors, all Republicans.

As a candidate, Buck opposed all of the signature initiatives of the Obama administration. Like other GOP critics, he wants to repeal the 2010 health care overhaul and replace it with market-driven approaches such as health savings accounts and tax breaks designed to encourage people to purchase their own insurance policies.

During the campaign, Buck rode the support of social conservatives who shared his opposition to abortion and embryonic stem-cell research. He also harnessed the energy of the tea party movement, particularly in the Republican primary. Like many of those activists, he supports gun rights and opposes any "amnesty" for illegal immigrants.

In addition to a seat on the Budget Committee, Buck hopes to secure assignments on panels that have particular importance to Colorado, such as Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, or Energy and Natural Resources.

On energy issues, Buck argues for aggressive domestic production of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas; he supports nuclear energy and opposes a cap-and-trade system for limiting greenhouse-gas emissions.

CONNECTICUT

Richard Blumenthal, D

Election: Defeated Linda McMahon, R, to succeed Christopher J. Dodd, D, who retired

Residence: Greenwich

Born: Feb. 13, 1946; Brooklyn, N.Y.

Religion: Jewish

Family: Wife, Cynthia Blumenthal; four children

Education: Harvard U., A.B. 1967 (political science); Cambridge U., attended 1967-68; Yale U., J.D. 1973

Military: Marine Corps Reserve 1970-75

Career: Lawyer; congressional aide; White House aide

Political highlights: U.S. attorney, 1977-81; Conn. House, 1984-87; Conn. Senate, 1987-91; Conn. attorney general, 1991-present



DELAWARE

Chris Coons, D

Election: Defeated Christine O'Donnell, R, to succeed Ted Kaufman, D, who retired

Residence: Wilmington

Born: Sept. 9, 1963; Greenwich, Conn.

Religion: Presbyterian

Family: Wife, Annie Lingenfelter; three children

Education: Amherst College, A.B. 1985 (chemistry & political science); Yale U., J.D. 1992, M.A.R. 1992 (ethics)

Career: Lawyer; education foundation aide; campaign aide

Political highlights: New Castle County Council president, 2001-05; New Castle County executive, 2005-present



A traditional Northeastern Democrat on most issues, Blumenthal is unlikely to depart significantly from the voting pattern of retiring Democrat Christopher J. Dodd, who held the seat for the past 30 years and was chairman of the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee.

Yet like many candidates who sought to distance themselves from their national parties during the 2010 campaign, Blumenthal says he'll be an independent voice. Most notably, he says he would have voted against the 2008 financial industry bailout that Dodd helped draft and the 2009 economic stimulus law enacted in the first months of the Obama administration.

More parochially, Blumenthal, like Dodd, opposed President Obama's decision to cancel the F-22 fighter program — the engine is made in Connecticut — and says he'll fight to restart production.

Blumenthal got a taste of the Senate when he worked as an administrative assistant to Connecticut Democratic Abraham A. Ribicoff early in his career.

He promises to bring an attorney general's mind-set to the Senate, with a focus on consumer protection issues — particularly with regard to the pharmaceutical and energy industries. He was a harsh critic of BP in the aftermath of the 2010 oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, and he recently called for an investigation into banks' handling of rampant foreclosures. His 20 years as Connecticut's attorney general could make him a good fit for the Judiciary Committee.

Blumenthal wants to repeal tax breaks for companies that do business overseas and supports more "Buy America" provisions that steer government funding to U.S. companies. Connecticut has sought to position itself as a leader in fuel cell technology, and Blumenthal wants to extend the federal "48c" tax credit, enacted as part of the 2009 stimulus, for clean-energy manufacturers. Utility costs are a major issue in Connecticut, and Blumenthal has promised to press changes to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Along with other attorneys general, he expressed support for the cap-and-trade bill passed in the House in 2009.

He also has said he wants to push a "No Veteran Left Behind" program to improve the Department of Veterans Affairs' claims-processing system, expand mental health services, tax breaks and training opportunities for veterans, and support female veterans.

Blumenthal wants the administration to label China as a currency manipulator, a move that could lead to economic penalties.

Cut from a decidedly progressive cloth, Coons is the rarest type of freshman entering the Senate in January — an avowed liberal who believes government can and should do more.

While much of the new freshman class was swept in on a wave of economic discontent and anti-Obama sentiments, Coons may end up being the sole new supporter the administration and Democratic leaders can consistently count on in the Senate.

Like Democratic predecessors Ted Kaufman and Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr., Coons — a lawyer and New Castle County executive — can be expected to bring a fairly traditional liberal approach to his work in the Senate.

Like both Kaufman and Biden, Coons is expected to be a vigorous supporter of infrastructure spending. In particular, Coons will become one of the new standard bearers for Amtrak, the passenger train service that runs the length of Delaware and is an important employer in the state.

With the economy expected to dominate the political landscape for the foreseeable future, Coons will likely line up behind Democratic leaders on issues such as Social Security, unemployment benefits and efforts to boost the economy through government action.

One area where Coons and the White House could be at odds, however, is taxes.

Coons ultimately backed the idea of extending all of the Bush-era tax cuts, including those for people in the upper income brackets — if it is done as part of a bipartisan agreement that includes tax breaks for small businesses and extension of the research and development tax credit.

A second area where Coons might come in conflict with the administration is trade. While the White House will look to move a series of trade agreements early next year, Coons sides with organized labor and other liberal constituencies in demanding protections for the environment and workers.

But on most other issues, Coons should be a supporter of Democratic proposals.

On education, Coons has been critical of the Bush-era overhaul known as No Child Left Behind and has vowed to work for changes to the law. Similarly, he supports climate change legislation and alternative-energy projects.

On social issues, Coons will be a reliably liberal vote. He opposes attempts to impose restrictions on abortion rights and supports same-sex marriage.

SENATE

FLORIDA

Marco Rubio, R

Election: Defeated Kendrick B. Meek, D, to succeed George LeMieux, R, who retired

Residence: West Miami

Born: May 28, 1971; Miami, Fla.

Religion: Roman Catholic

Family: Wife, Jeanette Rubio; four children

Education: Tarkio College, attended 1989-90; Santa Fe Community College, attended 1990-91; U. of Florida, B.S. 1993 (political science); U. of Miami, J.D. 1996

Career: Lawyer; campaign aide

Political highlights: West Miami City Commission, 1998-00; Fla. House, 2000-2008 (majority leader, 2003-06; Speaker, 2006-08)



ILLINOIS

Mark Steven Kirk, R

Election: Defeated Alexi Giannoulis, D, to succeed Roland W. Burris, D, who retired

Residence: Highland Park

Born: Sept. 15, 1959; Champaign, Ill.

Religion: Congregationalist

Family: Divorced

Education: Cornell U., B.A. 1981 (history); London School of Economics, M.S. 1982; Georgetown U., J.D. 1992

Military: Naval Reserve 1989-present

Career: Lawyer; U.S. State Department aide; World Bank officer; congressional aide

Political highlights: U.S. House, 2001-present



The youngest U.S. senator and the only Hispanic Republican in the chamber, Rubio is a telegenic rising star in the GOP who is already being talked about as a future presidential candidate.

He got to the Senate by consolidating conservative support in the Sunshine State and forcing his powerful primary competitor, Gov. Charlie Crist, to abandon the Republican Party and run as an independent. Rubio, who describes himself as a “mainstream conservative,” rode the tea party wave into office, promising to oppose President Obama’s agenda, seek the repeal of Democrats’ March 2010 health care overhaul, block tax increases and roll back federal spending.

“By and large, government needs to get out of the way and allow us to go out and get for ourselves those things we want,” he says.

Rubio opposes abortion rights, backs a balanced budget constitutional amendment and says he would have voted against Elena Kagan’s nomination to the Supreme Court. On national defense and foreign policy, Rubio argued against Obama’s plans to close the U.S. detention center at Guantánamo Bay and has questioned the president’s support for Israel.

In his campaign, Rubio tacked to the right of Crist on immigration, proclaiming his support for Arizona’s right to pass a law toughening local law enforcement’s role in combatting illegal immigration and promoting a focus on border security. But as a son of immigrants — his parents were refugees from Fidel Castro’s Cuba — he frequently describes himself as “pro-immigration” and says he supports efforts to bolster legal immigration to the country.

Rubio says he favors offshore oil and gas drilling, despite general opposition to drilling off the state’s coasts by most Floridians. But he has emphasized his opposition to Republicans’ proposed privatization of Social Security. Florida has the highest percentage of people ages 65 and older of any state.

As Florida House speaker, Rubio developed an initiative called “100 Innovative Ideas for Florida’s Future” and sought to turn those ideas into legislative proposals. He followed a similar strategy as a Senate candidate, proposing 80 “Ideas to Reclaim America.” As a result, he is likely to assume a role in the Senate Republican caucus as a policy and legislative strategist.

GOP leaders have also said Rubio could be a good national spokesman for the party and help Republicans reach out to Hispanic and young voters.

Kirk, who has charted a path of fiscal conservatism and social moderation during his five terms in the House, says he plans to continue in that vein as his state’s junior senator.

Despite his concerns about the deficit, he wants to expand the Small Business Administration, the Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Trade Development Agency to help Illinois farmers and small businesses boost exports into growing markets.

He pledges to be an advocate for heavy manufacturing and agriculture — both major drivers of the Illinois economy — and he cites the Agriculture Committee as a good fit for his priorities.

He also has his eye on the Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee — a perch that would help him update the state’s rail, aviation and highway systems, which Kirk says would boost the Illinois economy by making it easier to get goods to markets.

Kirk wants to improve airport security and continue his work on Transportation Security Administration measures.

The self-described “national security hawk” hopes to be an asset on defense issues as well. He took part in two weeks of training missions in Afghanistan as a Navy reservist in 2008 and says his background could be useful in both military policy and homeland security issues. He has pushed to boost the rewards for information on international terrorists, including Osama bin Laden, and opposes moving prisoners from Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, to detention facilities in the United States. He serves on three Appropriations subcommittees in the House, including the Homeland Security panel.

He also has an interest in veterans’ issues, including providing housing vouchers for homeless veterans and their families and increasing health care and educational opportunities.

A moderate, Kirk has backed gun control measures but supported the Supreme Court decision negating the Washington, D.C., handgun ban. He supports an energy policy that includes nuclear energy, offshore oil exploration, and a tax credit for renewable hydro, wind, solar and biomass energy production.

At the same time, he pushes for fiscal restraint, an end to earmarking and a balanced budget.

He supports making the Bush-era tax cuts permanent, as well as permanently repealing the estate tax and “marriage penalty” and doubling the child tax credit.

Kirk says a slot on the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee would help him pursue some of his goals on economic issues.

INDIANA

Dan Coats, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Brad Ellsworth, D, to succeed Evan Bayh, D, who retired

Residence: Indianapolis

Born: May 16, 1943; Jackson, Mich.

Religion: Presbyterian

Family: Wife, Marsha Coats; three children

Education: Wheaton College, B.A. 1965 (political science); Indiana U., Indianapolis, J.D. 1972

Military: Army Corps of Engineers, 1966-68

Career: Lobbyist; congressional district aide; lawyer

Political highlights: U.S. House, 1981-89; U.S. ambassador to Germany, 2001-05



KANSAS

Jerry Moran, R

Election: Defeated Lisa Johnston, D, to succeed Sam Brownback, R, who ran for governor

Residence: Hays

Born: May 29, 1954; Great Bend, Kan.

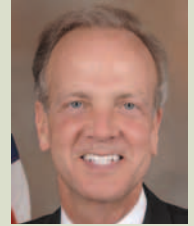
Religion: Methodist

Family: Wife, Robba Moran; two children

Education: U. of Kansas, B.S. 1976 (economics), J.D. 1981; Fort Hays Kansas State College, attended 1972-73

Career: Lawyer; banker

Political highlights: Kan. Senate, 1989-97 (vice president, 1993-95; majority leader, 1995-97); U.S. House, 1997-present



Coats has extensive experience working on national security issues, having served on the Armed Services and Select Intelligence committees during his previous tenure in the Senate. Coats' post-Congress career has included service as U.S. ambassador to Germany and time spent as a lobbyist.

That experience is "something I'll be able to employ to address the critical national security issues we face from day one," he says.

He supports continuing to operate the U.S. base at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, and vows to prevent the transfer of terrorism suspects detained there to the United States.

Coats opposes what he refers to as the Obama administration's "nice diplomacy" approach in the Middle East and says he will pursue sanctions to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons. If such sanctions fail to persuade the leaders in Tehran to abandon their nuclear weapons program, Coats says, the White House should consider a military strike against Iranian nuclear facilities.

He wants to halt the funding of any new federal programs, regardless of their need or popularity, in order to find ways to shrink the budget. He says that at current levels, federal spending is adding to the growing number of problems that future generations must address.

Coats, who is the son of an immigrant, says the government must focus on improving its immigration policies. He says he would expedite deportation of people found to be in the country illegally, reimburse states for the costs of incarcerating violators and prohibit the payment of federal benefits to illegal immigrants.

"People have to be convinced before they look at anything else that we need to stop the bleeding, stop the flow of illegal immigrants into this country," he says.

Coats also favors hiring additional immigration officers, increasing penalties for individuals found to have smuggled undocumented workers into the country and establishing pilot programs for worker verification.

He does not support the Obama administration's health care policies and instead favors plans that would allow privatization of federal health care programs.

He opposes abortion and has been endorsed by the National Right to Life group. During his previous time in the Senate, he supported legislation to ban the procedure known as "partial birth" abortion.

Moran is prepared to reach across the aisle in the Senate, where he plans to focus on the economy and the needs of his constituents, particularly veterans and rural residents.

"I'm a conservative, but I am not an overly partisan member," he says, emphasizing his ability to work with lawmakers of both parties and bridge the gap between conservatives and moderates. "I respect other people's points of view."

He demonstrated his independent streak as a House member, voting against the GOP's program for Medicare prescription drug benefits in 2003, for example.

Democrats "got off track by making health care first and foremost" in the 111th Congress, he says. "Employment, jobs, economy need to remain the top priority." In setting goals for the 112th, Moran says, lawmakers should get spending under control, overhaul the earmarking process, balance the budget and promote "the opportunity for business to succeed."

While he admits there are serious problems with the current health care system, Moran is frustrated with the Democrats' health care overhaul. Immediately after Congress cleared the bill, he presented legislation to repeal the law, but recognizes a repeal will not happen while President Obama is in office. He plans to take part in efforts to reduce the law's "effects and burdens" by altering or refusing to fund portions of it. As a former co-chairman of the House Rural Health Care Coalition, he is particularly concerned about the law's effect on health care delivery in rural areas.

Moran helped write two farm bills during his time on the House Agriculture Committee, and he sees himself as an important voice for farmers when lawmakers consider a new farm bill in the 112th, which he calls a "very urban and suburban Congress."

Moran hopes to work with members of both parties on energy policy as well, and he expresses strong support for expanding nuclear power and developing renewable sources of energy.

He served on the House Transportation and Infrastructure and Veterans' Affairs committees and hopes to continue working on those panels' issues. Moran also desires a seat on the Armed Services Committee, noting that Kansas has "almost always" had a senator on the panel but is not currently represented there.

True to his pragmatic brand of conservatism, Moran says he is waiting for a report from military leaders before taking a position on the "don't ask, don't tell" policy that bans openly gay service-members. He backs making the Defense budget more efficient, while supporting the significant military presence in Kansas.

SENATE

KENTUCKY

Rand Paul, R

Election: Defeated Jack Conway, D, to succeed Jim Bunning, R, who retired

Residence: Bowling Green

Born: Jan. 7, 1963; Pittsburgh, Pa.

Religion: Presbyterian

Family: Wife, Kelley Paul; three children

Education: Baylor U., attended 1981-84; Duke U., M.D. 1988

Career: Ophthalmologist

Political highlights: No previous office



MISSOURI

Roy Blunt, R

Election: Defeated Robin Carnahan, D, to succeed Christopher S. Bond, R, who retired

Residence: Strafford

Born: Jan. 10, 1950; Niangua, Mo.

Religion: Baptist

Family: Wife, Abigail Blunt; four children

Education: Southwest Baptist U., B.A. 1970 (history); Southwest Missouri State U., M.A. 1972 (history & government)

Career: University president; teacher

Political highlights: Greene County clerk, 1973-84; Republican nominee for lieutenant governor, 1980; Mo. secretary of state, 1985-93; sought Republican nomination for governor, 1992; U.S. House, 1997-present



Paul comes to the Senate as perhaps the best-known of the new conservative firebrands. The son of Rep. Ron Paul, a Texan who sought the presidency as a Libertarian in 1988 and as a Republican in 2008, he hopes to form a tea party caucus in the Senate.

“I think the mood of the country is for reining in big government, for controlling the deficit and for bringing attention back to a government that should be restrained by the Constitution,” he said in an interview posted in August on a libertarian website.

Paul calls himself a “constitutional conservative” and has criticized the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Americans with Disabilities Act as examples of government overreach.

His priorities include term limits for lawmakers, a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution and a requirement that members of Congress cite the specific parts of the Constitution that allow for the measures they introduce.

Paul has said that the health care overhaul enacted in 2010 is unconstitutional, and he opposes U.S. participation in organizations such as the United Nations and the World Trade Organization. He takes a dim view of the Federal Reserve and supports his father’s proposal to audit the central bank’s books.

“Given that this incredible power is granted to a semi-private institution, one wonders why we don’t hear more about the Fed and its actions from the Congress,” he said in the same interview. “As senator, I would make sure that the Federal Reserve is held accountable and restore transparency to our monetary system.”

Like most conservatives, Paul opposes abortion rights, gun control and the naturalization of illegal immigrants. He also has said that he is “absolutely opposed to cap and trade, absolutely opposed to any carbon tax,” and that he would be “a great friend of coal” — a linchpin of Kentucky’s economy.

He is likely to diverge from most Senate Republicans on national security and foreign policy matters. Paul is a vocal critic of the anti-terrorism law known as the Patriot Act, viewing it as an infringement on civil liberties, and he has expressed skepticism about the war in Afghanistan.

“How long is long enough? It’s too simplistic to say there is never a time to come home, or that it’s unpatriotic to debate,” he told the conservative magazine *National Review* in July. “There are reasonable people, conservatives like me, who believe that defense is the primary role of the federal government, but do not believe that you can make Afghanistan into a nation. It never has been one.”

Blunt was able to ride the Republican wave to the Senate after serving 14 years in the House, including nearly half of them in the leadership.

An ally of former House Majority Leader Tom DeLay of Texas, Blunt rose quickly through the ranks and became majority whip in 2003, six years after being elected and earlier in his congressional career than any lawmaker in the past eight decades. In total, he spent six years as the party’s whip.

He sought a seat in the Senate because that is “where the real battles will be fought,” he said on his campaign website, and because “America needs experienced leadership and I offer that leadership.”

Blunt has vowed to repeal the 2010 health care overhaul, “replacing it with common-sense health care solutions that will create jobs and drive down health care costs.” And he has blasted “record deficits and debts and out-of-control federal spending” by Democratic lawmakers. He supports extending the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts.

He also hopes to see final approval of pending trade agreements with Colombia, Panama and South Korea to bolster the exports from Missouri’s farms and agribusinesses. As majority whip in 2005, he helped push the Central American Free Trade Agreement to a narrow victory in the House.

Blunt has made energy policy one of his top priorities, and he is strongly opposed to cap-and-trade proposals for addressing greenhouse gas emissions. He urges an “all of the above” policy that encourages increased production of domestic oil, coal and natural gas. During the 110th Congress, he chaired a GOP energy task force that led to a push for more oil and gas drilling and incentives for alternative energy.

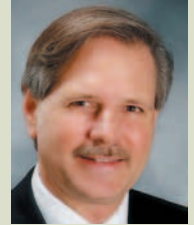
As a House member, Blunt earned high grades from National Right to Life and the National Rifle Association, and during the Senate campaign he accused his opponent, Missouri Secretary of State Robin Carnahan, of being too liberal for the Show-Me State.

Still, Blunt knows how to reach across the aisle and has earned a reputation as a deal-cutter. In 2008, he teamed up with Majority Leader Steny H. Hoyer, a Maryland Democrat, on a clarification of the Americans with Disabilities Act and on an electronic surveillance overhaul that shielded telecommunications firms from liability suits when assisting the government. He also helped pass bipartisan legislation to reduce access to the chemicals that compose methamphetamines, a scourge of the Midwest.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Kelly Ayotte, R**Pronounced:** EYH-ott**Election:** Defeated Rep. Paul W. Hodes, D, to succeed Judd Gregg, R, who retired**Residence:** Nashua**Born:** June 27, 1968; Nashua, N.H.**Religion:** Roman Catholic**Family:** Husband, Joseph Daley; two children**Education:** Pennsylvania State U., B.A. 1990 (political science); Villanova U., J.D. 1993**Career:** Gubernatorial aide; state prosecutor; lawyer; state deputy attorney general**Political highlights:** N.H. attorney general, 2004-09

NORTH DAKOTA

John Hoeven, R**Pronounced:** HO-ven**Election:** Defeated Tracy Potter, D, to succeed Byron L. Dorgan, D, who retired**Residence:** Bismarck**Born:** March 13, 1957; Bismarck, N.D.**Religion:** Roman Catholic**Family:** Wife, Mical Hoeven; two children**Education:** Northwestern U., M.B.A. 1981; Dartmouth College, B.A. 1979 (history & economics)**Career:** Bank CEO**Political highlights:** Governor, 2000-present

Ayotte's demographic characteristics — she's a young woman from the Northeast, where Republicans have struggled in recent years — immediately make her a potentially prominent face on the national scene for her party.

During the campaign, Ayotte demonstrated the ability to walk a careful political line, backing numerous positions favored by tea party activists and winning the endorsement of former Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin while running as the party favorite and appealing to the often more centrist sensibilities of New Hampshire's electorate.

She backed Arizona's law empowering police officers to check the immigration status of people they detain and espoused hawkish budgetary ideals while never tacking so far to the right that she alienated moderates and independents.

"I stand with [the tea party] on those issues, on protecting individual freedom," she told the conservative magazine *National Review* before her primary victory. "We need to stop the unprecedented expansion of government, appeasing our enemies, and creating an entitlement culture."

Ayotte is a military spouse who takes a tough line on national security issues, saying President Obama's "policies do not match his rhetoric." Her husband, Joe, flew combat missions over Iraq and still serves in the Air National Guard.

She also takes conservative stands on social issues, opposing abortion — she defended the state's parental notification law in court — and same-sex marriage, and strongly supporting gun owners' rights.

Her work as attorney general makes her a potential pick for the Judiciary Committee, while her emphasis on deficit and spending issues could lead her to follow in the footsteps of her predecessor — Republican Judd Gregg — on the Budget Committee.

One place where Ayotte doesn't follow Gregg is on the health care overhaul law enacted in March.

In October, Gregg expressed reservations about GOP plans to push for repeal; Ayotte has endorsed the idea, backing what a campaign spokesman called "market-based reforms" in the law's place.

She also might be a candidate for a spot in the party's leadership, even as a freshman. Republicans could be keen to add a conservative woman to the leadership ranks, especially with Lisa Murkowski of Alaska losing her spot after losing the GOP primary and mounting a write-in campaign.

Hoeven, the longest-serving active governor in the country, was heavily recruited to run for the Senate seat held by retiring Democrat Byron L. Dorgan. Consequently, he is likely to be spared the kind of dues-paying that usually awaits freshmen.

Before declaring his Senate candidacy, Hoeven — phenomenally popular in North Dakota — received promises from Minority Leader Mitch McConnell of Kentucky that he would be given seats on the Appropriations and Energy and Natural Resources committees. That positions him to bring funding and projects to his state, which has experienced a boom as a result of its growing energy industries. Under his leadership, North Dakota has achieved the lowest unemployment rate in the nation.

"I want to be able to come down and have an immediate impact, work on issues important to our state and to our country," Hoeven says. "Appropriations touches just about everything that goes through Congress."

A banker most of his life, Hoeven was financially supported by organizations such as the American Bankers Association (ABA). But the ABA and others who donated to and backed Hoeven's run will likely be disappointed that the former CEO and president of Bank of North Dakota does not see banking issues as one of his top legislative priorities in the 112th Congress.

Instead, Hoeven wants to focus on shaping energy policy, with a mind to encouraging investment by keeping standards consistent and taxes on businesses low.

"In the energy world right now, they don't know what the rules of the road are going to be when it comes to carbon emissions," he says. "That holds them on the sidelines, so they don't invest. We have to make sure we can give them a favorable tax policy."

Hoeven does not support a cap-and-trade policy for carbon emissions. But he says there may be pieces of the energy bills that were in the works in the 111th Congress that he would support once the new Congress convenes.

Although other new GOP senators are likely to be hard-line partisans, Hoeven may be more willing than others to work with Democrats. "I do think that's something that a governor brings to the mix," he says. "Governors have to work with people from both sides of the aisle."

Agriculture is a major industry in North Dakota, and Hoeven expects to back legislation to support food production as well as biofuels. He also hopes to have a hand in international trade policy, health care legislation and moving a six-year highway bill.

SENATE

OHIO

Rob Portman, R

Election: Defeated Lee Fisher, D, to succeed George V. Voinovich, R, who retired

Residence: Terrace Park

Born: Dec. 19, 1955; Cincinnati, Ohio

Religion: Methodist

Family: Wife, Jane Portman; three children

Education: Dartmouth College, B.A. 1978 (anthropology); U. of Michigan, J.D. 1984

Career: Lawyer

Political highlights: White House associate counsel, 1989; White House Legislative Affairs director, 1989-91; U.S. House, 1993-2005; U.S. trade representative, 2005-06; Office of Management and Budget director, 2006-07



PENNSYLVANIA

Pat Toomey, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Joe Sestak, D, to succeed Arlen Specter, D, who lost in the primary

Residence: Zionsville

Born: Nov. 17, 1961; Providence, R.I.

Religion: Roman Catholic

Family: Wife, Kris Toomey; three children

Education: Harvard U., A.B. 1984 (political philosophy)

Career: Restaurateur; investment banker; Club for Growth president

Political highlights: Allentown Government Study Commission, 1994-96; U.S. House, 1999-2005; sought Republican nomination for U.S. Senate, 2004



As a former House member, U.S. trade representative and director of the White House Office of Management and Budget, Portman brings an insider's expertise to the Senate, as well as a decidedly more centrist approach to policy-making than some of his fellow GOP freshmen.

In endorsing him in the general election, the Cleveland Plain Dealer said he would "serve the state well" if he follows in the footsteps of his predecessor, Voinovich, and "resists . . . the siren call of blind party loyalty." The paper added: "The way he has run his campaign — in an old-school 'senatorial' fashion — offers hope that he would do just that."

Portman has vowed to "focus like a laser on jobs and Ohio's economy." He has a six-point job-creation plan that includes some state priorities, such as a national policy on manufacturing and enforcement of trade laws, and some themes common to nearly all GOP candidates, including a vow to repeal the 2010 health care overhaul.

He also advocates reducing taxes and regulations on small businesses. With his brother and sister, he owns a small business himself — the historic Golden Lamb Inn in Lebanon, the oldest continuously operating hotel in Ohio.

Though he gained intimate knowledge of fiscal policy as President George W. Bush's budget director, Portman has made only vague promises about reducing appropriations and "addressing the unsustainable growth in entitlement spending."

And, unlike several tea party-backed Republicans who will be his colleagues in the Senate, he has not disavowed earmarks, opting to sign onto a one-year moratorium instead and defending earmarks that can "withstand public scrutiny."

Besides taking a middle-of-the-road approach on earmarks, Portman also espouses some ideas that could garner Democratic support, though perhaps raising eyebrows among more conservative members of his own party. Portman wants to see changes to the unemployment benefits system that would allow states with high unemployment rates, such as Ohio, to access additional funding without congressional action. Senate Republicans have spent the second half of 2010 trying to block Democrats from extending jobless benefits without offsetting the cost.

Portman also supports increasing and expanding the federal Pell grants program to workers pursuing certifications and short-term training programs, and allowing people to use job-training funds for community or technical college tuition.

Toomey arrives in the Senate a seasoned veteran of Congress and a down-the-line conservative who puts his faith in free markets and limited government. Long a favorite of movement conservatives, Toomey adheres to the right on both economic and social issues.

His economic agenda reflects the philosophy of the Club for Growth, the low-tax/free-market advocacy group he once led.

Toomey supports cutting taxes and easing the regulatory burden on business. He says America is in danger of becoming a "bailout nation" and has argued that the Troubled Asset Relief Program created in 2008 to rescue the ailing financial services sector rewarded unnecessary risk-taking and defied sound principles of capitalism, in addition to being wasteful and lacking transparency.

"These guys in Washington are creating an environment that is having a chilling effect on small businesses, and medium and big businesses as well, and that's a big part of why we don't have the job growth that we badly need," Toomey has said.

He served on the Budget and Financial Services committees during his House tenure, which ran from 1999 to 2005. And given his emphasis on economic issues, he will likely pursue matching assignments in the Senate.

Toomey would repeal the Democrats' health care law, arguing that it costs too much and will kill jobs. Instead, he supports overhauling the medical liability system and creating market-based incentives to make it easier and less expensive for people to buy insurance.

"These reforms will neither bankrupt the country nor force people to lose their current, private coverage as the House bill would," he wrote in the Philadelphia Daily News in late 2009.

When he served in the House, Toomey was among the group of lawmakers who re-invigorated the Conservative Action Team and renamed it the Republican Study Group, turning it into a force in the GOP Conference. While he made a name for himself on tax and budget issues, Toomey also opposes abortion and same-sex marriage and backs gun owners' rights.

Before his election to the House of Representatives, Toomey spent seven years working in international finance, trading futures contracts, swaps and other financial instruments while living in New York, London and Hong Kong. He then invested in Rookies, a chain of sports-themed restaurants in Allentown and Lancaster.



HERE ON EARTH,
THERE'S ALWAYS **SPACE**
FOR INNOVATION.

© 2010 Lockheed Martin Corporation

THIS IS HOW

The daily benefits of space exploration are all around us. GPS. ATM's. OMG—the list is endless! That's why Lockheed Martin eagerly supports math, science and engineering education for young people through K-12 mentoring. Inspiring the next generation to innovate next generation space technologies is all a question of how. And it is the how that Lockheed Martin delivers.

lockheedmartin.com/how

LOCKHEED MARTIN 

SENATE

UTAH

Mike Lee, R

Election: Defeated Sam Granato, D, to succeed Robert F. Bennett, R, who was not renominated

Residence: Alpine

Born: June 4, 1971; Mesa, Ariz.

Religion: Mormon

Family: Wife, Sharon Lee; three children

Education: Brigham Young U., B.A. 1994 (political science), J.D. 1997

Career: Lawyer; gubernatorial aide

Political highlights: Assistant U.S. attorney, 2002-05



Like many Republicans, Lee wants to tackle the federal deficit. “I’ve been worrying about the deficit for a long time, since the 1980s,” he says. “We had a \$3 trillion deficit back then. Now that’s multiplied, and soon it will be five times more than when I first started worrying.”

He plans to propose a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution that would limit federal spending to 15 percent of gross domestic product, unless two-thirds of the House and Senate override the restriction. Lee would like to see Congress follow the example set by state legislatures that have imposed balanced budget requirements.

Lee believes that lowering the deficit will lead to jobs. “In order to create jobs, Congress has to control what it spends so it’s not stuck with so much debt that it has to inflate the dollar to pay it off,” he says. “Any time you require Congress to discipline itself to spend less, it increases confidence in investments and people investing, and when they invest more, they create more jobs.”

The issue is also a matter of principle for Lee, who says the deficit increases corruption by allowing members to avoid accountability for spending taxpayer money on unnecessary programs.

“Every war we fought, starting with the Revolution, required the country to incur debt, but it has become so easy that it’s gotten out of control,” he says. “It allows Congress to overspend and create new programs and benefits for constituents without having any new money to pay for it.”

Lee believes his background in law will serve him well as a lawmaker, and he views his transition from the judiciary to the legislative branch as a “continuum,” as opposed to a career change.

As a lawyer, he came across laws that were muddled, and riddled with loopholes and complicated wording. Lee has been looking for a way to “clean up the mess” and believes the best method is legislation. He hopes to land a spot on the Judiciary Committee.

“There are limits on what the court can do,” he says. “The courts aren’t there to be the first and last interpreter of the Constitution. They are prohibited from acting unless there are two or more parties to a dispute. That is the only time, but there are a lot of questions that never result in this kind of dispute.”

Lee also hopes to join the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. He would back legislation to open up the nation’s natural energy resources, including a proposal to drill for oil and gas in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska and to extract shale oil from rock in Utah, Colorado and Wyoming. He is also interested in the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee.

TOO CLOSE TO CALL AT PRESS TIME

WASHINGTON

Dino Rossi, R

Election: Opposed Sen. Patty Murray, D

Residence: Sammamish

Born: Oct. 15, 1959; Seattle, Wash.

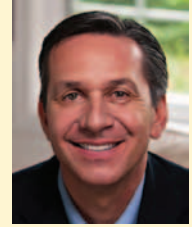
Religion: Roman Catholic

Family: Wife, Terry Rossi; four children

Education: Shoreline Community College, attended; Seattle U., B.A.B.A. 1982

Career: Real estate broker and developer

Political highlights: Republican nominee for Wash. Senate, 1992; Wash. Senate, 1997-2003; Republican nominee for governor, 2004, 2008



Rossi, who made his personal fortune in commercial real estate, brings to the Senate significant business experience as well as two four-year terms in the state Senate, where he chaired the Ways and Means Committee.

As chairman in 2003, he helped enact a budget with big spending cuts and no tax increases, despite strong pressure from Democrats to avoid many of the cuts. In doing so, Rossi cited the state’s need to fill a hole in the budget without raising taxes. (Washington state lawmakers are required to balance the budget.)

In 2004, as he announced his first of two runs for governor, Rossi described himself as a “fiscal conservative with a social conscience.”

Rossi is in favor of repealing the 2010 health care overhaul and replacing it with smaller, more focused provisions that are intended to reduce costs for individuals and small businesses. Those ideas include allowing individuals to buy health insurance plans across state lines and giving them the same tax deductions that corporations receive.

He favors making permanent the 2001 and 2003 Bush-era tax cuts, which Rossi says spurred economic growth. The best economic results, he says, stem from allowing individuals and small businesses to invest more of their own money into the economy. Raising taxes is not a solution to the government’s budget problems, he says.

Rossi also supports a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution requiring a supermajority of House and Senate votes to raise taxes. He favors cutting the federal workforce along with its “generous pay and benefits.” He wants unspent bailout and stimulus money to be used to pay down the national debt, and he opposed the financial regulatory overhaul that Congress enacted in 2010.

Rossi favors an outright ban of congressional earmarks, but during his tenure in the state Senate he did steer millions of dollars to his district. He argues that the process in Olympia is far better in terms of transparency than on Capitol Hill.

On energy, Rossi opposes the idea of using a cap-and-trade system to address greenhouse gas emissions, and he supports the development of more renewable-energy sources and alternative fuels.

He opposes amnesty for illegal immigrants and supports the completion of a border fence.

According to aides, Rossi has no particular committee preferences.

WEST VIRGINIA

Joe Manchin III, D

Election: Defeated John Raese, R, to succeed Carte P. Goodwin, D, who retired

Residence: Fairmont

Born: Aug. 24, 1947; Fairmont, WVa.

Religion: Roman Catholic

Family: Wife, Gayle Manchin; three children

Education: West Virginia U., B.A. 1970 (business administration)

Career: Carpet store owner; coal brokerage company owner

Political highlights: WVa. House, 1983-85; WVa. Senate, 1987-97; sought Democratic nomination for governor, 1996; WVa. secretary of state, 2001-05; governor, 2005-present



WISCONSIN

Ron Johnson, R

Election: Defeated Sen. Russ Feingold, D

Residence: Oshkosh

Born: April 8, 1955; Mankato, Minn.

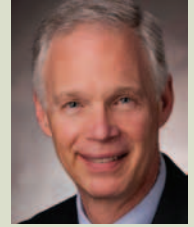
Religion: Lutheran

Family: Wife, Jane Johnson; three children

Education: U. of Minnesota, B.S. 1977 (accounting), attended 1977-79 (business administration)

Career: Plastics manufacturing company owner; shipping supply company machine operator; accountant

Political highlights: No previous office



Manchin's victory in the special election to fill the seat once held by the late Democrat Robert C. Byrd promises a continuation of the legendary senator's practice of using the federal government to benefit the Mountain State.

The governor hopes for a seat on the Appropriations Committee, which Byrd chaired for years and used to steer millions of federal dollars in earmarks to West Virginia, one of the poorest states. He is also interested in the Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Energy because of its jurisdiction over coal, a key component of the state economy.

But Manchin will not limit himself to parochial matters.

He wants to serve on the Finance Subcommittee on Taxation, IRS Oversight, and Long-Term Growth because it has jurisdiction over tax policy. He also is targeting Armed Services, particularly its Personnel Subcommittee or its Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee; the Veterans' Affairs Committee; and the Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee.

Manchin, who heads to Washington in what would have been the middle of his second term as governor, has a long list of legislative priorities, including a proposal for a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution.

He also intends to work toward implementing tax cuts; expanding small-business tax credits and lending to small businesses; pushing legislation aimed at encouraging domestic companies to relocate overseas jobs back in the U.S.; and approving new mine safety regulations.

He likely won't always be a reliable vote for his own party because he opposes abortion rights and same-sex marriage, and he wants to reduce government spending and the federal deficit. Manchin also advocates for Second Amendment rights and opposes most gun-control measures. He plans to focus on improving services for military veterans and creating a "pro-growth tax environment that facilitates job growth and economic expansion," according to information provided by his campaign.

As governor, Manchin has enjoyed approval ratings consistently around 70 percent. Prior to being elected governor, he served as secretary of state and in both houses of the West Virginia Legislature. He worked in several family-owned businesses before entering politics.

Considered a moderate, he campaigned at a distance from the White House, promising not to "rubber stamp" President Obama's policies.

Initially dismissed as a long shot, Johnson rode the nationwide anti-incumbent, anti-government wave into office.

He is a political novice who assailed the three-term incumbent, Democrat Russ Feingold, as a "career politician." He jumped into the race at the urging of conservative tea party activists who cheered his attacks on the 2010 health care overhaul. Like other Republican candidates this year, he has called for the law's repeal.

He is also a sharp critic of the 2009 economic stimulus law, which he condemns as ineffectual, and of Congress' repeated extensions of unemployment benefits over the past two years. He says the extended jobless benefits deter recipients from taking new jobs that might pay less than their old ones.

Backed by the conservative Club for Growth, Johnson urges an overall cap on government spending, reduced regulation and lower taxes. "Ron's first priorities will be to address our ailing economy and the government's out of control spending," campaign spokeswoman Sara Sendak said.

Johnson was criticized during the campaign for being vague on how he would go about slashing spending and spurring job creation. "I don't think this election is about details," he responded at one point, according to the St. Paul Pioneer Press. But he has indicated on other occasions that he favors an across-the-board spending cut.

He was among a number of conservative GOP candidates who signed the "Contract from America," proposed by tea party supporters at FreedomWorks. The contract calls for a moratorium on earmarks until Congress balances the budget, a two-thirds majority in Congress to pass earmarks as well as tax increases, a flat tax system and limits on federal spending.

He is a social conservative, opposing abortion rights and embryonic stem cell research. "My basic belief is you don't want to get in a situation where you're creating life though destroying it," Johnson told the Associated Press in October. He also supports gun owners' rights, winning endorsement from the National Rifle Association.

Johnson is a skeptic on global warming, saying "it's not settled science" and speculating that sunspots create natural changes in Earth's temperature. "We certainly should not penalize our economy to the tune of a trillion dollars when we have this weakened economy," he told Fox News.

As an accountant, Johnson would like to serve on the Budget Committee in order to help redirect fiscal policy.

HOUSE

ALABAMA (2)

Martha Roby, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Bobby Bright, D
Residence: Montgomery
Born: July 26, 1976; Montgomery, Ala.
Religion: Presbyterian
Family: Husband, Riley Roby; two children
Education: New York U., B.M. 1998 (music, business and technology); Samford U., J.D. 2001
Career: Lawyer
Political highlights: Montgomery City Council, 2004-present

Like others who sought congressional seats this year, Roby is most concerned about improving the job situation in her district. But she also wants to weed out “waste and inefficiency” in Washington.



Roby plans to stay as close as possible to the ideological sweet spot of Republican politics in a solidly GOP district that gave Sen. John McCain 63 percent of the vote during his presidential bid in 2008.

Roby wants to help rein in federal domestic spending and “get money back to the private sector.” But she also wants to maintain robust military spending to support “the tip of the spear,” and will work to bolster agriculture in her district, home to many family farms. To that end, she hopes for an assignment to the Agriculture Committee, in addition to the Armed Services Committee.

Roby plans to be a champion for two large military installations in her district: Maxwell-Gunter Air Force Base, headquarters of the Air University and the 42nd Air Base Wing, and Fort Rucker, the Army’s primary air training base, which includes two aviation brigades. She hopes to protect the bases through what likely will be a difficult financial period for the Defense Department, as well as for the rest of government spending.

“My goal is to maintain and expand their missions,” Roby said of the bases. “We need to prioritize defense spending and get money back into the private sector so they can create jobs and stimulate the economy.”

ALABAMA (5)

Mo Brooks, R

Election: Defeated Steve Raby, D, after defeating Rep. Parker Griffith in the primary
Residence: Huntsville
Born: April 29, 1954; Charleston, S.C.
Religion: Christian
Family: Wife, Martha Brooks; four children
Education: Duke U., B.A. 1975 (economics & political science); U. of Alabama, J.D. 1978
Career: Special assistant state attorney general; lawyer; county prosecutor
Political highlights: Ala. House, 1983-91; Madison Co. district attorney, 1991-93; Madison Co. Commission, 1996-present; sought Republican nomination for lieutenant governor, 2006

Brooks’ top priority is a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget. “The most significant national security threat America faces are these unsustainable budget deficits,” he says.



He would balance the budget by passing economic policies — such as lower taxes on businesses and fewer regulations — that he contends would generate growth.

He would also push to cut federal spending by reducing appropriations for what he calls “wealth transfer” programs, potentially including Aid to Families with Dependent Children and subsidized public housing. But he promises not to trim spending on Social Security and programs to aid the elderly, the handicapped, and abandoned or orphaned children. While he has not explicitly exempted the Defense Department from his brand of cutbacks, he has made clear that overall Pentagon spending should not come down.

His priorities also include repealing the 2010 health care overhaul law and “getting illegal aliens out of America.”

As a freshman, Brooks will have only a limited ability to bring about change. He wants a seat on the Appropriations Committee but knows that will take “magic.”

He would also like to serve on committees where he can help his district: Armed Services (to support Army and Missile Defense Agency programs), Science and Technology (biotech companies and NASA’s Marshall Space Flight Center), or Transportation and Infrastructure (highways and Tennessee Valley Authority facilities in his state).

ALABAMA (7)

Terri A. Sewell, D

Pronounced: SUE-ell
Election: Defeated Don Chamberlain, R, to succeed Artur Davis, D, who ran for governor
Residence: Birmingham
Born: Jan. 1, 1965; Huntsville, Ala.
Religion: Christian
Family: Single
Education: Princeton U., A.B. 1986 (Woodrow Wilson School); Oxford U., M.A. 1988 (politics; Marshall Scholar); Harvard, J.D. 1992
Career: Lawyer
Political highlights: No previous office

Sewell becomes the first African-American woman from Alabama to serve in Congress and the first Alabama woman of any race to be elected, rather than appointed, to serve a full congressional term.



Her top priority is creating jobs in what she claims has been a particularly hard-hit portion of the country.

“It really has to be the No. 1 issue: trying to figure out ways to create jobs and to provide opportunities for people to get skilled to get better jobs,” she says.

To accomplish that goal, Sewell wants to secure funding for infrastructure projects — including roads, bridges, sewers and broadband Internet hardware. Such initiatives create jobs directly and also make the district more attractive to businesses, she says.

Training and development, she says, will also make workers in her district more attractive to companies such as Mercedes Benz, which operates a plant in Vance. Sewell also advocates tax breaks for small businesses and plans to help promote tourism at civil rights landmarks in places such as Selma.

Health care, education and agriculture round out her list of top interests.

Like most freshmen, she would like a seat on the Appropriations Committee but realizes that such an assignment is unlikely. Sewell also has her eye on the Ways and Means seat held by her predecessor, Democrat Artur Davis, who unsuccessfully ran for governor, and the Transportation and Infrastructure or Financial Services committees.

ARIZONA (1)

Paul Gosar, R

Pronounced: go-SAR
Election: Defeated Rep. Ann Kirkpatrick, D
Residence: Flagstaff
Born: Nov. 27, 1958; Rock Springs, Wyo.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Maude Gosar; three children
Education: Creighton U., B.S. 1981 (biology), D.D.S. 1985
Career: Dentist
Political highlights: No previous office



Gosar's 25 years as a dentist give him a perspective on the health care system and small businesses that makes him determined to end the Democrats' "job-killing agenda" and bureaucratic ways, he says. Democrats have "built levels upon levels of bureaucracy" that are choking off job creation and that must be stripped away, he says. A case in point: environmental regulation. Businesses not only must deal with the EPA, but also with state and local regulators, he explains.

He believes the health care law will cut off access to doctors and dentists by imposing new paperwork burdens, lowering reimbursement and allowing mid-level practitioners such as dental aides to stand in for dentists and doctors on certain procedures. The way to lower health costs is through market forces, not government, he explains.

Gosar has had the backing of Sarah Palin and the tea party, but he emphasizes his independence by calling himself a "Paul Gosar Republican."

He would like to cut federal spending and the federal workforce to help make the government "lean and mean." But he says government investment has a role to play in strengthening business and economic activity by building roads, bridges and other infrastructure and by spending on agriculture. "I also know that you have to invest in things," he says. "You just can't always cut, cut, cut." Gosar also supports assistance for American Indians.

His background and policy concerns make the Energy and Commerce Committee a natural assignment, Gosar says.

ARIZONA (3)

Ben Quayle, R

Election: Defeated Jon Hulburd, D, to succeed John Shadegg, R, who retired
Residence: Phoenix
Born: Nov. 5, 1976; Fort Wayne, Ind.
Religion: Christian
Family: Wife, Tiffany Quayle
Education: Duke U., B.A. 1998 (history); Vanderbilt U., J.D. 2002
Career: Business investment company owner; lawyer
Political highlights: No previous office



Quayle hadn't even been elected to the House yet when the speculation began about whether the 33-year-old son of former Vice President Dan Quayle might follow his father's footsteps to the Senate and beyond.

Quayle's father was elected to the House from Indiana at age 29 and moved to the Senate four years later before George H. W. Bush tapped him to be his vice presidential nominee at age 41. But Quayle says his ambition will not extend beyond the boundaries of his district.

"I'll solely be focused on the job at hand," he says.

The family name — and the Quayles' party fundraising connections — helped him win a 10-way primary to replace Republican John Shadegg in this heavily GOP district. Quayle made headlines with some caustic campaign rhetoric, labeling Barack Obama "the worst president in history" and running an ad promising to "knock the hell out of" Washington.

His general-election contest proved closer than expected, in part because his opponent questioned his character, assailing Quayle's prior postings on a racy website.

His agenda is more or less typical for winning GOP candidates this year. He says his top three priorities will be border security, creating new jobs and curbing "out-of-control government spending."

Quayle says that prior to Election Day he was too superstitious to venture a guess about the sorts of committees he might like to serve on, a task he says will now be "the first order of business."

ARIZONA (5)

David Schweikert, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Harry E. Mitchell, D
Residence: Fountain Hills
Born: March 3, 1962; Los Angeles, Calif.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Joyce Schweikert
Education: Scottsdale Community College, A.A. 1985; Arizona State U., B.S. 1987, M.B.A. 2005
Career: Realtor; financial consultant
Political highlights: Sought Republican nomination for Ariz. House, 1988; Ariz. House, 1991-95; sought Republican nomination for U.S. House, 1994; Ariz. State Board of Equalization chairman, 1995-2003; Maricopa Co. treasurer, 2004-06; Republican nominee for U.S. House, 2008



Schweikert plans to pack a calculator when he heads to Washington and use it to hack away at the federal budget. "People around here seem to make decisions by folklore instead of facts. What I'd love to do is budgeting based on what the numbers really are," he says.

Schweikert is vague on what programs he would cut, saying his experience as treasurer of Arizona's Maricopa County taught him that he should study the figures before making any decisions.

He is no fan of how Democrats have run the government for the last two years. He opposes the health care overhaul for being "devastating fiscally," financial regulation for missing an opportunity to increase transparency in the sector and the stimulus packages for being ineffective.

Schweikert proposes a flat-tax structure as a way to revive the economy. "I believe the fastest way to create economic growth is to get the government out of the so-called job-creation business. It doesn't do it and it doesn't do it well," he says. The government spent billions of dollars but only created hundreds of jobs in his district, he says.

He believes a carbon tax as part of the president's cap-and-trade proposal on climate change could be "devastating to economic growth" and the nation's competitiveness abroad.

Immigration also concerns the Arizona lawmaker, who defended his state's recently enacted enforcement law. "We're carrying as a state something that was supposed to be controlled and regulated by the federal government," he says.

HOUSE

TOO CLOSE TO CALL AT PRESS TIME

ARIZONA (8)

Jesse Kelly, R

Election: Opposed Rep. Gabrielle Giffords, D
Residence: Marana
Born: July 20, 1981; Steubenville, Ohio
Religion: Christian
Family: Wife, Aubrey Kelly; two children
Education: Montana State U., attended 1999-00
Military: Marine Corps 2000-2004
Career: Construction company project manager
Political highlights: No previous office

Kelly, who served in combat in Iraq, says military issues are a priority for him and the 95,000 veterans in his district.



Not surprisingly, the retired Marine Corps sergeant, who left the service in 2004, hopes to earn a seat on the Armed Services or Veterans' Affairs committees.

Backed by the tea party movement, he shares the goals of most GOP newcomers this year: He wants to repeal the health care overhaul and rein in federal spending. He supports replacing the tax system with a flat income tax and national sales tax.

"I made the decision to run for Congress the day President Obama signed the wasteful \$787 billion stimulus package," Kelly says.

He also echoes the standard Republican call for an "all of the above" approach to energy policy that promotes wide-ranging domestic production options, from oil and gas to renewable alternatives.

But Kelly devoted much of his campaign against Giffords, a two-term Democrat, to a hard-line call for tougher border security — the 8th District includes three counties along the U.S.-Mexico border. "The trafficking and violence in these areas are having a very negative impact on the district," he says. He advocates a double-layer fence along the border and the deployment of thousands more Border Patrol agents.

"We must secure the border now!" Kelly wrote earlier this year. "I can clearly state that I will never support amnesty for those who have illegally entered the United States."

ARKANSAS (1)

Rick Crawford, R

Election: Defeated Chad Causey, D, to succeed Marion Berry, D, who retired
Residence: Jonesboro
Born: Jan. 22, 1966; Homestead Air Force Base, Fla.
Religion: Southern Baptist
Family: Wife, Stacy Crawford; two children
Education: Arkansas State U., B.S. 1996 (agriculture business economics)
Military: Army 1985-89
Career: Agricultural news service owner; radio and television broadcaster; rodeo announcer; automotive decal and sign shop employee
Political highlights: No previous office

Crawford is a newcomer to elective politics who rode the wave of voter anger to capture an open seat that had been in Democratic control for more than a century.



The 1st District's economy is heavily focused on agriculture, and Crawford has been personally invested in the field. He has spent most of his working life in agriculture-related news services, including stints as an agriculture reporter for TV and radio stations. He also owns AgWatch, a farm news radio and TV network that is broadcasted in multiple Southern states.

But he is no stranger to politics. In 2006, former Republican Rep. Asa Hutchinson of Arkansas enlisted Crawford as an adviser to his gubernatorial campaign with a focus on agriculture issues.

Given his expertise and his district's economic focus, Crawford would like to win a seat on the Agriculture Committee. John A. Boehner of Ohio, who is expected to become Speaker, has promised to support his efforts to reach that goal.

"Agriculture is the No. 1 industry hands-down in this district. The constituents here are going to expect that that be a front-and-center issue," Crawford says.

Crawford, an Army veteran whose father was in the Air Force, says he would also welcome a spot on the Foreign Affairs or Armed Services committees.

A self-described deficit hawk, Crawford says he will focus on reducing spending and deficits. Like other Republicans who campaigned on the issue, he also wants to repeal and replace the 2010 health care overhaul.

ARKANSAS (2)

Tim Griffin, R

Election: Defeated Joyce Elliott, D, to succeed Vic Snyder, D, who retired
Residence: Little Rock
Born: Aug. 21, 1968; Charlotte, N.C.
Religion: Baptist
Family: Wife, Elizabeth Griffin; two children
Education: Hendrix College, B.A. 1990 (economics and business); Oxford U., attended 1991 (history); Tulane U., J.D. 1994
Military: Army Reserve 1996-present
Career: Lawyer; White House aide; federal prosecutor; party official; congressional aide; associate investigative counsel
Political highlights: Asst. U.S. attorney, 2006-07

Griffin vows to boost job creation through what he considers pro-growth tax policies, such as cutting marginal tax rates on workers and employers as well as extending the Bush tax cuts. He also opposes the estate tax.



But he also opposes tax "rebates," which he says are "indistinguishable from government spending."

Beyond tax policy, Griffin has signaled that he favors a minimalist approach to stimulating the economy. He told an Arkansas television station in September that "the private sector, not the government, is going to be the job creator that gets us out of this mess."

He calls the national debt "the greatest threat facing the United States." He supports holding discretionary spending at pre-economic stimulus levels, and also freezing the salaries of federal employees for one year. Griffin, a JAG lawyer and major in the Army Reserve, has called for trimming the federal workforce to "pre-Obama" levels, with exemptions for the departments of Defense, Homeland Security and Veterans Affairs.

Griffin says he'll back "common-sense reform" of entitlement programs and pledged to support a repeal of the health care overhaul. But he backs one key provision in the law: access to insurance for individuals with pre-existing conditions.

Griffin, who served in the Iraq War for a few months in 2006, says the U.S. has an obligation to leave Iraq and Afghanistan able to govern themselves. He says "all options" should be considered to prevent Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons.

ARKANSAS (3)

Steve Womack, R

Election: Defeated David Whitaker, D, to succeed John Boozman, R, who ran for Senate
Residence: Rogers
Born: Feb. 18, 1957; Russellville, Ark.
Religion: Baptist
Family: Wife, Terri Williams; three children
Education: Arkansas Tech, B.A. 1979 (speech)
Military: Ark. National Guard 1979-2009
Career: Securities broker; college ROTC program director; radio station manager
Political highlights: Rogers City Council, 1983-84, 1997-98; mayor of Rogers, 1999-present



Womack pledges to be a team player for the Republican Party and says he will fight legislation he considers a costly burden on businesses.

He opposes legislation that would make it easier for labor unions to recruit members and any efforts to revive cap-and-trade limits on carbon emissions.

Womack also sees the health care law as a costly mandate on business but says it would be difficult to repeal. He says Congress can blunt the law's effect by withholding funding for key portions of it.

He would like a spot on a committee involving infrastructure. And after 30 years as an officer in the Arkansas Army National Guard and a stint as the executive officer for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the University of Arkansas, he is interested in military issues as well.

Womack is used to being in charge and getting things done quickly as mayor of Rogers, one of Arkansas's largest mid-sized cities, but he says he is getting ready for a far different experience in Washington.

"I've tried to mentally prepare myself for being one of 435 people," Womack says.

He says that during his tenure as mayor, the city has benefited from more than \$1 billion in improved infrastructure and development that attracted retailers, a convention hotel and other businesses. Being a neighbor of Bentonville, the world headquarters for retail giant Wal-Mart, didn't hurt either, he says.

Womack promises "to do everything I can do" in Congress to improve the nation's economy and reduce the deficit.

LEADING AT PRESS TIME

CALIFORNIA (11)

David Harmer, R

Election: Opposed Rep. Jerry McNerney, D
Residence: San Ramon
Born: May 28, 1962; Glendale, Calif.
Religion: Mormon
Family: Wife, Elayne Harmer; four children
Education: Brigham Young U., B.A. 1984 (English), J.D. 1988
Career: Lawyer; education policy advocate; congressional and campaign aide
Political highlights: Republican nominee for U.S. House (special election), 2009



Harmer calls himself "an American first, a conservative second, a Republican third." He says his top priority in Congress would be to "control federal spending."

He hopes to join fiscal conservatives on Capitol Hill — particularly GOP Reps. Jeff Flake of Arizona and Jason Chaffetz of Utah — to beat back government waste. "There's already members who are doing great work," he says. "They need reinforcements."

Harmer calls earmarks, funding set-asides for members' districts, "the gateway drug to the rest of federal spending," and he admires Flake's work to combat them. He also supports Chaffetz's efforts to force every federal spending program to expire. "Just doing that takes away some of the built-in ratcheting effect of federal spending," Harmer says.

He criticizes the "bureaucratic superstructures" that he believes Democratic leaders are set on creating. He supports repealing the health care overhaul and would like to see the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts extended across the board. He also supports a border-security-based approach to illegal immigration and has applauded the controversial immigration enforcement law that Arizona enacted.

Harmer would be interested in six committees: Agriculture; Transportation and Infrastructure to benefit his sprawling district, which stretches from the traffic-clogged Bay Area to the farms and ranches of the San Joaquin Valley; Financial Services and Judiciary to tap his professional experience; and Budget and Ways and Means to make a nationwide impact.

CALIFORNIA (19)

Jeff Denham, R

Election: Defeated Loraine Goodwin, D, to succeed George Radanovich, R, who retired
Residence: Atwater
Born: July 29, 1967; Hawthorne, Calif.
Religion: Presbyterian
Family: Wife, Sonia Denham; two children
Education: Victor Valley Junior College, A.A. 1989 (liberal arts); California Polytechnic State U., San Luis Obispo, B.A. 1992 (political science)
Military: Air Force 1984-88; Air Force Reserve 1988-00
Career: Agricultural packaging company owner; almond farmer
Political highlights: Republican nominee for Calif. Assembly, 2000; Calif. Senate, 2002-present



Denham, a self-described fiscal conservative, says that one of his top priorities as a freshman member of Congress will be to find ways to reduce the national debt.

"I think it is hurting us on a worldwide scale," Denham says. The debt has led to a "lack of confidence from consumers and from businesses."

Denham, who owns an almond orchard in California's Central Valley, got his start in politics as a state senator. He also owns a plastic container company and plans to set up his congressional office "more as a business than a bureaucracy," with an eye toward his constituents' needs.

"Customer service is not something that's talked about in politics very much," Denham says.

Given his agricultural background and experience dealing with water supply issues, Denham would like to land a spot on the Natural Resources Committee.

Denham, who served in the Air Force, also wants a seat on the Veterans Affairs Committee. He participated in Operation Desert Storm in Iraq in the early 1990s and is particularly interested in addressing issues facing the large number of recent Iraq and Afghanistan combat veterans.

Denham, whose state senate district is more populous than his new congressional district, is no stranger to the pressures of political life. He was targeted unsuccessfully with a recall campaign in 2008. But he says that serving in Congress will be a whole new experience, which he likens to "drinking water from a fire hose."

HOUSE

LEADING AT PRESS TIME
CALIFORNIA (20)**Andy Vidak, R**

Pronunciation: VIE-dack
Election: Opposed Rep. Jim Costa, D
Residence: Hanford
Born: Nov. 13, 1965; Visalia, Calif.
Religion: Christian
Family: Single
Education: College of the Sequoias, attended; California State U., Fresno, attended; Texas Tech U., B.S. 1991 (animal business)
Career: Cherry orchard owner
Political highlights: No previous office

Vidak is a political novice who wears the label proudly. Backed by tea party activists, he pledges to cut federal spending and oppose tax increases. He also vows to restore jobs to his district, which is beset by high unemployment and sustained drought conditions.



Water is perhaps the most pressing issue for the district, which has a vast and diverse agriculture industry. Vidak, a cherry farmer, blames federal restrictions for local economic woes.

San Joaquin Valley farms rely on water pumped from the San Francisco Bay area, and recent environmental decisions have prompted officials to turn off pumps that send the water south. Vidak supports a bill to restore the flow of water by waiving certain Endangered Species Act provisions.

The district's combination of water-rights issues and agricultural activity would make Vidak a likely candidate for the Natural Resources and Agriculture committees — panels on which his opponent serves.

On fiscal policy, Vidak proposes eliminating earmarks, freezing further spending on bailouts and stimulus programs, abolishing the estate tax, and overhauling the tax code and entitlement programs.

Many of the district's agricultural workers are Hispanic immigrants. Vidak says that to guarantee farmers have enough legal laborers, there should be a guest worker program coupled with strong federal law enforcement and border security. Only when those things are in place, he says, should guest workers have a path to citizenship.

CALIFORNIA (33)

Karen Bass, D

Election: Defeated James Andion, R, to succeed Diane Watson, D, who retired
Residence: Los Angeles
Born: Oct. 3, 1953; Los Angeles, Calif.
Religion: Baptist
Family: Divorced; one child (deceased) and four stepchildren
Education: San Diego State U., attended 1971-73 (philosophy); California State U., Dominguez Hills, B.S. 1990 (health sciences)
Career: Nonprofit community activism organization founder; physician assistant
Political highlights: Calif. Assembly, 2004-present (Speaker, 2008-10)

Bass brings to the House her experience as a legislator during difficult economic times and a track record as a fast riser in political ranks.



Four years after her election to the California Assembly, Bass was elected Speaker, making her one of the most powerful politicians in the nation's most populous state. The first black woman to lead the chamber, Bass drew praise from California's most prominent Republican, Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger, who said that she earned her post "the old-fashioned way — she worked."

During her tenure as Speaker, while unemployment in California rose from 6.6 percent to 12.6 percent, jobs legislation occupied a great deal of her time. Bass also was a strong proponent of legislation expanding health care coverage. In the 112th Congress, she intends to work for policies that increase employment in her district, specifically in the transportation and the entertainment industries. She also expects to continue to address pressing needs in health care, and to support legislation that can keep children from entering the foster care system and aid those who do go into it.

Bass founded the nonprofit Community Coalition in 1990 in response to the crack cocaine epidemic of the 1980s and served as the organization's executive director for 14 years. A former physician assistant, she has also been a clinical instructor in the Physician Assistant Program at the University of Southern California's Keck School of Medicine.

COLORADO (3)

Scott Tipton, R

Election: Defeated Rep. John Salazar, D
Residence: Cortez
Born: Nov. 9, 1956; Española, N.M.
Religion: Anglican
Family: Wife, Jean Tipton; two children
Education: Fort Lewis College, B.A. 1978 (political science)
Career: Pottery company owner
Political highlights: Montezuma County Republican Party chairman, 1980-84; Republican nominee for U.S. House, 2006; Colo. House, 2009-present

A small-business owner who served a single term in his state's General Assembly, Tipton wants to cut spending and taxes while reducing the federal deficit.



He also is seeking to redo much of the health care overhaul, calling it "disastrous." He says people who buy their own health insurance should get the same tax breaks that companies receive when providing insurance to employees.

When it comes to the budget, Tipton has called for a 10 percent cut in discretionary spending — excluding defense programs — and a flat 10 percent corporate tax with no deductions and no loopholes.

The husband of a retired teacher, Tipton also lists education among his priorities. He backs tougher graduation standards, stronger safety programs at schools and more federal support for charter schools.

Agriculture is the "backbone" of the district, he says, adding that it is important to protect the water supply from "downstream threats, and from in-state water grabs."

On social issues, Tipton supports strong gun rights, opposes amnesty for illegal immigrants and says abortion should be limited to cases of "rape, incest or threat to the life of the mother."

Tipton worked for Ronald Reagan's 1976 presidential bid and was a delegate to that year's Republican National Convention.

After college, he co-founded Mesa Verde Pottery with his brother, selling handmade Navajo and Ute items.

Tipton says he would prefer seats on the Agriculture and Energy and Commerce committees.

COLORADO (4)

Cory Gardner, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Betsy Markey, D
Residence: Yuma
Born: Aug. 22, 1974; Yuma, Colo.
Religion: Lutheran - Missouri Synod
Family: Wife, Jaime Gardner; one child
Education: Colorado State U., B.A. 1997 (political science); U. of Colorado, J.D. 2001
Career: Lawyer; congressional aide; agricultural advocacy organization spokesman; farm equipment parts dealer
Political highlights: Colo. House, 2005-present



Gardner, a fifth-generation Coloradan, hopes for seats on the Agriculture and Natural Resources committees, which are important to his Mountain West state and largely rural district.

But he won't stick exclusively to farming, land and water issues.

His first bills in Congress, he says, will focus on reducing federal spending and encouraging a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution.

As a state legislator, Gardner already represented half the land area in his district but only 20 percent of the people. He bridged that gap with voters in the northwestern part of the district during his campaign, and he now plans to make himself a regular presence throughout northern and eastern Colorado.

"This is a district where the people expect you to be in their living rooms and on Main Street, and that's what I plan to do," he says.

His experience in Denver and in Washington, where he was a Senate aide, gives him some familiarity with the legislative process. He wants to draw on that background to reduce the federal government's regulatory burden on water storage projects, which are vital to both farming and residential development.

He does not like to compare himself to the last Republican to hold the seat, the outspoken social conservative Marilyn Musgrave.

"I obviously will be my own person," says Gardner, whose recent homefront hobbies included turning an antique dresser into a sink.

DELAWARE (AL)

John Carney, D

Election: Defeated Glen Urquhart, R, to succeed Michael N. Castle, R, who ran for Senate
Residence: Wilmington
Born: May 20, 1956; Wilmington, Del.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Tracey Quillen; two children
Education: Dartmouth College, A.B. 1978 (English); U. of Delaware, M.P.A. 1987
Career: Energy company executive; gubernatorial and congressional aide; county government official; youth programs coordinator; coach
Political highlights: Del. secretary of finance, 1997-2000; lieutenant governor, 2001-09; sought Democratic nomination for governor, 2008



Carney overcame the electoral challenges facing Democrats this year to wrest his state's lone House seat from the GOP. But he insists he will not arrive in Washington as a partisan.

In Congress, Carney says, he will work with his colleagues from both parties, especially on his primary focus: energy issues. And he intends to criticize ideas from his own party when he is in disagreement.

"I'll be that kind of leader in Congress — one who works with both Republicans and Democrats to move our country forward, starting with a focus on creating jobs and getting our economy back on track," he says.

And he was not afraid to go against the party during his congressional campaign: Carney was one of the first Democratic candidates to attack the Obama administration's plan to drill for oil off the shores of the East Coast.

"I strongly support the goal of energy independence, however I am opposed to oil exploration and drilling off the coast of Delaware," he said at the time. "I have serious concerns about the impact of offshore oil drilling on our beaches and fragile coastal areas."

Carney, who declined to say which committee assignments he is seeking, has been a fixture in Delaware politics for 20 years. But recently he has been spending time in the private sector: After his 2008 gubernatorial primary loss, he became president and chief operating officer of Transformative Technologies LLC, a renewable-energy company.

FLORIDA (2)

Steve Southerland, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Allen Boyd, D
Residence: Panama City
Born: Oct. 10, 1965; Nashville, Tenn.
Religion: Southern Baptist
Family: Wife, Susan Southerland; four children
Education: Troy State U., B.S. 1987 (business management); Jefferson State Community College, A.A. 1989 (mortuary science)
Career: Funeral home owner
Political highlights: Fla. Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers, 1992-95



One of Southerland's top priorities will be shrinking the federal government by cutting taxes and spending, as well as rolling back federal regulations.

"Government has expanded way beyond their means," Southerland says. "Every dollar Congress has is a dollar it's taken away from the family budget and taken away from small business."

Southerland singled out the 2010 health care overhaul as an "egregious" example of the growth of government. He says that a repeal of the law "realistically can't be done" in the 112th Congress, but he signals that he would support efforts to limit funding for some of its provisions.

"If you believe that government is growing beyond a sustainable level, then you've got to go back to that piece of legislation," he says.

Southerland, who is the CEO of his family's funeral home business, says that small businesses like his are "battling senseless regulation," which he likens to kudzu.

A self-described conservative from a conservative family, Southerland intends to make constituent outreach a high priority. "We've got to have representatives that interact on a more consistent basis and listen to the people," he says.

Southerland, who has four children, is also interested in issues related to childhood health and education. "Early childhood health is a critical component to expecting that child to learn," he says.

HOUSE

FLORIDA (5)

Richard Nugent, R

Election: Defeated Jim Piccillo, D, to succeed Ginny Brown-Waite, R, who retired
Residence: Spring Hill
Born: May 26, 1951; Evergreen Park, Ill.
Religion: United Methodist
Family: Wife, Wendy Nugent; three children
Education: Saint Leo College, B.A. 1991 (criminology); Troy State U., MacDill Air Force Base, M.P.A. 1995
Military: Ill. Air National Guard 1969-75
Career: Deputy county sheriff
Political highlights: Hernando County sheriff, 2001-present

Nugent has a simple priority in Congress: “Repeal Obamacare. It has absolutely nothing to do with health care,” he says. “All it’s going to do is create jobs for government workers, in the IRS or someplace else.”

The longtime elected sheriff, who has spent his professional life in suburban law enforcement, doesn’t stop there, however. Nugent also intends to follow in the footsteps of the GOP congresswoman who retired and endorsed his candidacy, Ginny Brown-Waite. That means focusing on issues of importance to his expansive district north of Tampa, home to vast numbers of retirees, many of them ex-military.

“There are so many things that are broken today,” he says. “Everything from Social Security to Medicare. We need to be part of [fixing] that.”

His top committee choices are Ways and Means (to deal with Social Security and Medicare), Oversight and Government Reform (“I could be a help with my investigative background when you start looking at holding the Obama administration accountable,” he says) and Veterans’ Affairs. That last one reflects personal as well as professional concerns.

As a new lawmaker with a large veteran population in his district, Nugent would like to make the Department of Veterans Affairs less complicated for his constituents to deal with. And on a personal level, he has three sons currently serving in the military: “With the number of vets that we have in this district, and my three kids in it, that’s obviously close to my heart.”



FLORIDA (8)

Daniel Webster, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Alan Grayson, D
Residence: Orlando
Born: April 27, 1949; Charleston, W.Va.
Religion: Baptist
Family: Wife, Sandy Webster; six children
Education: Georgia Institute of Technology, B.E.E. 1971
Career: Air conditioning and heating company owner
Political highlights: Fla. House, 1980-98 (minority leader pro tempore, 1992-94; minority leader, 1994-96; Speaker, 1996-98); Fla. Senate, 1998-2008 (majority leader, 2006-08)

Webster’s top priorities as a House member include repealing the health care overhaul and halting the flow of federal stimulus funds.

He sees both steps as necessary to reducing the federal deficit, and they are typical of his strong opposition to the economic policies put forth by President Obama.

Like other Republicans, he also wants to reduce taxes and regulations.

“Webster is a fiscal conservative who believes that lowering the tax burden on families and businesses will spur economic growth and prosperity,” a campaign staff member said.

Webster was the first GOP speaker of the Florida House in more than a century and majority leader in the state Senate.

The devout Baptist and social conservative operates his family’s air conditioning business, an experience that allows him to connect with other small-business owners. “In these difficult times, they make the hard choices to cut out unnecessary expenses, pay off credit cards, and save for the future. The government must start doing the same,” he wrote in an editorial.

Webster favors reducing non-defense discretionary spending to fiscal 2008 levels and paring entitlement spending.

He wants the federal government to tighten border controls and increase immigration enforcement as matters of national security and fiscal responsibility.

Webster’s background in the legislature has spurred his interest in seats on the Transportation and Infrastructure, Judiciary and Rules committees.



FLORIDA (12)

Dennis Ross, R

Election: Defeated Lori Edwards, D, to succeed Adam H. Putnam, R, who retired
Residence: Lakeland
Born: Oct. 18, 1959; Lakeland, Fla.
Religion: Presbyterian
Family: Wife, Cindy Ross; two children
Education: U. of Florida, attended 1977-78; Auburn U., B.S.B.A. 1981 (organization management); Samford U., J.D. 1987
Career: Lawyer; state legislative aide
Political highlights: Polk County Republican Party chairman, 1992-95; Republican nominee for Fla. Senate, 1996; Fla. House, 2000-2008

Ross acknowledges that it won’t be easy to replicate the rapid rise of his predecessor, Adam H. Putnam, a one-time member of the House GOP leadership who left the seat open to run for state agricultural commissioner, a race he won.

“Those are some big shoes to fill even though he’s 14 years younger than I am,” Ross says. “It’s going to be quite a challenge.”

Ross says his primary legislative mission — job creation — will be informed by his two decades running a small law firm that he started after borrowing money from a neighbor.

“That means extending the Bush tax cuts and incentivizing economic development, whether it be ensuring corporate taxes aren’t higher than European corporate taxes or eliminating the capital gains tax,” Ross says. “I want to do whatever we can do to allow the infusion of private capital back into the economy so that people start creating jobs again.”

Like his predecessor, Ross would like a seat on the Financial Services Committee and also has an interest in agriculture policy, given his district is home to Florida’s top citrus-producing county. Ross also retains an interest in transportation issues, something he focused on during his four terms as a state legislator.

And like Putnam, Ross intends to “take an aggressive role in leadership” within the GOP caucus.

“My goal is to hopefully be a part of leadership,” Ross says. “That’s going to allow me to make the necessary changes the country needs.”



FLORIDA (17)

Frederica Wilson, D

Election: Defeated Roderick Vereen, I, to succeed Kendrick B. Meek, D, who ran for Senate
Residence: Miami
Born: Nov. 5, 1942; Miami, Fla.
Religion: Episcopalian
Family: Widowed; three children
Education: Fisk U., B.A. 1963 (childhood education); U. of Miami, M.Ed. 1972 (elementary education)
Career: At-risk youth mentorship program founder; elementary school principal; homemaker
Political highlights: Miami-Dade County School Board, 1992-98; Fla. House, 1998-2002; Fla. Senate, 2002-present



It will be hard to miss Wilson, who's well-known in Florida for her flamboyant hats, when she arrives on Capitol Hill next year.

An educator before she launched a political career, Wilson hopes to play a role in revamping the No Child Left Behind Act, which she says has hurt some students with its focus on testing and college preparedness. For many of her constituents, she argues, college isn't the right goal: "I'm just astounded that everyone in America feels that each and every child should go to college. That's unrealistic."

Wilson, who spent 12 years as an elementary school principal before her election to Miami-Dade County's School Board in 1992, wants the next version of the law to provide incentives for school districts to offer more vocational training, with the aim of teaching students how to become small-business owners and entrepreneurs.

As a state representative and senator, Wilson worked to make Florida's criminal justice system safer for inmates and wants to continue those efforts in Washington. "Nobody wants to look at how incarceration rates in this country suck up money that could be used for education," she says.

During 17 years in Florida politics, Wilson gained a reputation for working across the aisle. She teamed with Republican Gov. Jeb Bush, for example, on criminal justice issues and on removing the Confederate flag from the state Capitol. "I'm no stranger to working with Republicans," she says.

FLORIDA (22)

Allen West, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Ron Klein, D
Residence: Plantation
Born: Feb. 7, 1961; Atlanta, Ga.
Religion: Christian
Family: Wife, Angela West; two children
Education: U. of Tennessee, B.A. 1983 (political science); Kansas State U., M.A. 1996 (political science)
Military: Army 1983-2004
Career: Army officer; military training consultant; high school teacher
Political highlights: Republican nominee for U.S. House, 2008



A favorite of tea party activists, West says House Republicans' "Pledge to America" agenda must make a bigger commitment to reducing government spending. It should be a "very specific and concrete document that can be executable" during the 112th Congress, he says.

GOP leaders should embrace freshmen "and not push us off to the side," because voters want "vibrant new energy," he says. "They want individuals who are committed to the constitutional principles and values that made America great and what it is."

West wants "to reform our tax code because the progressive tax system lends itself to class warfare." But he does not expect a prized seat on the Ways and Means Committee.

He says that the United States must stay on the offensive against Islamic radicalism and that Israel "needs stronger representation in Congress."

West argues that the Armed Services Committee could use his military experience. After his discharge, he trained Afghan soldiers as a private contractor.

While on active duty in Iraq, he made headlines in 2003 for firing a pistol near the head of an Iraqi policeman believed to have information about an attack. The man admitted to a plot and named accomplices, but he later recanted all of it. No concrete evidence was found, but the incident made West a hero to conservatives. West was found guilty of aggravated assault and fined \$5,000, but the Army decided against a court-martial.

FLORIDA (24)

Sandy Adams, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Suzanne M. Kosmas, D
Residence: Orlando
Born: Dec. 14, 1956; Wyandotte, Mich.
Religion: Episcopalian
Family: Husband, John H. Adams; three children
Education: Columbia College, Orlando, B.A. 2000 (criminal justice administration)
Military: Air Force 1974-75
Career: Deputy county sheriff
Political highlights: Fla. House, 2002-present



Adams is a high school dropout, an Air Force veteran, a former law enforcement officer and a state lawmaker. The former single mother says her life experiences will help guide her first term in Congress.

Like most other GOP freshmen, Adams says she will focus on reducing federal spending. She learned to balance her personal budget under difficult circumstances and says the federal government should do the same.

But Adams promises to be an aggressive advocate for NASA, which is a significant contributor to the central Florida economy. "They spent a lot of money over the last few years," she says of the Democratic-controlled Congress. "Some of that money could have been devoted to the space industry. We need to reprioritize."

An Orange County deputy sheriff for 17 years, Adams ran for the Florida House in 2002 to advocate for victims' rights. The cause was personal; her first husband, also a deputy, died in the line of duty in 1989.

Having grown up in a military family, she quit high school at 17 and joined the Air Force. She hopes to utilize her military background as a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. She also would welcome a seat on the Science and Technology or Financial Services committees.

Adams, who defeated freshman Democrat Suzanne M. Kosmas, pledges to help eliminate funding for the health care overhaul, seek a flatter tax code, push Congress to adopt zero-based budgeting and crack down on illegal immigration.

HOUSE

FLORIDA (25)

David Rivera, R

Election: Defeated Joe Garcia, D, to succeed Mario Diaz-Balart, R

Residence: Miami

Born: Sept. 16, 1965; Brooklyn, N.Y.

Religion: Roman Catholic

Family: Single

Education: Florida International U., B.A. 1986 (political science), M.P.A. 1994

Career: State party Hispanic outreach director; U.S. broadcasting agency aide; human rights organization aide; congressional and campaign aide

Political highlights: Fla. House, 2002-present; Miami-Dade County Republican Party chairman, 2008-present



Rivera, a former House Appropriations panel chairman in Florida, says that he plans to focus on the economy. His constituents can expect him to champion traditional Republican policies such as cutting spending and easing taxes on small businesses.

Rivera says his first goal will be supporting measures — such as tax cuts — that are intended to give private employers incentives to hire more workers. He also says that he wants to see a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.

As a representative from a Hispanic-majority district, Rivera says he also will focus on policy toward Latin America, particularly concerning trade and relations with Cuba.

Congress should move forward on the stalled free-trade deal with Colombia, he says, estimating that it could create hundreds of thousands of jobs in his district and elsewhere.

“The import-export market is very important in South Florida,” he says.

Like his predecessor, Republican Mario Diaz-Balart (who won election to the neighboring 21st District), Rivera takes a hard line with the Cuban government. Rivera was the author of a 2006 Florida law that bans state funding for education research and travel to nations that are deemed to be “sponsors of terrorism,” a designation that includes Cuba.

“I do not believe we should give any unilateral concessions until all political prisoners are freed, civil liberties are restored, and free elections are held,” he says.

GEORGIA (7)

Rob Woodall, R

Election: Defeated Doug Heckman, D, to succeed John Linder, R, who retired

Residence: Lawrenceville

Born: Feb. 11, 1970; Athens, Ga.

Religion: Methodist

Family: Single

Education: Furman U., B.A. 1992 (political science); U. of Georgia, J.D. 1997

Career: Congressional aide

Political highlights: No previous office



Woodall already knows the hallways and back rooms of the Capitol. After 16 years as a legislative staff member on the Hill, he won't waste time finding his way around when he reports for his first day on the job.

“What we'll bring to the table is the ability to start work on day one,” says Woodall, who will represent an increasingly diverse suburban district.

One of his top priorities will be a proposal for a national sales tax, which he calls the “FairTax Plan.” He is continuing to push a “near and dear” cause backed by his former boss and predecessor, retiring Republican John Linder. Simplifying the tax code, he says, would help create jobs and encourage investment in the U.S. economy.

But don't expect Woodall, who is hoping for a spot on the powerful Rules Committee, always to agree with his own party. Newly elected Republicans, he believes, must not repeat the mistakes of Republicans who won in 1994 but subsequently lost their way.

Republicans, he says, should put their small-government principles ahead of partisan politics.

“If it's wrong when Nancy Pelosi does it, then it's also going to be wrong when John Boehner does it,” he says.

Woodall, who is an anti-abortion conservative and a supporter of gun rights, considers himself an outdoorsman and hiker. He is unmarried and views his single status as an asset for his constituents: “That gives me twice as much time to work for the people.”

**Congress At
Your Fingertips****Reserve Your
Copy Now!**

Knowing who's who in Washington is essential to your agenda's success. Use the *Early Guide* for a sneak peek at the first session of the 112th Congress.

The *Early Guide* includes profiles of the newly elected members and features:

- Room assignments
- Committee chairmen
- Ranking members
- Black-and-white photos
- Brief biographical sketches
- Legislative district maps

This directory is the perfect interim resource while staff, committee and subcommittee changes are being finalized for the first session.

Order Today!

Reference Key Code EGA11040T when placing your order.

ONLINE

www.CongressAtYourFingertips.com

PHONE

877.827.3321

BRAND IT!

Add your organization's logo to brand these guides for Member gifts, events, giveaways, Hill visits or as a "thank you" to your PAC donors.

Available in select quantities. Call for details.

GEORGIA (8)

Austin Scott, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Jim Marshall, D
Residence: Ashburn
Born: Dec. 10, 1969; Augusta, Ga.
Religion: Baptist
Family: Wife, Vivien Scott; one child
Education: U. of Georgia, B.B.A. 1993 (risk management and insurance)
Career: Insurance agency owner
Political highlights: Ga. House, 1997-present



Scott, who owns an insurance brokerage firm, has hewn to the traditional Republican principles of limited government, tax cuts and support for small business throughout his 13-year state legislative career.

He wants to zero in on bringing down the federal deficit — and to start the process he would prevent unspent stimulus money from being used and cut the number of federal government employees. He also supports a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget. To boost the economy he would extend all of the Bush-era tax cuts that are set to expire. In campaign materials, he said he would “defund, repeal and replace” the Democrats’ health care overhaul.

Scott served as chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee in the General Assembly, focusing on budget transparency. But he has secured a commitment from GOP leaders that he will be given a seat on the Armed Services Committee. From that perch, he hopes to support veterans and workers affiliated with Warner Robins Air Force Base, a major employer and community institution in the 8th District.

John A. Boehner of Ohio, who is expected to be Speaker, pledged that Scott would get the committee seat during a campaign swing through the district to give him a boost against Democratic incumbent and eight-year panel veteran Jim Marshall. Scott said during a debate that he would bring a different generational mind-set to the job than his Baby Boomer predecessor, who is two decades his senior.

HAWAII (1)

Colleen Hanabusa, D

Election: Defeated Rep. Charles K. Djou, R
Residence: Honolulu
Born: May 4, 1951; Honolulu, Hawaii
Religion: Buddhist
Family: Husband, John Souza
Education: U. of Hawaii, B.A. 1973 (economics & sociology), M.A. 1975 (sociology), J.D. 1977
Career: Lawyer
Political highlights: Hawaii Senate, 1999-present (majority leader, 2003-07; president, 2007-present); candidate for U.S. House (special election), 2003; sought Democratic nomination for U.S. House, 2006; candidate for U.S. House (special election), 2010



Hanabusa won Hawaii’s 1st District seat on her second attempt, after a three-way special election in May split the Democratic vote, handing victory to Republican Charles J. Djou.

Hanabusa, a lawyer, comes to Washington after 12 years in the Hawaii Senate, where she had been Senate president since January 2007. The first woman in Hawaii’s history to hold the position, she brings solid liberal credentials with her.

She intends to push legislation that would expand self-governmental rights of Native Hawaiians through a “governing entity” that represents them in negotiations with federal and state governments. The bill passed the House in February, but has not made it through the Senate.

A Buddhist, Hanabusa joins two other members who share her faith, which she describes as “more of a philosophy than a religion” for her. She opposed the invasion of Iraq but supports the mission in Afghanistan, a stance she attributes to her friendship with Ambassador Karl W. Eikenberry.

Jobs and the economy will be her priorities, and she said she is eager to make Hawaii a leader in green energy, considering the state’s abundant renewable resources. “We have wind, we have sun, like no one else does,” says Hanabusa, who cites the Natural Resources Committee as one of three panels where she could best serve Hawaii (along with the Energy and Commerce Committee and Ways and Means).

Of course, Hanabusa would like to serve on the Appropriations Committee but recognizes she must “pay my dues” first.

IDAHO (1)

Rául R. Labrador, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Walt Minnick, D
Residence: Eagle
Born: Dec. 8, 1967; Carolina, P.R.
Religion: Mormon
Family: Wife, Rebecca Johnson Labrador; five children
Education: Brigham Young U., B.A. 1992 (Spanish); U. of Washington, J.D. 1995
Career: Lawyer
Political highlights: Idaho House, 2006-present



With more than 15 years of experience as an immigration lawyer, Labrador is likely to make a splash in the immigration debate.

He has already met with Steve King, currently the ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, and says that he expects to be placed on that panel.

Labrador says that he will push to secure the U.S. border with Mexico. He advocates sending the U.S. military to the border “to battle the drug terrorists just like they are battling Islamic terrorists in Afghanistan and Iraq.”

Labrador opposes amnesty for undocumented immigrants, but he does support development of a program that would offer those here illegally an incentive to come forward — such as guaranteeing them first consideration by the State Department to return legally after going back to their countries.

“Those we have to go find and arrest . . . well, they go to the very end of the line,” he says.

He also urges that the guest worker program be streamlined — particularly for agricultural workers, who play an important role in his state’s economy.

But his primary focus in Washington, he says, will be on jobs and the economy.

As a member of the Idaho House, Labrador proposed legislation that would have provided broad-based tax cuts for businesses, individuals and families, and he opposed raising the gas tax.

On Capitol Hill, he says, he will do the same.

HOUSE

LEADING AT PRESS TIME

ILLINOIS (8)

Joe Walsh, R

Election: Opposed Rep. Melissa Bean, D
Residence: North Barrington
Born: December 27, 1961; Barrington, Ill.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Helene Walsh; five children
Education: U. of Iowa, B.A. 1995 (English); U. of Chicago, M.P.P. 1991
Military: None
Career: Investment banker
Political highlights: Republican nominee for U.S. House, 1996; Republican nominee for Ill. House, 1998

Walsh comes to Washington having made a “six-point” pledge to his northeastern Illinois constituents.

The “proud Reagan Republican” promises to serve only three terms in the House, pledges to forgo earmarking and to vote against any legislation that “increases the size of government or isn’t supported by the Constitution,” and promises that he will not receive “any health plans or retirement benefits that only congressmen get and that aren’t available to all Americans.”

A tea party activist, Walsh painted himself as an outsider in his campaign, criticizing politicians of both parties who he said “only care about getting re-elected.” He told the Chicago Tribune in February that his first goal in Congress would be to work with a “new class of congressmen and women who will put a spotlight on this reckless growth of government.”

Walsh, who has worked as an investment banker, is a fierce defender of free-market solutions, saying he would like to help find private-sector, market-based answers to questions on taxation, health care, education and the entitlement programs.

A former think tanker who advocates school choice, Walsh is likely to work on education issues in Congress.

He has expressed concern with federal education initiatives, including the Obama administration’s Race to the Top program. He supports charter schools and merit pay for teachers, but he argues that responsibility for education should be left to the states and local communities.



ILLINOIS (10)

Robert Dold, R

Election: Defeated Dan Seals, D, to succeed Mark Steven Kirk, R, who ran for Senate
Residence: Kenilworth
Born: June 23, 1969; Evanston, Ill.
Religion: Christian
Family: Wife, Danielle Dold; three children
Education: Denison U., B.A. 1991 (political science); Indiana U., J.D. 1996; Northwestern U., M.B.A. 2000
Career: Pest control company owner; Internet data storage company manager; congressional aide; White House aide
Political highlights: No previous office

A self-described fiscal conservative and social moderate, Dold says a responsible politician doesn’t simply stay true to his party and his constituents but also understands the importance of “staying true to yourself.”

It is an easy-to-follow mantra for Dold, whose family has lived in the 10th District for three generations.

Dold says his priority is to “get people back to work and jump-start the economy.” As the owner of a small pest control business, he says he understands the pressures small-business owners face every day and will use his expertise to create jobs in his district.

“I meet a payroll. I hire people. I understand what regulations do to small businesses. I live it each and every day,” he says. “I get up each and every day worrying about other people. That’s something I hope to leverage as a legislator.”

As the economy struggles to emerge from the deep recession, Dold wants to lower the corporate tax rate for businesses. He also supports an indefinite extension of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts for all Americans.

Dold opposes the 2010 health care overhaul and espouses sweeping tort reform to reduce malpractice litigation and the costs of defensive medicine. He also wants to provide greater transparency in medical pricing and outcomes.

Dold is interested in serving on the Budget, Energy and Commerce, and Transportation and Infrastructure committees.



ILLINOIS (11)

Adam Kinzinger, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Debbie Halvorson, D
Residence: Manteno
Born: Feb. 27, 1978; Kankakee, Ill.
Religion: Protestant
Family: Single
Education: Illinois State U., B.A. 2000 (political science)
Military: Wis. Air National Guard 2003-present; Ill. Air National Guard 2001-03
Career: Information technology services company account representative
Political highlights: McLean County Board, 1998-2003

What compelled Kinzinger to seek and win a seat on the county board when he was 20 years old continues to drive him now: He wants to give voters a sense that they are being heard — and heeded.

“They just want to be heard,” the 32-year-old says of his district’s constituents. “They are literally clamoring for an opportunity to be heard.”

Like many office-seekers this year, he says he will give priority to restoring the economy and doing something about his region’s 12 percent unemployment rate.

“You don’t do it with more programs and spending,” he says. “You do that with a promise to start fiscal restraint.”

Along with extending the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts, Kinzinger’s five-pronged approach for turning around the economy would limit the federal government’s role in the private sector, provide additional business tax incentives, provide new spending only for national security and infrastructure, and explore new energy resources.

Kinzinger, who conducted five tours in Iraq and Afghanistan as an Air Force pilot, says his experiences would be valuable on the Armed Services Committee. But he also would like to take a lead in identifying new energy sources and working toward energy independence, he says. His district has three nuclear power plants, and Illinois leads the country in nuclear power production. He would relish a seat on the Energy and Commerce Committee, an ambitious reach for a freshman member.



HOUSE

ILLINOIS (14)

Randy Hultgren, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Bill Foster, D
Residence: Winfield
Born: March 1, 1966; Park Ridge, Ill.
Religion: Protestant
Family: Wife, Christy Hultgren; four children
Education: Bethel College, B.A. 1988 (communications & political science); Illinois Institute of Technology, J.D. 1993
Career: Securities company executive; financial planning consultant; lawyer; congressional aide
Political highlights: DuPage County Board, 1994-98; DuPage County Forest Preserve District Board of Commissioners, 1994-98; Ill. House, 1999-2007; Ill. Senate, 2007-present



A mainline conservative who has served in the Illinois legislature for more than a decade, Hultgren plans to focus on the economy and drawing jobs to his district, which lies west of Chicago. The best way to do that, he says, is by shrinking the size of the federal government and ensuring that laws already in place are implemented correctly and explained to his constituents.

“Our manufacturers are nervous with how many of the big new pieces of legislation that have been passed will be implemented,” Hultgren says. “I want to bring some stability back, bring some confidence back.”

Of particular concern is the health care overhaul law passed earlier this year. “I don’t think the bill that was passed will decrease costs at all,” Hultgren says.

While in the state legislature, he cosponsored a successful medical malpractice reform bill. Hultgren would like to continue working to lower health care costs and sees the potential for doing so by creating more price transparency and nationwide competition among insurers.

Hultgren says a spot on the Energy and Commerce Committee would be a good fit given both his interests and his experiences. In addition, he believes that his career as an investment adviser would help him serve effectively on the Financial Services Committee.

Hultgren notes that all his legislative successes have come while serving in the minority, and he says that experience will help him build relationships with members on both sides of the aisle.

ILLINOIS (17)

Bobby Schilling, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Phil Hare, D
Residence: Colona
Born: Jan. 23, 1964; Rock Island, Ill.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Christie Schilling; ten children
Education: Black Hawk College, attended 1982-83
Career: Restaurateur; financial services agent; factory worker
Political highlights: No previous office



Schilling is leaving pizza for politics. The owner of Saint Giuseppe’s Heavenly Pizza arrives in the House with a vow to oppose all tax increases and to slash discretionary federal spending in his quest to improve job prospects in his native western Illinois.

Schilling says his experience as a small-business operator leads him to believe the corporate tax rate is too high and should be reduced to increase job competitiveness.

He also supports extending the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts at every income level. “We’ve got to use things that have a proven track record,” says Schilling, citing tax cuts made during President John F. Kennedy’s administration. He judges the stimulus law as a “complete failure” because it was accompanied by deficit spending, and he will oppose any initiative that would build on it.

“We need to take a look at an across-the-board — say a 10 percent — cut” in discretionary spending, he adds. He wants Congress to take a closer look at waste and fraud in programs such as Medicare. It is unrealistic to think the GOP could repeal the health care law, he says, so he wants to pass legislation removing some provisions, including the medical device tax, while retaining new protections for health insurance consumers.

Schilling signed a pledge to refuse congressional pay raises and to accept a term limit of eight years in the House.

He would like to be named to the Agriculture, Small Business or Veterans’ Affairs committees to represent interests in his district.

INDIANA (3)

Marlin Stutzman, R

Election: Defeated Tom Hayhurst, D, to fill a vacancy
Residence: Howe
Born: Aug. 31, 1976; Sturgis, Mich.
Religion: Baptist
Family: Wife, Christy Stutzman; two children
Education: Tri-State U., attended 2005-07; Glen Oaks Community College, attended 1999
Career: Farmer; commercial trucking company owner
Political highlights: Ind. House, 2003-09; Ind. Senate, 2009-present



Stutzman brings political experience and a bit of tea-party zeitgeist to Washington after eight years as a state legislator and two congressional campaigns covering three races in 2010.

A farmer and owner of a farm-trucking company, Stutzman has an interest in small business and agriculture issues. He opposes pro-union “card check” legislation and argues in favor of eliminating taxes on capital gains to spur job creation.

Stutzman supports gun owners’ rights; in the state House, he won enactment of a 2006 law creating handgun permits that last for a gun owner’s lifetime.

He backs a balanced budget amendment and full repeal of the health care overhaul while opposing abortion rights. He also backs expanded development of domestic coal, oil and natural gas resources to promote U.S. energy independence, and supports exploring renewable-energy sources.

However, Stutzman calls cap-and-trade legislation to limit carbon emissions “a direct attack on Indiana’s economy.”

Unlike most freshmen, Stutzman will take office almost immediately.

Despite having built a statewide base in his bid to succeed retiring Sen. Evan Bayh in May 2010, Stutzman did not survive the primary. So when Republican Rep. Mark Souder resigned in May after confessing to an extramarital affair, Stutzman joined the special election contest to succeed him. He simultaneously won both the special election and the race for a full term in the 112th Congress.

INDIANA (4)

Todd Rokita, R

Pronounced: ro-KEE-ta
Election: Defeated David Sanders, D, to succeed Steve Buyer, R, who retired
Residence: Indianapolis
Born: Feb. 9, 1970; Chicago, Ill.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Kathy Rokita; two children
Education: Wabash College, B.A. 1992 (political science); Indiana U., Indianapolis, J.D. 1995
Career: State government official; lawyer
Political highlights: Ind. secretary of state, 2003-present



Rokita, a veteran of the state government, emphasizes the need to improve government services while scaling back the growth of federal spending. His own fiscal to-do list includes making the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts permanent, reducing the number of tax brackets, curbing debt-limit increases and establishing presidential line-item veto authority.

He says government should act “in precise, laser-like fashion to incentivize business growth and not dictate economic outcomes.” Rokita backs targeted business tax breaks and measures that could help farmers, such as free-trade deals and a repeal of the estate tax.

Rokita also argues that government should “protect our citizens and ensure interstate commerce, while creating a level and fair playing field for all participants.” He takes a conservative stance on social issues, opposing abortion and gun control.

Rokita, who was a regulator of the securities industry as Indiana’s secretary of state, has an eye on the Financial Services Committee. He also could be a good fit for the Oversight and Government Reform Committee.

During his tenure, he created an online service center for businesses registered with his office. He also helped win a mandate for the use of voter photo identification cards such as driver’s licenses at polling places. He served as president of the National Association of Secretaries of State from 2007 to 2008.

INDIANA (8)

Larry Bucshon, R

Pronounced: boo-SHON
Election: Defeated Trent Van Haaften, D, to succeed Brad Ellsworth, D, who ran for Senate
Residence: Newburgh
Born: May 31, 1962; Taylorville, Ill.
Religion: Lutheran
Family: Wife, Kathryn Bucshon; four children
Education: U. of Illinois, B.S. 1984 (chemistry); U. of Illinois, Chicago, M.D. 1988
Military: Naval Reserve 1989-98
Career: Surgeon
Political highlights: No previous office



The only criticisms Bucshon faced from conservative voters during the campaign were complaints that he was too neatly in line with Washington Republicans. His political philosophy reflects the meat and potatoes of the GOP platform.

“I’m a person that always believes in limited government, low taxation by government on business, and I’m a strong believer in the private sector and free-market economy,” he says. “I’m a fiscal conservative, a social conservative.”

A cardiothoracic surgeon, Bucshon wants to push for repeal of this year’s health care overhaul, even though he thinks it is unlikely to happen while President Obama is in office. His more immediate goal is to prevent any tax increases amid the current economic difficulties, and he says that cutting government spending will help create jobs.

He also gives priority to national issues that have ramifications for the 8th District. As an example, he says he would fight Democrats’ cap-and-trade legislation, contending it would damage the coal industry — a major employer in Indiana and specifically in the district.

Bucshon says he would like a seat on the Armed Services Committee to protect the Naval Surface Warfare Center in Crane, Ind., but he also is interested in serving on the Energy and Commerce Committee and its health panel. A spot on the Transportation and Infrastructure panel, meanwhile, would allow him to address highway and railroad issues in his state, he says.

INDIANA (9)

Todd Young, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Baron P. Hill, D
Residence: Bloomington
Born: Aug. 24, 1972; Lancaster, Pa.
Religion: Christian
Family: Wife, Jennifer Young; four children
Education: U.S. Naval Academy, B.S. 1995 (political science); U. of London, M.A. 2001 (United States studies); U. of Chicago, M.B.A. 2002; Indiana U., Indianapolis, J.D. 2006
Military: Navy 1990-91; Marine Corps 1995-00
Career: Lawyer; congressional aide
Political highlights: No previous office



Young describes himself as a libertarian conservative in the model of Ronald Reagan and says he has one goal as a legislator: to “get our balance sheet back in order as a country.”

Young says that until Congress shrinks the federal budget, it will remain his only concern. “Everything seemingly comes back to this massive issue,” he says. “If we get this one knocked out while I’m there, maybe there’ll be something else that I’ll turn most of my attention to.”

His plan involves passing balanced-budget legislation and eliminating waste across government, including areas where many Republicans are reluctant to make cuts. “I’m not one of these legislators who, without pause, thinks we ought to ramp up our spending in the military,” he says.

Young also says he would support proposals to repeal and replace the 2010 health care overhaul. He wants Congress to boost investment in critical infrastructure and remove regulations he says are harmful to businesses. And he opposes any cap-and-trade program for controlling greenhouse gas emissions.

Young says he has no illusions about the limited power of a freshman, but he does not think he will be overwhelmed by the transition to federal lawmaking.

His previous Capitol Hill experience includes a stint as an energy and economic policy aide for Sen. Richard G. Lugar, an Indiana Republican. He lists former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as “one of the statesmen that I respect most in history.”

HOUSE

KANSAS (1)

Tim Huelskamp, R

Pronounced: HYOOLS-camp
Election: Defeated Alan Jilka, D, to succeed Jerry Moran, R, who ran for Senate
Residence: Fowler
Born: Nov. 11, 1968; Fowler, Kan.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Angela Huelskamp; four children
Education: College of Santa Fe, B.A. 1991 (education); American U., Ph.D. 1995 (political science)
Career: Farmer
Political highlights: Kan. Senate, 1997-present

Huelskamp says he will be a “reliable conservative vote” in Congress, and he has a record in the Kansas Senate to prove it.

During his 14-year tenure there, he sponsored an amendment to strip Planned Parenthood of its state funding and pushed for amendments to the state constitution to ban gay marriage and guarantee individual gun rights.

On Capitol Hill, Huelskamp says, he plans to work with the far-right contingent of the Republican Party to battle the health care overhaul enacted in 2010 and to block legislation that would create a cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gas emissions.

He has experiences that could make him a leading voice on other issues: A career farmer, Huelskamp says the EPA has “a real anti-farmer agenda,” citing its efforts to ban chemicals that farmers use to grow crops.

He has a familiarity with immigration: Two of his four adopted children are from Haiti. Although he says the international adoption process could be streamlined, he advocates a hard-line approach to illegal immigration. He pushes for more-secure borders and giving employers the right to do status checks on employees.

“I’ve been through Immigration and Customs Enforcement [and] the paperwork,” Huelskamp says. “And it was a difficult situation, going through all that paper. But when I look at that situation, I see that citizenship should be a privilege, not a right. It should be difficult.”



KANSAS (3)

Kevin Yoder, R

Election: Defeated Stephen Moore, D, to succeed Dennis Moore, D, who retired
Residence: Overland Park
Born: Jan. 8, 1976; Hutchinson, Kan.
Religion: Christian
Family: Wife, Brooke Robinson Yoder
Education: U. of Kansas, B.A. 1999 (political science & English), J.D. 2002
Career: Lawyer
Political highlights: Kan. House, 2003-present

Yoder is expected to join the ranks of the conservative Republican Study Committee, where he will focus on fiscal responsibility, building the economy and cutting spending to reduce government debt. During his eight years in the Kansas House of Representatives, he developed a reputation as a champion of small businesses and earned a “pro-business” rating from the Kansas Chamber of Commerce in 2009.

Having served as chairman of the state House Appropriations Committee, Yoder is most interested in a seat on the Appropriations Committee as well as the Ways and Means Committee, where he would push for permanent elimination of the estate tax.

Yoder was first elected to the state legislature in 2002 and served all eight years of his tenure on that chamber’s Judiciary Committee. His background as a business, banking and real estate lawyer — as well as an interest in driving the brewing debate over a comprehensive overhaul of immigration laws — has fueled an interest in a seat on the House Judiciary Committee as well.

A fifth generation Kansan who grew up on a grain and livestock farm near the community that carries his family name, Yoder supports private-sector innovation and free-market competition. His first year agenda will include a push for legislation to create private-sector jobs and a repeal of portions of the Democratic-driven health care law enacted in 2010 that he says will drive up patient costs and grow government bureaucracy.



KANSAS (4)

Mike Pompeo, R

Pronounced: pom-PAY-oh
Election: Defeated Raj Goyle, D, to succeed Todd Tiahrt, R, who ran for Senate
Residence: Wichita
Born: Dec. 30, 1963; Orange, Calif.
Religion: Presbyterian
Family: Wife, Susan Pompeo; one child
Education: U.S. Military Academy, B.S. 1986 (engineering management); Harvard U., J.D. 1994
Military: Army 1986-91
Career: Oilfield equipment and aerospace manufacturing companies president; lawyer
Political highlights: Republican National Committee, 2008-present

Pompeo is expected to fit comfortably with his fellow incoming GOP conservatives.

He was one of the first candidates in the country to be endorsed by the Club for Growth, a political group that supports fiscal conservatives. The endorsement, together with a Pompeo commercial that accused one of his primary opponents of being a RINO (Republican In Name Only), helped him grab the nomination in the heavily Republican district. He succeeds Republican Todd Tiahrt, who made an unsuccessful bid for the party’s Senate nomination.

Pompeo intends to try to reduce the size of government, which he says is destroying jobs and creating uncertainty for private sector job creators.

He also believes the government should work to eliminate or outsource social programs. Instead, he says, the nation should rely more on the good works of individuals to take care of the poor and marginalized.

He plans to focus on de-funding and repealing the 2010 health care overhaul, securing the nation’s borders, strengthening national security and promoting growth in the private sector.

Pompeo graduated first in his class from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point before serving as a tank commander in the 1980s. After leaving the Army, he earned a law degree from Harvard and moved to Kansas to co-found an aerospace company. He sold his share of it in 2006 and is now president of an oil services equipment company.



TOO CLOSE TO CALL AT PRESS TIME

KENTUCKY (6)

Andy Barr, R

Election: Opposed Rep. Ben Chandler, D
Residence: Lexington
Born: July 24, 1973; Lexington, Ky.
Religion: Episcopalian
Family: Wife, Carol Leavell Barr
Education: U. of Virginia, B.A. 1996 (government); U. of Kentucky, J.D. 2001
Career: Lobbyist; lawyer; gubernatorial and state agency aide; congressional aide
Political highlights: No previous office

Barr is expected to focus on government spending and energy, issues that fueled his victory over three-term Democrat Ben Chandler.



Barr staunchly opposes the creation of a cap-and-trade system, aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, that he says could cripple Kentucky's coal industry. Barr pummeled Chandler for his vote in favor of cap-and-trade legislation during the campaign. Barr calls for increased domestic coal and oil production as well as expanded nuclear power to reduce the nation's dependence on foreign oil and to create jobs.

A sharp critic of the 2009 economic stimulus, Barr says he would oppose any future stimulus packages and extensions of jobless benefits unless they are paid for with existing funds. He favors constitutional amendments requiring a balanced budget and permitting line-item vetoes.

Unlike some of Kentucky's senior GOP lawmakers, including Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell, Barr wants to curb earmarks. He says that while Kentucky has benefited from earmarks to an extent, people in his district realize that the cash flow needs to end.

"I think there's a difference this year," he told the Lexington Herald-Leader. "People are palpably concerned about the deficit. Our debt is spiraling out of control."

Barr learned his way around Capitol Hill after college as a legislative assistant to Rep. Jim Talent, a Missouri Republican. He was later deputy general counsel to Kentucky Gov. Ernie Fletcher, a Republican, who lost a re-election bid following ethics controversies.

LOUISIANA (2)

Cedric Richmond, D

Election: Defeated Rep. Anh "Joseph" Cao, R
Residence: New Orleans
Born: Sept. 13, 1973; New Orleans, La.
Religion: Baptist
Family: Single
Education: Morehouse College, B.A. 1995 (business administration); Tulane U., J.D. 1998
Career: Lawyer
Political highlights: La. House, 2000-present; sought Democratic nomination for U.S. House, 2008

Richmond's proposals read like they come straight from the Democratic playbook — of 2008.



The incoming lawmaker says he wants to broaden eligibility for the earned-income tax credit, provide a federal match of up to \$1,000 for new retirement plans, lower interest rates on student loans, increase Pell grants and crack down on subprime and predatory lending.

The former state representative, whose largely Democratic, African-American constituency includes most of New Orleans, says his support for such big-ticket items as the health care overhaul and economic stimulus laws can be summed up in a single word: recovery.

"As far as the national deficit and spending... those things are on the minds of the voters in the 2nd Congressional District, but not as much as recovery," Richmond says. "We will not get full recovery without more federal help."

He hopes for committee spots that match up with his economic agenda. "I know they're ambitious," he says, "but I prefer Appropriations and Ways and Means, and we'll go from there."

Improving health care also is vital to his district's recovery, says Richmond, who supports expanding primary care clinics.

Another main goal is to move up the date for sharing federal oil revenue with Gulf Coast states, now scheduled for 2017. The move, he says, could provide money for his proposals and help erase Louisiana's budget deficit, which could result in hospital and school closings.

LOUISIANA (3)

Jeff Landry, R

Election: Defeated Ravi Sangisetty, D, to succeed Charlie Melancon, D, who ran for Senate
Residence: New Iberia
Born: Dec. 23, 1970; St. Martinville, La.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Sharon Landry; one child
Education: U. of Southwestern Louisiana, B.S. 1999; Southern U. Law School, attended 2001-03; Loyola U. New Orleans, J.D. 2004
Military: La. National Guard 1987-98
Career: Lawyer; oil and gas contamination cleanup company owner
Political highlights: Republican nominee for La. Senate, 2007

Landry heads to Washington intent on getting the economy back on track. He says his experience owning a business has prepared him for the task.



Endorsed by leaders of the tea party movement, Landry is likely to be a reliably conservative voice in Congress. He opposes abortion rights, gun-control measures and tax hikes. He says a good Republican is "one who follows the fundamentals of the party: less government, fiscally conservative, a strict adherence to constitutional principles."

He supports a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution and a two-thirds majority requirement for Congress to raise taxes. Landry says he would like to serve on the Transportation and Infrastructure and Natural Resources committees, where he could work on projects that have been "needed for years" in southern Louisiana.

And even though the BP oil spill caused damage in his district, Landry says he will be an ally to the petroleum industry. He opposes cap-and-trade energy proposals, which he says would devastate economies that depend on oil and gas.

The 3rd District, where Landry was born and raised, serves as a hub for the oil industry in the Gulf of Mexico. While President Obama has lifted an oil-drilling moratorium there, Landry has criticized the slow pace of new drilling permits. "We must deal with a de facto moratorium placed on the shelf that is killing independent drillers that are the backbone of the oil and gas industry in Louisiana," he said in a statement.

HOUSE

MARYLAND (1)

Andy Harris, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Frank Kratovil Jr., D
Residence: Cockeysville
Born: Jan. 25, 1957; Brooklyn, N.Y.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Sylvia “Cookie” Harris; five children
Education: Johns Hopkins U., M.H.S. 1995 (health finance & management); U. of Pennsylvania, attended 1973-75; Johns Hopkins U., B.A. 1977 (human biology), M.D. 1980
Military: Naval Reserve 1988-2005
Career: Physician
Political highlights: Md. Senate, 1999-present (Republican whip, 2003-06); Republican nominee for U.S. House, 2008



Harris is the first person from the Chesapeake Bay’s western shore to win the 1st District in two decades and the first ever from Baltimore County.

He opposes abortion, takes a tough stance on immigration, opposes gun control and favors opening up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and the outer continental shelf for oil and gas production. He wants to make the Bush-era tax cuts permanent and eliminate earmarks, which he vows he will never seek. He favors cutting the size of the government by, for example, eliminating the Education Department.

Although his official residence is on the bay’s western shore, he owns a condo in Cambridge on the Eastern Shore. An anesthesiologist, he has worked at hospitals in Salisbury and Easton.

Eastern Shore residents are particularly concerned about the environmental health of the bay. Harris wants to “assess the effectiveness and funding of federal programs and to ensure collaboration between state and federal agencies to accomplish these goals.” And he wants to make a priority of preserving the legs of the Eastern Shore economy — poultry, fishing, agriculture and tourism — through private sector job creation and cutting taxes.

He says the first bill he will sponsor would limit House members to six terms and senators to two terms.

He would like a seat on the Agriculture Committee, to fit his district’s rural character, as well as on the Energy and Commerce or Armed Services panels.

MASSACHUSETTS (10)

William Keating, D

Election: Defeated Jeff Perry, R, to succeed Bill Delahunt, D, who retired
Residence: Quincy
Born: Sept. 6, 1952; Norwood, Mass.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Tevis Keating; two children
Education: Boston College, B.A. 1974 (political science), M.B.A. 1982; Suffolk U., J.D. 1985
Career: Lawyer
Political highlights: Mass. House, 1977-85; Mass. Senate, 1985-99; Norfolk County district attorney, 1999-present



After capturing the open 10th District seat in a hard-fought campaign, Keating says he will head to Washington ready to take a bipartisan approach.

“It’s an electorate right now that has lost some trust in our institution, so I think they’re frustrated with the inability of government trying to deal with issues,” he says, suggesting that both parties should work together to boost job and economic growth in the country.

Keating, who takes the seat held for seven terms by retiring Democrat Bill Delahunt, will represent a district that sprawls from Quincy just south of Boston all the way to the tip of Nantucket. Republican Scott P. Brown carried the 10th in his 2010 special election for the Senate, and Keating’s own tough election battle suggests that in his first term he may take a centrist approach on some issues.

Having served as the Norfolk County district attorney since 1999, Keating says he would like a seat on the Judiciary Committee — where Delahunt has been serving.

He supports abortion rights and repeal of the “don’t ask, don’t tell” law barring military service by openly gay individuals.

Given the coastal sweep of his district, Keating also pays close attention to environmental issues. As a state senator, he sponsored a law that virtually banned phosphates in household cleaners. He supported the fiercely contested wind farm project off Cape Cod, appropriately named Cape Wind, as a source of clean, renewable energy.

MICHIGAN (1)

Dan Benishek, R

Election: Defeated Gary McDowell, D, to succeed Bart Stupak, D, who retired
Residence: Crystal Falls
Born: April 20, 1952; Iron River, Mich.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Judy Benishek; five children
Education: U. of Michigan, B.S. 1974 (biology); Wayne State U., M.D. 1978
Career: Surgeon
Political highlights: No previous office



Benishek, a surgeon who had never run for political office, says he decided to launch his congressional bid after the \$787 billion economic stimulus legislation passed in February 2009.

“I just couldn’t believe they would spend nearly a trillion dollars without reading the legislation,” he says. “This just put me over the top.”

It’s no surprise then that cutting federal spending is his top priority in his new job. But health care, too, will be a defining issue. He pledges to read every bill before voting on it, and he will work to repeal the health care overhaul enacted in 2010.

Benishek says he is interested in seats on the Budget and Oversight and Government Reform committees. As the father of a veteran, he also would like to pursue a post on the Veterans’ Affairs Committee.

He proposes a hiring freeze in the federal government, and he wants an extension of the Bush-era tax cuts. Benishek describes his ideas as a combination of basic conservative philosophy mixed with the concerns of his northern Michigan constituents.

“I’m sort of a common-sense guy. I’ve got a lot to learn — I admit that,” he says. “I’m a quick learner.”

When Benishek was 5 years old, his father died while working in the mines of Iron County, Mich., leaving Benishek’s mother to raise the family.

“I didn’t really get too much handed to me. I had to work my entire life,” he says. “I think that’s all Americans want — an opportunity to work. People of my district feel that way.”

HOUSE

MICHIGAN (2)

Bill Huizenga, R

Pronounced: HI-zing-uh
Election: Defeated Fred Johnson, D, to succeed Peter Hoekstra, R, who retired
Residence: Zeeland
Born: Jan. 31, 1969; Zeeland, Mich.
Religion: Christian Reformed
Family: Wife, Natalie Huizenga; five children
Education: Calvin College, B.A. 1992 (political science)
Career: Private school fundraiser; congressional district aide; realtor
Political highlights: Mich. House, 2003-09

Huizenga says he plans to be a voice of fiscal restraint — a member of Congress who “rages against the spending machine.”

The first piece of legislation he plans to offer would amend the Constitution to require a balanced budget.

He cites the growing debt and government regulation as major roadblocks to economic prosperity. To address those areas of concern, Huizenga says, he wants a seat on a committee with an economic purview, preferably Energy and Commerce, Financial Services or Budget.

On matters ranging from health care to energy, Huizenga claims the private sector has to be the vehicle for reform and that he will be a stalwart advocate for solutions pointing in that direction.

Huizenga takes over Michigan’s most conservative House district from his former boss, Republican Peter Hoekstra, who unsuccessfully ran for governor. Huizenga worked for Hoekstra as his director of public policy before becoming a state representative in 2003, and he says his social and fiscal beliefs are closely aligned with those of his old boss.

Huizenga, who co-owns a small gravel business, will be a reliable Republican vote. But he is careful to note that Republicans must offer alternatives to Democratic programs like cap and trade for carbon emissions and the health care overhaul.

“We can’t just be the party of ‘no.’ We have to offer alternative solutions. We can’t just repeal. We need to work toward creating different systems,” he says.



MICHIGAN (3)

Justin Amash, R

Pronounced: ah-MAHSH
Election: Defeated Pat Miles, D, to succeed Vernon J. Ehlers, R, who retired
Residence: Cascade Township
Born: April 18, 1980; Grand Rapids, Mich.
Religion: Eastern Orthodox
Family: Wife, Kara Amash; three children
Education: U. of Michigan, B.A. 2002 (economics), J.D. 2005
Career: Lawyer; marketing consultant
Political highlights: Mich. House, 2009-present

Central Michigan, represented by soft-spoken Republican Vernon J. Ehlers for eight full terms, is in for big stylistic changes in Amash. The member-elect was already well on his way to becoming a national celebrity before Election Day, earning a spot on Time magazine’s “40 Under 40” list of rising political stars in October.

The ambitious lawmaker says his primary initiatives on Capitol Hill will be to increase transparency in the legislative process and to interact with constituents using online tools such as Facebook and Twitter.

“One of the things that I do as a state legislator is to explain every single vote that I take in real time on the Internet, and I’d like to carry the practice forth to Congress,” Amash says. “We might have some sort of website where you can show how your members of Congress are voting and have some kind of congressional social network.”

Amash says he will seek spots on the Energy and Commerce, Financial Services or Judiciary committees. He also says he will vote to extend the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts.

“I’ll have a very strong focus on economic issues, limiting government, decreasing the size and scope of government and also on some criminal justice issues,” Amash says.

Just don’t expect him to cut a similar profile to Ehlers.

“We come from different generations,” Amash says. “My predecessor was in his 70s, and I’m a 30-year-old.”



MICHIGAN (7)

Tim Walberg, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Mark Schauer, D
Residence: Tipton
Born: April 12, 1951; Chicago, Ill.
Religion: Protestant
Family: Wife, Sue Walberg; three children
Education: Fort Wayne Bible College, B.S. 1975; Wheaton College (Ill.), M.A. 1978
Career: Religious school fundraiser; education think tank president; minister
Political highlights: Candidate for Onsted Community Schools Board of Education, 1981; Mich. House, 1983-98; sought Republican nomination for U.S. House, 2004; U.S. House, 2007-09; defeated for re-election to U.S. House, 2008

Walberg will pick up where he left off two years ago, advocating for conservative causes in the House. He served one term before losing to Democrat Mark Schauer in 2008 — and then defeated him to reclaim the seat.

Walberg is a proponent of repealing the Democratic-backed health care overhaul, extending all Bush-era tax cuts and enacting spending cuts.

“The trillion-dollar stimulus, government takeover of health care, and Speaker Pelosi’s budget with trillion-dollar deficits are placing America on an unsustainable financial course,” he says. He also favors line-item veto power for the president and a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget.

Walberg supports increased exploration of U.S. oil and natural gas reserves, along with development of wind and solar energy as well as other alternative sources.

In the 110th Congress, he had seats on the Agriculture and Education and Labor panels — assignments that reflected some of his constituents’ needs. Farming is a big part of the district’s economy, while Michigan’s jobless rate remains high.

Walberg positions himself as a “traditional values” lawmaker, saying he opposes abortion, gay marriage and allowing illegal immigrants to obtain driver’s licenses. He supports making English the nation’s official language.

He also favors privatizing Social Security, saying that younger workers should have “the option to save their own money in their own name in their own account.”





HOW DECISION MAKERS MAKE DECISIONS

To make a real impact in Washington, you need to get your message in front of the people who matter most. With CQ Roll Call, you have a single resource where you can reach the most powerful influencers in the places they go to inform their decisions.

INFORMING THE INFLUENTIAL
cqrollcall.com

HOUSE

MICHIGAN (13)

Hansen Clarke, D

Election: Defeated John Hauler, R, after defeating Rep. Carolyn Cheeks-Kilpatrick in the primary

Residence: Detroit

Born: March 2, 1957; Detroit, Mich.

Religion: Roman Catholic

Family: Wife, Choi Palms-Cohen

Education: Cornell U., B.F.A. 1984 (painting); Georgetown U., J.D. 1987

Career: County government acquisitions administrator; congressional district aide

Political highlights: Mich. House, 1991-93; defeated for re-election to Mich. House, 1992; Mich. House, 1999-2003; Democratic nominee for Detroit City Council, 2001; candidate for Detroit mayor, 2005; Mich. Senate, 2003-present

Clarke plans to use the regulatory process to get funds for his economically hard-hit district. "I'll likely work a lot through the administrative agencies — a lot of times you can get more done that way," he says. "I'm looking more at the objective, the outcome . . . that's putting more people back to work, helping them become more financially secure."

Education also will be a chief concern, Clarke says. He cites a shortage of nurses in his district as an example of how furloughed manufacturing workers can be retrained. "In Michigan, we're having to hire foreign workers on a temporary basis to meet that need," he says. "I want to see metro Detroiters doing that."

Clarke wants to find funding for year-round schooling and after-school programs, as well as for adult-education initiatives. He also advocates for partnering schools with government agencies to provide recreational activities to youth.

He also says he supports a pathway to citizenship for workers in the country illegally and allowing the 2001 and 2003 tax breaks to expire for the wealthy, depending on "how that revenue will be applied."

He hopes to sidestep the fights over committee seats that are typical after an election, saying he does not have any assignments in mind for himself.

Clarke wants to change Detroit's political culture. "Many times [politicians] actually believe they're more important than the people they serve," he says. "That creates a culture of entitlement that's really been evident in Detroit politics for decades."



MINNESOTA (8)

Chip Cravaack, R

Pronounced: kruh-VACK

Election: Defeated Rep. James L. Oberstar, D

Residence: Lindstrom

Born: Jan. 29, 1959; Charleston, W.Va.

Religion: Roman Catholic

Family: Wife, Traci Cravaack; two children

Education: U.S. Naval Academy, B.S. 1981; U. of West Florida, M.Ed. 1989

Military: Navy Reserve 1981-2005

Career: Airline pilot

Political highlights: No previous position

A Navy veteran and Northwest Airlines pilot, Cravaack sees reducing the government's role in business as the best way to promote economic growth and create jobs.

To boost employment in his district, he wants to ease regulatory restrictions and thus speed projects intended to aid nickel, copper and platinum mining.

Cravaack was once a union steward at Northwest and talked during the campaign about his days manning a picket line. He says Democrats have abandoned unionized workers like those in the Iron Range to curry favor with environmentalists. He opposes so-called card-check legislation that would allow unions to organize workplaces without a secret ballot.

Cravaack calls the 2009 economic stimulus "ludicrous" and says the rapid growth in government spending and debt threatens the country. He would extend the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts for all income levels and eliminate the deficit by limiting spending; one pot of funding that he calls unnecessary is for bike trails, which have been championed by Oberstar.

On social issues, Cravaack is just as conservative. He won the endorsement of Gun Owners of America, a group that argues the National Rifle Association is too prone to compromise.

His experience as a pilot — and the fact he defeated the chairman — could point Cravaack toward the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. He also expressed an interest in Education and Labor, Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs.



MISSISSIPPI (1)

Alan Nunnelee, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Travis W. Childers, D

Residence: Tupelo

Born: Oct. 9, 1958; Tupelo, Miss.

Religion: Baptist

Family: Wife, Tori Nunnelee; three children

Education: Mississippi State U., B.S. 1980 (marketing)

Career: Insurance company owner

Political highlights: Miss. Senate, 1995-present

Nunnelee brings to Congress a wealth of appropriations experience, a distaste for government debt and a reliably conservative vote on abortion, gun rights and national security.

He predicts that job creation will be the most important issue facing northern Mississippi for decades to come. He says Congress should end its "senseless borrowing" and explore ways to spur private sector growth through tax policies like the Gulf Opportunity Zones formed after Hurricane Katrina. "You can literally draw a line on the map" between the zones and the areas still struggling with historic unemployment in the absence of aid, he says.

Nunnelee says his experience with making the "difficult decisions" involved in balancing state budgets as chairman of the Mississippi Senate Appropriations Committee will come in handy in Washington, but he says his main expertise is in health policy. Congress should repeal the health care overhaul and replace it with "patient-centered health care reform," he says.

Nunnelee says the United States should "treat terrorists as enemies and not give them the rights of the very Constitution they wish to destroy." He also approves of Arizona's immigration enforcement law.

A disease blinded Nunnelee by the time he was a college senior. "I learned not to be embarrassed to ask for other people's help," he says. Doctors restored his vision with two cornea transplants.

He says the knowledge that another person's death made it possible for him to see gives him "a very keen sense of responsibility."





INFORMING THE INFLUENTIAL

To be successful in Washington, you need the right information at the right time. With CQ Roll Call, you're empowered with the essential resources you need to make smart moves—whenever you're ready to act.

cqrollcall.com



HOUSE

MISSISSIPPI (4)

Steven Palazzo, R**Pronounced:** puh-LAZZ-oh**Election:** Defeated Rep. Gene Taylor, D**Residence:** Biloxi**Born:** Feb. 21, 1970; Gulfport, Miss.**Religion:** Roman Catholic**Family:** Wife, Lisa Palazzo; three children**Education:** U. of Southern Mississippi, B.S.B.A. 1994 (accounting), M.B.A. 1996**Military:** Marine Corps Reserve 1988-96; Mississippi National Guard 1997-present**Career:** Accountant; defense contracting company financial manager; oil rig inventory supervisor**Political highlights:** Miss. House, 2007-present

Palazzo says his top priority will be job creation and that the way to do that is by reducing government regulations and spending, blocking the “unionization of the entire United States” and cutting taxes.



He also wants to bolster national defense, an important issue in a district that boasts military installations such as Keesler Air Force Base, the Naval Construction Training Center Gulfport, the Naval Oceanographic Office and a significant military shipbuilding industry.

“We’re in a global war on terror that will last through my children’s lifetime,” the retired Marine says. “Equipping, training and preparing for future threats will be something I’ll be focused on. We can’t sacrifice that for any reason. That is why pruning the budget in other areas is extremely important.”

Palazzo, who would like a post on the Armed Services Committee, says he will push for a significant expansion of the Navy.

But with defense representing more than 50 percent of all discretionary spending, he says budget cutting will be “a long and arduous process,” and he called for a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution.

With his background as a CPA and business owner, Palazzo would like also to serve on the Ways and Means Committee, a rare assignment for a freshman lawmaker.

In addition, the former state legislator expressed interest in serving on the Agriculture and Transportation and Infrastructure panels.

MISSOURI (4)

Vicky Hartzler, R**Election:** Defeated Rep. Ike Skelton, D**Residence:** Harrisonville**Born:** Oct. 13, 1960; Archie, Mo.**Religion:** Evangelical Christian**Family:** Husband, Lowell Hartzler; one child**Education:** U. of Missouri, B.S. 1983 (home economics & education); Central Missouri State U., M.S. 1992 (education)**Career:** Farmer; rancher; farm equipment dealership owner; homemaker; teacher**Political highlights:** Mo. House, 1995-2001

Hartzler literally wrote the book on waging faith-based political campaigns — it’s called “Running God’s Way” and is based on her election to the Missouri House.



Improving the economy, creating jobs and balancing the budget will be her priorities. “We’ve got to make sure we’ve got a stable economy for our future and not bankrupt our country with the runaway spending that’s under way,” she says.

Hartzler would vote to extend the Bush-era tax cuts across the board. She also calls estate taxes “highway robbery” and says she wants them kept low, if not eliminated.

She will seek to repeal the 2010 health care overhaul, preferring a revamp of the tort system and greater transparency in medical pricing. She backs gun rights and supports a constitutional amendment to ban abortion.

Hartzler opposes climate legislation that would cap carbon emissions. “There’s no reason to stifle our energy production here in America when our competitors aren’t going to have to abide by the onerous regulations in that bill,” she says. She supports expanded use of nuclear energy.

Her largely agricultural district includes Fort Leonard Wood and Whiteman Air Force Base, and thus Hartzler is interested in serving on the Agriculture and Armed Services committees. Minority Leader John A. Boehner of Ohio has promised her a seat on Armed Services, and she will work to expand the missions of the military bases, she says. Hartzler, who owns an agricultural equipment business with her husband, also expresses interest in the Small Business Committee.

MISSOURI (7)

Billy Long, R**Election:** Defeated Scott Eckersley, D, to succeed Roy Blunt, R, who ran for Senate**Residence:** Springfield**Born:** August 11, 1955; Springfield, Mo.**Religion:** Presbyterian**Family:** Wife, Barbara Long; two children**Education:** U. of Missouri, attended 1973-74**Career:** Auction company owner; Realtor; radio talk show host**Political highlights:** No previous office

Long’s campaign focused on his catch phrase of being “fed up” with what he called career politicians, but he is likely to a dependable vote for GOP leaders on both economic and social issues.



An auctioneer and Realtor, he has never served in elective office before.

But Long isn’t worried about not knowing his way around. He told the Joplin Globe that there is “enough experience in Washington to choke a horse.”

He says his first order of business is to repeal the Democrats’ health care overhaul, which he has called an “unmitigated disaster.” He backs giving small businesses more leeway to join together to buy coverage, health savings accounts and overhauling the medical liability system. Specific to his region, he favors loan forgiveness programs to encourage providers to serve rural areas.

He endorses a balanced-budget constitutional amendment coupled with an amendment to cap taxes at a specified percentage of personal income. And he promises not to “seek, support, or enact earmarks.”

Long also is a strong proponent of free trade, saying the opening up of new markets is essential to growing the economy of his southwest Missouri district. He wants to eliminate “obsolete” agricultural subsidies, but is not specific on which ones qualify as obsolete.

On social issues, Long is just as conservative. He calls himself “100 percent pro-life” and says marriage should be defined as between one man and one woman.

NEVADA (3)

Joe Heck, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Dina Titus, D
Residence: Henderson
Born: Oct. 30, 1961; Queens, N.Y.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Lisa Heck; three children
Education: Pennsylvania State U., B.S. 1984 (health education); Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine, D.O. 1988
Military: Army Reserve 1991-present
Career: Physician; medical response training consultant; Defense Department medical school administrator
Political highlights: Nev. Senate, 2004-08; defeated for re-election to Nev. Senate, 2008



Representing a district hurt more than most by the economic downturn and real estate crisis, Heck will look to help mold a fiscal policy aimed squarely at job creation.

“The No. 1 issue we’re facing is the fact that no matter what’s coming out of Washington there’s been absolutely nothing to stimulate our economy and create an environment where we can have sustainable job growth,” Heck says. “It seems like the folks in Washington don’t have a clue.”

There is no doubt that Heck’s constituents have had a rough time lately. Comprising much of the Las Vegas suburbs, his district has seen home prices fall steeply while unemployment has steadily risen.

As a member of Congress, Heck will embrace a “fair” tax structure that, he says, would allow citizens to keep a larger percentage of their income. His proposed policies include lowering the long-term capital gains tax rate and eliminating the estate tax.

The nation’s health care system is also a central concern for Heck, a practicing physician.

“I think that we need to rely more on people who have real-world experience to craft changes to our health care system, as opposed to a 2,700-page behemoth,” he says.

Heck’s ideas for improving the health care system include implementing an individual-based (rather than employer-provided) insurance option, passing tort reform and improving the health of the nation through more nutritious diet plans.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (1)

Frank Guinta, R

Pronounced: GIN (sounds like “grin”)-ta
Election: Defeated Rep. Carol Shea-Porter, D
Residence: Manchester
Born: Sept. 26, 1970; Edison, N.J.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Morgan Guinta; two children
Education: Assumption College, B.A. 1993; Franklin Pierce Law Center, M.I.P. 2000
Career: Campaign and congressional district aide; insurance and risk management consultant; insurance claims manager
Political highlights: N.H. House, 2000-2002; Manchester Board of Mayor and Aldermen, 2002-06; mayor of Manchester, 2006-10



Guinta says he is “a small-government kind of guy” who wants to focus on tax policy, with an eye toward economic growth and job creation.

He takes credit for several fiscal moves made in Manchester while he was mayor, including a tax cut, budget cuts and a tax cap. Federal lawmakers, he says, should approach the nation’s budget with “common sense, responsibility and accountability.” Small businesses, meanwhile, should receive more tax incentives, he says.

Guinta acknowledges that freshmen have limited influence, but he says that he learned a few things as a New Hampshire-based aide to Republican Jeb Bradley, who held the same seat from 2003 to 2007.

“Certainly having two years of experience understanding the needs of constituents and how the process works in Washington gives me a leg up,” Guinta says.

He opposes the 2010 health care law and says it should be replaced with measures that allow small businesses to pool employees together in larger groups and allow people to cross state lines to purchase insurance.

Guinta supports gun rights and opposes abortion, saying that society can do more to help women in “crisis pregnancies” to find alternatives to abortion.

Guinta says a seat on the Ways and Means or Budget committees would be ideal, although he acknowledges they are long shots. His other choices include Transportation and Infrastructure, Veterans’ Affairs, Energy and Commerce, or Financial Services.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (2)

Charles Bass, R

Election: Defeated Ann McLane Kuster, D, to succeed Paul W. Hodes, D, who ran for Senate
Residence: Peterborough
Born: Jan. 8, 1952; Boston, Mass.
Religion: Episcopalian
Family: Wife, Lisa L. Bass; two children
Education: Dartmouth College, A.B. 1974
Career: Congressional aide; architectural products executive; energy consultant
Political highlights: Sought GOP nom. for U.S. House, 1980; N.H. House, 1982-88; N.H. Senate, 1988-92; defeated in primary for re-election to N.H. Senate, 1992; U.S. House, 1995-2007; defeated for re-election to U.S. House, 2006



Bass is no stranger to the 12th District — he held the seat for 12 years, winning election as part of the 1994 “Republican revolution,” but was ousted in 2006.

He says he wanted to reclaim his old seat to counteract the “arrogance” Democrats have shown since gaining control of Congress in 2006. The Congressional Budget Office’s prediction of \$1 trillion annual federal deficits over the next decade was “the straw that broke the camel’s back for me,” he says.

Bass wants to return to the Energy and Commerce Committee, where he has six years of experience and played a role in writing the 2005 energy bill. Since leaving Congress, he has worked as a consultant with companies that develop alternative-energy technologies, and he wants to form a biomass energy caucus in Congress to promote such technology, which uses plant material and animal waste to generate power.

Bass also wants his colleagues to establish a new standing committee dedicated to spending reduction. It would recommend cuts to the full House, he says, giving members the opportunity to vote on them as resolutions.

Though Bass is more socially liberal than many Republicans — he opposes a constitutional amendment to define marriage as a union between a man and a woman — he says he generally supports the GOP’s “Pledge to America.” The campaign platform’s fiscal recommendations are most important, he says: “We’ve got to cut spending — that’s going to be the hardest part of all.”

HOUSE

NEW JERSEY (3)

Jon Runyan, R

Election: Defeated Rep. John Adler, D
Residence: Mt. Laurel
Born: Nov. 27, 1973; Flint, Mich.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Loretta Runyan; three children
Education: U. of Michigan, attended 1992-95 (movement science)
Career: Professional football player; professional arena football team owner
Political highlights: No previous office

Runyan, a hulking former professional football player, likely will stand out more for his 6-foot-7-inch frame than for his political views.



He expects to align closely with the positions of the most recent Republican to hold his seat: H. James Saxton, who retired in 2009. Runyan wants seats on the same committees occupied by Saxton: Armed Services and Natural Resources. He says those assignments would allow him to look out for one of his district's biggest employers — the mega military complex composed of McGuire Air Force Base, Fort Dix and the Lakehurst naval station — and to protect the pinelands and beaches of southern New Jersey.

Even though he would have voted against the health care overhaul, Runyan says a full repeal is unrealistic. Instead, lawmakers should “chip away at it” by eliminating its most costly provisions, he says.

Runyan will also focus on finding ways to reduce federal spending and to jumpstart the economy. “We really need a balanced budget amendment,” he adds.

Though he's an economic conservative, Runyan supports abortion rights, except for late-term and partial-birth abortions. While believing marriage should be between a man and a woman, he backs civil unions for gay people. “Social issues are the only issues that really pull me back to be a moderate,” Runyan says.

Runyan, who spent most of his 13-year NFL career with the Philadelphia Eagles, says his charity work put him in touch with community leaders who urged him to run for Congress.

NEW MEXICO (2)

Steve Pearce, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Harry Teague, D
Residence: Hobbs
Born: Aug. 24, 1947; Lamesa, Texas
Religion: Baptist
Family: Wife, Cynthia Pearce; one child
Education: New Mexico State U., B.B.A. 1970 (economics); Eastern New Mexico U., M.B.A. 1991
Military: Air Force 1970-76
Career: Oil well services company owner; pilot
Political highlights: N.M. House, 1997-00; sought Republican nomination for U.S. Senate, 2000; U.S. House, 2003-09; Republican nominee for U.S. Senate, 2008

Pearce won his old job back, and now he wants to pick up where he left off on the House Financial Services Committee.



Pearce served on the committee in the 110th Congress and was the deputy ranking member of its Housing and Community Opportunity Subcommittee prior to his unwelcome two-year hiatus from Capitol Hill.

A slot on the panel would give him a platform for several of his priority issues, which include reducing taxes on investments and capital gains. Pearce says such cuts would give the economy a boost.

Another way to foster growth is to bring stability to the dollar, he says.

Pearce, who left the Hill following an unsuccessful run for Senate, also would feel familiar on the Natural Resources Committee, another panel he served on during his first stint in the House. He was the ranking member on the Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee and he has extensive experience with mineral resources from owning Lea Fishing Tools, an oilfield services firm.

He also is likely to reprise his role as a point person on the immigration debate.

While representing a district that shares a border with Mexico, Pearce served as a co-chairman of the Border Security Caucus. He supports upping the man hours spent on patrolling the border, so that officials can more quickly respond to reports of illegal crossings.

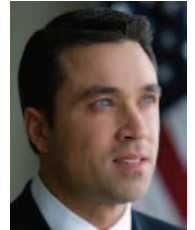
Pearce and his wife, who have been married for nearly 30 years, reside in the same town where he was raised.

NEW YORK (13)

Michael Grimm, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Michael E. McMahon, D
Residence: Staten Island
Born: Feb. 7, 1970; Brooklyn, N.Y.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Divorced
Education: Baruch College, B.B.A. 1994; New York Law School, J.D. 2002
Military: Marine Corps 1989-90; Marine Corps Reserve 1990-97
Career: Health food store owner; FBI agent; stockbroker
Political highlights: No previous office

Grimm cites his days in the Marine Corps when he talks about the importance of teamwork in policymaking, especially with Congress so polarized.



“It’s stifled our ability to lead,” he says. “In the military, there are arguments, there are fights. The Navy fights with the Marines. But when it’s time to get back to work, we all have each other’s hands and move forward.”

“Congress needs to take a page out of the military’s book,” he continued. “At the end of the day, we’re all Americans.”

As a Republican, Grimm describes his politics as “just right of center” — he wants to repeal the 2010 health care overhaul law and opposes cap-and-trade energy policy and gay marriage.

But he says that he could side with Democrats if they introduce legislation he thinks would benefit his constituents.

“If they put forth a bill that’s good for my district and this country, I’m supporting it . . . regardless of who gets the credit.”

His days as an undercover FBI agent on Wall Street, cracking down on white collar crime, position him to back moves against corruption in big businesses.

As founder of a health-food restaurant and owner of a biofuels company, he supports policy initiatives that could help struggling and aspiring entrepreneurs alike. He advocates dispensing with the capital gains taxes for the next two years; temporarily reducing the payroll tax by 30 percent to 40 percent, and redirecting unspent stimulus money to help small businesses.

NEW YORK (19)

Nan Hayworth, R

Election: Defeated Rep. John Hall, D
Residence: Mount Kisco
Born: Dec. 14, 1959; Chicago, Ill.
Religion: Lutheran
Family: Husband, Scott Hayworth; two children
Education: Princeton U., A.B. 1981 (biology); Cornell U., M.D. 1985
Career: Ophthalmologist; health care advertising firm executive
Political highlights: No previous office



A retired ophthalmologist who later became vice president of a health care advertising agency, Hayworth wants to spend the 112th Congress on the “depowering” of the 2010 health care overhaul.

Specifically, she wants to work on legislation that would give consumers more choices by facilitating the sale of insurance across state lines and ensuring that health savings accounts are not discouraged.

Hayworth hopes to make changes to Medicare, and she wants to guarantee that doctors are adequately reimbursed by the program.

“Right now, Medicare providers are headed for an enormous cut in reimbursements,” Hayworth says. “That needs to be worked out, and that needs to be a pay-for.”

She wants a seat on the Energy and Commerce Committee, in order to have a say on those issues as well as focus on helping to develop nuclear energy.

Interested in education and jobs issues as well, Hayworth would like a seat on the Education and Labor Committee if she cannot serve on Energy and Commerce. But as a fiscal conservative who wants to cut taxes and balance the budget, she believes funding for the Education Department should not be increased and other non-military federal spending should be cut.

“The Department of Education, unfortunately, however nobly intended, has not produced any benefit to our nation’s students,” Hayworth says. “We need to cut spending. We need to facilitate growth.”

NEW YORK (20)

Chris Gibson, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Scott Murphy, D
Residence: Kinderhook
Born: May 13, 1964; Rockville Centre, N.Y.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Mary Jo Gibson; three children
Education: Siena College, B.A. 1986 (history); Cornell U., M.A. 1995 (government), Ph.D. 1998 (government)
Military: Army 1986-2010
Career: Army officer
Political highlights: No previous office



A retired colonel, Gibson spent nearly a quarter century in the Army before retiring earlier this year to pursue a political career. But Gibson doesn’t want to be typecast in Congress as a military man.

He says his first priority is to help repair the ailing economy, particularly the hard-hit farm sector of his upstate district. That means cutting taxes and burdensome regulations while expanding free trade, Gibson says.

To that end, he wants to repeal the new health care law, which he fears will bust the budget and sap small businesses, and shelve legislation aimed at combating global warming by capping emissions of greenhouse gases. He also would vote to extend the tax cuts enacted in 2001 and 2003. “There are three specific reasons small-business owners say they are not going to grow next year: taxes, regulation and health care costs,” he says.

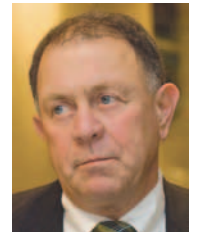
Gibson says he wants to serve on the Agriculture Committee as well as Ways and Means or Energy and Commerce. Armed Services is another choice, although it ranks behind the others on his priority list.

That’s not to say Gibson doesn’t have some thoughts on military issues. He’s the author of a 2008 book, “Securing the State,” which argues for a more cooperative relationship between civilian and military leaders. He praises Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates for doing a good job repairing that rift. And Gibson says he supports President Obama’s approach to the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

NEW YORK (24)

Richard Hanna, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Michael Arcuri, D
Residence: Barneveld
Born: Jan. 25, 1951; Utica, N.Y.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife Kim Hanna; two children
Education: Reed College, B.A. 1976 (economics and political science)
Career: Construction company owner; property development company manager
Political highlights: Republican nominee for U.S. House, 2008



A native of the 24th district, Hanna prevailed in a rematch against Arcuri, who bested him in 2008 when Democrats were riding high.

Rebuilding the economy will be a core issue for the business owner and philanthropist. Hanna says he is ready to “immerse in big problems” and mentions spending caps as well as permanent small-business tax credits as possible policy options in the 112th Congress.

Hanna says that “neither party has it right” on everything, but Republicans have “a much better handle” on economic issues. He describes himself as a fiscal conservative but a social moderate; he supports civil unions for same-sex partners and abortion rights. Currently, he says, many “social issues are really a diversion from the desperate need we have to regrow our economy.”

To serve his farm-dependent district, Hanna will probably try for a seat on the Agriculture Committee. He also would be interested in serving on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

His father died when Hanna was 20 years old, leaving Hanna and his sister to provide for the family. He put himself through college during the next several years and afterward founded Hanna Construction, which he still owns and manages.

Since then, Hanna has played an active role in the community, serving on local boards and charities. He is also a “sustaining member” of the libertarian Cato Institute.

HOUSE

TOO CLOSE TO CALL AT PRESS TIME

NEW YORK (25)

Ann Marie Buerkle, R**Pronounced:** BUR-kul**Election:** Opposed Rep. Dan Maffei, D**Residence:** Syracuse**Born:** May 8, 1951; Auburn, N.Y.**Religion:** Roman Catholic**Family:** Divorced; six children**Education:** Le Moyne College, B.S. 1977 (science); Syracuse U., J.D. 1993**Career:** Assistant state attorney general; lawyer; homemaker; nurse**Political highlights:** Syracuse Common Council, 1994-95; defeated for election to Syracuse Common Council, 1994; Republican nominee for Onondaga County Legislature, 1987, 1989

Buerkle says that if she takes office, her first priority is to help get the economy back on track. She favors cutting taxes, controlling spending and reducing uncertainty about government tax and regulatory policies.



“Businesses tell me all the time, ‘I don’t know what’s going to happen next. I don’t know what tax or regulation is coming down the pike,’” says Buerkle, an attorney and registered nurse.

Buerkle supports extension of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts and advocates eliminating the estate tax, which she calls “double taxation” and “a punishment for working hard and leaving your family some sort of legacy.”

Seeing entitlement program spending as the principal budgetary challenge, she says she’s open to all ideas for bringing Social Security revenues in line with expenses. She would exempt older Americans from any changes to the program. But for those up to about age 40, “all of the options need to be looked at [to determine] what’s going to make this work and what’s going to be viable,” she says.

An opponent of the health care overhaul, she says she will seek to deny funding to implement the new law and favors its eventual repeal.

Buerkle also wants to eliminate the Department of Education, which she says has failed to improve public education. She believes tax credits, vouchers and other steps making it easier for parents to send their children to private schools and creating competition have a better chance of improving education.

NEW YORK (29)

Tom Reed, R**Election:** Defeated Matt Zeller, D, to fill a vacancy**Residence:** Corning**Born:** Nov. 18, 1971; Joliet, Ill.**Religion:** Roman Catholic**Family:** Wife, Jean Reed; two children**Education:** Alfred U., B.A. 1993 (political science); Ohio Northern U., J.D. 1996**Career:** Lawyer; real estate company owner**Political highlights:** Mayor of Corning, 2008-09

Reed brings a conservative voice to Washington, D.C., for a district that has had no representative in the House since March 2010, when Democrat Eric Massa resigned after being accused of sexually harassing male staff members.



His primary focus in Congress, Reed says, is getting the national debt and federal spending under control. To do this, he supports a hard cap on nondefense discretionary appropriations to “force a national dialogue” on the deficit.

He also has vowed to fight to keep in place, for all income levels, the tax cuts enacted during the George W. Bush administration.

Reed says he would support an effort to repeal the Democratic health care overhaul legislation enacted in 2010, although he acknowledges that success in that endeavor is unlikely. What’s more important, he said, is to keep debate going on the issue. He backs “tort reform” and the better use of software to reduce medical insurance fraud.

Despite the polarized nature of Congress, Reed thinks that his proposals can attract some support from the other side of the aisle. He emphasizes that he is open to new ideas and will talk to anyone, although he notes that he would not compromise his principles.

He says he decided that the country was headed down the wrong path when he saw President Obama’s agenda, including the \$787 billion stimulus law.

“The moment rang in my head as ‘This is not sustainable,’” he says.

NORTH CAROLINA (2)

Renee Ellmers, R**Election:** Defeated Rep. Bob Etheridge, D**Residence:** Dunn**Born:** February 9, 1964; Ironwood, Mich.**Religion:** Roman Catholic**Family:** Husband, Brent Ellmers; one child**Education:** Oakland U., B.S. (nursing)**Career:** Hospital administrator; nurse**Political highlights:** Dunn Planning Board, 2006-present (chairwoman, 2008-10)

One of a number of health professionals joining the 112th Congress, Ellmers was elected after promising to undo much of the health care overhaul legislation enacted in the spring of 2010.



Touting herself as a “God-fearing” fiscal and social conservative, the 46-year-old registered nurse — her husband is a doctor — is opposed to government-mandated insurance coverage.

But, she says, “simply standing against Obamacare is not enough.” She would replace it with “free-market-based” changes aimed at increasing accessibility, lowering costs and improving technologies.

Ellmers says the key to creating jobs is removing the uncertainty facing small businesses when it comes to health care costs and taxes. She will vote to extend all of the Bush-era tax cuts.

She is against gay marriage, abortion and a path to citizenship for illegal immigrants, and she is a strong advocate for gun owners’ rights.

To combat illegal immigration, Ellmers says she will push to implement harsher penalties for employers who hire illegal immigrants and to create a stronger employment verification system, expanding beyond the current E-Verify program that confirms the eligibility of individuals to work in the United States.

Ellmers is expected to seek a spot on the coveted Energy and Commerce Committee. She has said ramping up drilling in the waters off North Carolina would be a boon for the state’s economy.

NORTH DAKOTA (AL)

Rick Berg, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Earl Pomeroy, D
Residence: Fargo
Born: Aug. 16, 1959; Maddock, N.D.
Religion: Lutheran
Family: Wife, Tracy Berg; one child
Education: North Dakota State School of Science, attended 1977-78; North Dakota State U., B.A. 1981 (agricultural economics & communications)
Career: Property development company owner
Political highlights: N.D. House, 1985-present (majority leader, 2003-09)



Berg ran as a political outsider, despite his role in North Dakota's political establishment as a member of the state House for more than two decades, including stints as majority leader and Speaker.

After completing his education, he formed a commercial real estate company, now called Goldmark Schlossman, serving as managing broker for the company until 2006. His business background, combined with conservative positions on energy and government spending, made him a favorite of influential national Republicans to take the seat held by Democrat Earl Pomeroy since 1993.

Like other newly elected Republicans, he favors minimizing the tax and regulatory burden on businesses and permanently eliminating the federal estate tax.

Berg wants to help move the country away from dependence on foreign sources of energy by developing more domestic sources. He also says the government needs to streamline the approval process for building new nuclear power plants.

Berg has offered some ideas to extend the solvency of Social Security, such as allowing oil and gas drilling in national parks, including North Dakota's Theodore Roosevelt National Park, to pay for the retirement security program. When Pomeroy assailed that idea, Berg said he wasn't proposing any change in the law and mostly favored more leasing on other federal lands.

Berg is a social conservative, opposing gay marriage and abortion rights while supporting gun owners' rights.

OHIO (1)

Steve Chabot, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Steve Driehaus, D
Residence: Cincinnati
Born: Jan. 22, 1953; Cincinnati, Ohio
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Donna Chabot; two children
Education: College of William & Mary, A.B. 1975 (history); Northern Kentucky U., J.D. 1978
Career: Lawyer; teacher
Political highlights: Candidate for Cincinnati City Council, 1979, 1983; Cincinnati City Council, 1985-90; Republican nominee for U.S. House, 1988; Hamilton Co. Board of Commissioners, 1990-95; U.S. House, 1995-2009; defeated for re-election to U.S. House, 2008



A veteran from the Republican class of 1994, Chabot is on a mission to restore conservative principles to the seat he lost to Democrat Steve Driehaus in 2008 as a result of what he calls "the Obama tsunami."

"I want to be part of the change from the change we saw," he says.

Still a strong believer in the 1994 "Contract With America," Chabot says his priorities are to "get control of the spending" and "restrain the growth of government." He is a fierce critic of the 2009 economic stimulus package and the health care overhaul.

The principal House sponsor of a 2003 law outlawing the procedure known as "partial birth" abortion, Chabot plans to continue to promote anti-abortion policies upon his return to Congress. He also opposes gay marriage and supports Second Amendment rights, with a mixed record on privacy issues.

During his previous 14 years in the House, Chabot served on the Judiciary, Foreign Affairs and Small Business committees. Those stops included a stint as chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution from 2001 to 2006 and as Small Business' ranking Republican in 2007 and 2008. He hopes to return to all three panels in the 112th Congress with his seniority intact.

"That will put me in a position to be able to immediately play a very active role in reversing the direction of this Congress from one of absolutely lack of restraint in spending to fiscal discipline and balanced budgets," he says.

OHIO (6)

Bill Johnson, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Charlie Wilson, D
Residence: Poland
Born: Nov. 10, 1954; Roseboro, N.C.
Religion: Protestant
Family: Wife, LeeAnn Johnson; four children
Education: Troy U., B.S. 1979 (computer science); Georgia Institute of Technology, M.S. 1984 (computer science)
Military: Air Force 1973-78; Air Force 1979-99
Career: Air Force officer; information technology executive
Political highlights: No previous office



Johnson says the new Congress should make "fixing the economy and creating jobs" its top priority.

He backs extension of the Bush-era tax cuts for all income levels and says reducing federal spending is the best way to protect Social Security. He opposes raising the retirement age.

"We need to get the federal government off the back of businesses. We have to grow the private sector," he told the Herald-Dispatch of Huntington, W.Va., just across the Ohio River from the 6th District, in September.

Johnson, who retired from the Air Force as a lieutenant colonel, said fighting the war on terrorism "means treating our enemies as enemies — not as Americans with constitutional rights."

And he opposes repeal of the "don't ask, don't tell" policy barring gays and lesbians from serving openly in the armed forces. Johnson said the controversy is a result not of problems arising in the military over the policy but from agitation by "the radical homosexual lobby."

He said he is interested in serving on the Armed Services, Intelligence and Veterans' Affairs committees because of his military background; Science and Technology because of his work as a technology entrepreneur after leaving the military; and Energy and Commerce because energy issues are important to his district.

He backs repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul, citing his anti-abortion position as a reason for working to replace the law with what he calls "market- and values-based solutions."

HOUSE

OHIO (15)

Steve Stivers, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Mary Jo Kilroy, D
Residence: Columbus
Born: March 24, 1965; Cincinnati, Ohio
Religion: United Methodist
Family: Wife, Karen Stivers; one child
Education: Ohio State U., B.A. 1989 (international studies), M.B.A. 1996
Military: Ohio Army National Guard, 1988-present
Career: Lobbyist; securities company executive; county party official; campaign aide
Political highlights: Ohio Senate, 2003-08; Republican nominee for U.S. House, 2008

Stivers, who promotes himself as a budget hawk, wants to cut discretionary spending and supports giving line-item veto authority to the president.



But even if it would save taxpayer dollars, don't expect him to support legislation that would privatize Social Security or raise the program's retirement age. "The promises made to our seniors must be promises kept," he pledged during the campaign. Instead, he says he wants to reduce costs by promoting efficiency and eliminating waste and fraud.

Energy independence also is on Stivers' list of congressional priorities. He supports green energy technology, nuclear power and clean coal. But he turned his back this year on the cap-and-trade approach to regulating greenhouse gas emissions, the Columbus Dispatch reported, even though he supported the policy two years ago.

The new health care law runs counter to Stivers' spending philosophy, and he will look for ways to control costs and promote price transparency.

He also isn't a fan of this year's financial regulatory overhaul because it "spends too much money and it costs jobs," he told the Dispatch.

But while he says he will try to "fix" those two laws, he will not work to repeal them.

Stivers also speaks in support of abortion rights, but he established an anti-abortion record as a state Senator and was named a "preferred" candidate by Ohio Right to Life.

OHIO (16)

Jim Renacci, R

Pronounced: reh-NAY-see
Election: Defeated Rep. John Boccieri, D
Residence: Wadsworth
Born: Dec. 3, 1958; Monongahela, Pa.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Tina Renacci; three children
Education: Indiana U. of Pennsylvania, B.S. 1980 (accounting)
Career: Business management consultant; professional arena football team executive; nursing homes owner; accountant
Political highlights: Wadsworth Board of Zoning Appeals, 1994-95; Wadsworth City Council president, 2000-2003; mayor of Wadsworth, 2004-07

Renacci is a bottom-line kind of guy, an accountant who got into politics because he thought public budgets could be better drafted and executed.



He touts his conservative social values — for example he opposes abortion and stem cell research — but his campaign manager says "the main impetus for his campaign is to restore fiscal responsibility. . . . He's going to take a bottom-line, business-oriented approach to governing."

A 1980 graduate of the Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Renacci got his start in business as an accountant for a large firm in Pittsburgh, where he kept the books for nursing home companies. He left for Ohio in 1984 and started his own nursing home, which grew into a small group of nursing facilities. Fifteen years later he sold the nursing homes after his election to city council in Wadsworth.

Renacci's various business investments have included minor league professional sports teams. From 2003 to 2008 he was co-owner of the Columbus Destroyers, an Arena League football team. He is still a minority owner of a minor league baseball team in California called the Lancaster JetHawks.

In 2004 he was elected mayor of Wadsworth, and during his four years in office he claimed credit for balancing the city's budget without a tax increase by making across-the-board spending cuts.

He also lured commercial development to the area, which increased the town's revenue. He touts pro-growth, limited-spending, low-tax policies.

OHIO (18)

Bob Gibbs, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Zack Space, D
Residence: Lakeville
Born: June 14, 1954; Peru, Ind.
Religion: Methodist
Family: Wife, Jody Gibbs; three children
Education: Ohio State U., A.A.S. 1974 (animal husbandry)
Career: Property management company owner; hog farmer
Political highlights: Ohio House, 2003-09; Ohio Senate, 2009-present

A well-known state legislator, Gibbs reflects the fiscal and social conservatism of his rural district, which sweeps across eastern and southern Ohio and includes rugged parts of Appalachia.



Many of his constituents work in agriculture — mostly dairy and beef cattle production — or in the steel and coal industries. As in other blue-collar areas, unemployment in the district remains above the national average.

Gibbs' top priority is cutting the federal deficit and lowering the national debt. He wants to see greater small-business tax breaks, which he says would create jobs and boost the economy.

He opposes any cap-and-trade legislation to address climate change, saying the effects on industry would threaten to put another 100,000 Ohioans out of work.

Like many of his fellow Republicans, Gibbs opposes the 2010 health care overhaul pushed by President Obama. "One of the first things I will do is repeal 'Obamacare' and, at the very least, make sure the bill is defunded," Gibbs says.

He hews strictly to the GOP line on immigration, opposing amnesty for illegal immigrants and calling on the Obama administration to strengthen security measures along the nation's borders.

With his background as a farmer and small-business owner, Gibbs says he hopes to serve on the Agriculture and Energy and Commerce committees. Given his concerns about federal spending, he would also like to serve on the Appropriations Committee.

OKLAHOMA (5)

James Lankford, R

Election: Defeated Billy Coyle, D, to succeed Mary Fallin, R, who ran for governor
Residence: Edmond
Born: March 4, 1968; Dallas, Texas
Religion: Baptist
Family: Wife, Cindy Lankford; two children
Education: U. of Texas, B.S.Ed. 1990 (secondary education-history); Southwestern Theological Baptist Seminary, M.Div. 1994 (biblical languages)
Career: Religious youth camp director
Political highlights: No previous office



Lankford brings an unusual background to Congress.

Instead of a law degree or a master's in business administration, his advanced degree is a master's of divinity focusing on biblical languages.

His 13 years as program director at Falls Creek, a huge Baptist youth camp south of Oklahoma City, helped him develop a network of Southern Baptists that proved invaluable to his grass-roots mobilization effort in the Republican primary and runoff.

He says the job also gave him leadership and business experience, as he applied the limited resources of a nonprofit corporation to the complexity of a large institution serving tens of thousands of people annually.

He decided to run for Congress, he says, because he believes the nation is "in great risk of losing our freedom to worship, live as traditional families, pass on a better life to our children, and speak out for the issues we hold dear. Our Constitution does not give us freedom; our Constitution recognizes the freedom given to us by God. Every generation must work to protect that freedom for the next generation."

Lankford's top priorities in the House are consistent with those of other freshman Republicans: stopping deficit spending, simplifying the tax code, defending states' rights, increasing domestic oil and gas production, and securing the borders. He would like to win assignments to the Budget and Transportation and Infrastructure committees.

PENNSYLVANIA (3)

Mike Kelly, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Kathy Dahlkemper, D
Residence: Butler
Born: May 10, 1948; Pittsburgh, Pa.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Victoria Kelly; four children
Education: U. of Notre Dame, B.A. 1970 (sociology)
Career: Car dealership owner
Political highlights: Butler Area School Board, 1992-96; Butler City Council, 2006-09



Kelly hopes to land a seat on the Budget Committee, where he would serve as a fiscal hawk.

"I think if there were more people in the legislature that had actually run a business, I think they'd have a better idea of what they're doing," the car dealership owner says.

Kelly supports a legislative "sunset clause" that would mandate the expiration of federally funded programs unless Congress acts to renew them.

He will vote to repeal the 2010 health care overhaul if given the opportunity, because it addresses government, not health care, according to his campaign website.

The Veterans' Affairs Committee interests Kelly. He is not a veteran, but he says he is inspired by his father's military service in World War II. "I'd like to somehow be able to work on something that gives back to [veterans] and everything they've done for us," Kelly says.

He notes that his district is home to two veterans' hospital facilities and that veterans "have to feel assured that they can go and get the kind of care that they're entitled to."

While Kelly attended numerous events for the tea party movement during his campaign, he says he has not decided whether to join the Tea Party Caucus formed by Republican Michele Bachmann of Minnesota this year. "I'm not really painting myself in a corner right now," he says. "I'm certainly open to anything that would help me serve better as a representative to the people in the 3rd District."

PENNSYLVANIA (7)

Pat Meehan, R

Election: Defeated Bryan Lentz, D, to succeed Joe Sestak, D, who ran for Senate
Residence: Drexel Hill
Born: Oct. 20, 1955; Cheltenham, Pa.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Carolyn Meehan; three children
Education: Bowdoin College, B.A. 1978 (classics & government); Temple U., J.D. 1986
Career: Lawyer; congressional district and campaign aide; professional hockey referee
Political highlights: Delaware County district attorney, 1996-2001; U.S. attorney, 2001-08



Meehan promises to focus on economic issues in Congress, telling Pennsylvania voters he will push for federal investments in the district while fighting against any tax increases on small businesses or individual taxpayers.

Repairing the economy "is going to take courageous decisions at a bipartisan level," Meehan said at an issues forum during the campaign. To help create jobs, he wants to allocate federal dollars to infrastructure projects for highways and mass transit.

The former U.S. attorney, who was sworn in six days after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, is likely to be a leader in Congress on terrorism and crime matters. He earned a reputation in that post for prosecuting Pennsylvania officials brought up on corruption charges.

He also focused on efforts against terrorism, identity theft and gang crime.

Meehan, who is mum about which committee assignments he is angling for, arrives in Congress after a highly competitive race. And it wasn't even the first race he entered during the 2010 cycle. He originally sought to run for Pennsylvania governor, but he pulled out early in the contest to run for the congressional seat being vacated by Democrat Joe Sestak, who ran for Senate.

The 7th District is a big pickup for Republicans, who counted on capturing the seat as part of their effort to win back the House of Representatives. The National Republican Congressional Committee identified Meehan as one of their first "Young Guns."

HOUSE

PENNSYLVANIA (8)

Michael G. Fitzpatrick, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Patrick J. Murphy, D
Residence: Levittown
Born: June 28, 1963; Philadelphia, Pa.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Kathy Fitzpatrick; six children
Education: St. Thomas U. (Fla.), B.A. 1985 (political science); Dickinson School of Law, J.D. 1988
Career: Lawyer
Political highlights: Republican nominee for Pa. House, 1990, 1994; Bucks County Board of Commissioners, 1995-2005; U.S. House, 2005-07; defeated for re-election to U.S. House, 2006

Fitzpatrick proved during his previous, one-term stay in the House that he was a reliable conservative on both economic and social issues.

During his comeback campaign he stressed jobs and deficits, saying, "Federal spending is out of control."

On the tax side, Fitzpatrick backs extension of the 2001 and 2003 cuts for all income levels, arguing that letting tax rates go up now would discourage job creation.

A former Bucks County commissioner, the business-friendly Fitzpatrick served on the Small Business and Financial Services panels during the 109th Congress. And he espouses a familiar GOP refrain: "Government does not create jobs. Free enterprise, business, industry and entrepreneurs do."

On a range of issues, Fitzpatrick hews to the conservative line: He takes a tough stance on national security, backs stricter immigration enforcement, supports gun owners' rights and criticizes the Democrats' health care overhaul while promoting "free-market solutions" to boost insurance coverage.

Fitzpatrick says he supports a "balanced" energy policy that includes nuclear power, development of clean-coal technology and "responsible" offshore drilling. He would also be a champion for the development of natural gas from Pennsylvania's Marcellus Shale, which he says would provide both an increased supply of domestic energy and jobs for the state.



PENNSYLVANIA (10)

Tom Marino, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Christopher Carney, D
Residence: Lycoming Township
Born: Aug. 13, 1952; Williamsport, Pa.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Edie Marino; two children
Education: Williamsport Area Community College, A.A. 1983; Lycoming College, B.A. 1985 (political science & secondary education); Dickinson School of Law, J.D. 1988
Career: Lawyer; bakery worker
Political highlights: Lycoming County district attorney, 1992-2002; U.S. attorney, 2002-07

Judiciary would seem to be a natural committee assignment for Marino, who was the district attorney in his rural home county for a decade and then the Bush administration's top federal prosecutor in a mostly rural region that stretches from Harrisburg to Scranton.

No Pennsylvanian from either party is currently on the panel. GOP leaders generally pick reliable social conservatives for the committee, and Marino is unambiguous on many of the hot-button issues within its purview, starting with his opposition to abortion, gun control and creating a path to citizenship for illegal immigrants.

If Republicans push to reopen the debate on the health care system, Marino could use a Judiciary assignment to advance his (and his party's) longstanding goal of limiting medical-malpractice litigation.

Marino also has expressed interest in a few other committees: Veterans' Affairs, because the aging population he will represent includes a large number of veterans, and Agriculture, where he would work to protect the interests of the dairy farmers populating the state's northeast corner. Another parochial priority will be boosting efforts to extract natural gas from the Marcellus Shale geologic formation underneath central Pennsylvania.

Marino, who describes himself as supportive of but not part of the tea party movement, expects to be a reliable vote for the GOP on all major areas but one: While most Republicans describe themselves as free-traders, he has expressed opposition to several pending trade liberalization agreements.



PENNSYLVANIA (11)

Lou Barletta, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Paul E. Kanjorski, D
Residence: Hazleton
Born: Jan. 28, 1956; Hazleton, Pa.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, MaryGrace Barletta; four children
Education: Bloomsburg State College, attended 1973-76; Luzerne County Community College, attended 1976-77
Career: Pavement marking company owner
Political highlights: Republican nominee for Hazleton City Council, 1996; Hazleton City Council, 1998-00; mayor of Hazleton, 2000-present; Republican nominee for U.S. House, 2002, 2008

Barletta made national news as mayor of Hazleton in 2006, when he vowed that his small city would be "the toughest place on illegal immigrants in America."

The tough ordinance he pushed through the city council has been struck down in federal court, but illegal immigration remains a signature issue for him.

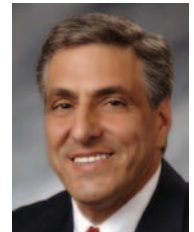
Although Barletta follows the conservative GOP line on most topics — he opposes abortion and favors strong gun rights — he says he wants to be an independent voice in Congress and find common-sense solutions whenever possible. "I hope to make a difference in Washington," he says.

On the economy, Barletta says there are "many things" that Congress can do to help create jobs while bringing "some sense" to federal tax laws. He also opposes the 2010 health care overhaul.

He would like to put his background in road construction to good use on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. His father owned a road construction company, and Barletta co-founded his own construction firm, Interstate Road Marking Corp., before becoming mayor.

Barletta is expected to continue to promote a project that will transform an abandoned coal-mining operation in Hazleton into a tourist destination with a 20,000-person amphitheater.

He would also like a seat on the Judiciary Committee, which handles the bulk of immigration legislation that moves through the House.



RHODE ISLAND (1)

David Cicilline, D

Pronounced: sis-uh-LEE-nee
Election: Defeated John Loughlin, R, to succeed Patrick J. Kennedy, D, who retired
Residence: Providence
Born: July 15, 1961; Providence, R.I.
Religion: Jewish
Family: Single
Education: Brown U., B.A. 1983 (political science); Georgetown U., J.D. 1986
Career: Lawyer; public defender
Political highlights: Sought Democratic nomination for R.I. Senate, 1992; R.I. House, 1995-2003; mayor of Providence, 2003-present



After serving eight years as mayor of Providence, David Cicilline heads to the House with “a perspective and an understanding,” he says, of the “urgency of what needs to be done” to get people back to work.

He would like to follow his predecessor, Democrat Patrick J. Kennedy, on to the Appropriations Committee, but Cicilline also has his sights on a more realistic goal: the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. A former public defender, he also is interested in the Judiciary panel.

Cicilline promises to push to bring troops home from Afghanistan as “expeditiously and responsibly as possible,” saying, “we spent \$400 billion in Afghanistan, and we have bridges and water systems in our own country that need to be rebuilt.”

Cicilline says his first priority is job creation. He has pushed for a Made in America Block Grant program to help manufacturers retrofit their businesses and retrain employees. He supports the creation of a National Infrastructure Bank to develop public-private partnerships for investment in infrastructure projects.

He refused to take campaign contributions from city employees as a mayoral and congressional candidate and supports public financing for elections.

Cicilline has vowed to work for full equality for the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered community. “As an openly gay man, I have a deep understanding of the importance of achieving equality for all citizens,” he said on his campaign website.

SOUTH CAROLINA (1)

Tim Scott, R

Election: Defeated Ben Frasier, D, to succeed Henry E. Brown Jr., R, who retired
Residence: Charleston
Born: Sept. 19, 1965; North Charleston, S.C.
Religion: Christian
Family: Single
Education: Presbyterian College, attended 1983-84; Charleston Southern U., B.S. 1988
Career: Insurance agency owner; financial adviser
Political highlights: Charleston County Council, 1995-2008 (chairman, 2002-03, 2007-08); Republican nominee for S.C. Senate, 1996; S.C. House, 2009-present



Scott, the first African-American Republican elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives since Reconstruction, now expects to make his mark in Washington as a staunch fiscal conservative.

The small-business owner says he is especially committed to ending the practice of earmarking.

“This has to stop if we are ever going to get our fiscal house in order,” Scott says.

Supported by prominent politicians on the right including Sarah Palin and Sen. Jim DeMint of South Carolina, Scott has enthusiastically embraced other conservative positions, including repealing the 2010 health care overhaul law and reducing federal spending and taxes.

He has made the economic development of his coastal district a priority, pledging to fight for highway and other public-works funding.

“I understand the importance of having the infrastructure to bring more industry, business, and jobs to our state,” Scott says.

He has been critical of the administration’s efforts to curb deepwater drilling in the wake of the BP oil spill, saying that domestic oil production must continue along with the pursuit of nuclear, solar, coal and other sources of energy.

Although he stresses economic issues, Scott is also a cultural conservative, opposing gun control, embryonic stem cell research and gay marriage. He favors a federal crackdown on illegal immigration and was endorsed by the founder of the Minutemen Project.

SOUTH CAROLINA (3)

Jeff Duncan, R

Election: Defeated Jane Dyer, D, to succeed J. Gresham Barrett, R, who ran for governor
Residence: Laurens
Born: Jan. 7, 1966; Greenville, S.C.
Religion: Baptist
Family: Wife, Melody Duncan; three children
Education: Clemson U., B.A. 1988 (political science)
Career: Real estate auction company owner; real estate broker; banker
Political highlights: S.C. House, 2003-present



Duncan plans to focus much of his attention on promoting nuclear energy, specifically at the federal government’s Savannah River site, a portion of which falls within his district.

He says energy independence is vital to national security and the health of the economy. He views nuclear power — and the Savannah River site, which has reactors as well as a national laboratory — as a key ingredient in that equation.

Duncan, who developed solidly conservative credentials as a state legislator, is willing to work across the aisle on behalf of the facility. In particular, he wants to enlist the help of a fellow South Carolinian: James E. Clyburn, a member of the House Democratic leadership.

He also wants to work to expand other domestic energy sources — including offshore oil — and he eventually wants to win a seat on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

In the meantime, he is interested in two other committees: Financial Services, where he could use the skills he developed during his career in banking; and Agriculture, where his experience as chairman of the state House’s agriculture panel would be useful. He also was chairman of a panel assigned to study South Carolina’s education funding formulas.

Duncan is passionate about stronger oversight of federal agencies. In the state House, he created a subcommittee that focused exclusively on reviewing new regulations. In Washington, he says, he will continue to monitor the federal bureaucracy closely.

HOUSE

SOUTH CAROLINA (4)

Trey Gowdy, R

Election: Defeated Paul Corden, D, after defeating Bob Inglis in the primary
Residence: Spartanburg
Born: Aug. 22, 1964; Greenville, S.C.
Religion: Baptist
Family: Wife, Terri Gowdy; two children
Education: Baylor U., B.A. 1986 (history); U. of South Carolina, J.D. 1989
Career: Lawyer
Political highlights: Assistant U.S. attorney, 1994-2000; S.C. 7th Circuit solicitor, 2001-present

Gowdy has a clear litmus test for evaluating whether to support a legislative proposal: Can the bill's sponsor point to the portion of the Constitution that empowers Congress to legislate in that area?



"I have to have a paradigm that you can consistently apply," the former federal prosecutor says. "My legislative paradigm would start with whether or not something is constitutional."

Gowdy, who has served as circuit solicitor (district attorney) for the past decade, will be at home in a crop of conservative, change-minded Republican freshmen.

He views himself as an outsider, a role he played to the hilt in defeating six-term Rep. Bob Inglis in the GOP primary. He pledges that he will not be tempted by inside-the-Beltway trappings. Too many in Washington are preoccupied with getting re-elected, he says, and the tenor of debate has become overly vitriolic. That has eroded public trust in government, something he hopes to help change.

"You can fight hard but still fight fairly," says Gowdy, who as solicitor donated portions of his campaign war chest to keep members of his staff from having to take state-ordered furloughs.

Gowdy says he would be interested in serving on the Financial Services or Foreign Affairs committee. He could also be interested in a spot on the Judiciary Committee, which would allow him to draw on his extensive legal background as a prosecutor at both the state and federal levels, and as a lawyer in private practice early in his career.

SOUTH CAROLINA (5)

Mick Mulvaney, R

Election: Defeated Rep. John M. Spratt Jr., D
Residence: Indian Land
Born: July 21, 1967; Alexandria, Va.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Pam Mulvaney; three children
Education: Georgetown U., B.S.F.S. 1989 (international economics); U. of North Carolina, J.D. 1992
Career: Real estate developer; restaurateur; lawyer
Political highlights: S.C. House, 2007-09; S.C. Senate, 2009-present

Mulvaney stands to be part of what he calls a new generation of young fiscal conservatives in Congress, aiming to curb what he sees as out-of-control government spending.



"I got into politics in 2006 as a reaction to the Republican spending in the middle part of that decade," he says. "I didn't like how my party was spending."

Favoring limited government, legislative transparency and term limits, Mulvaney has the support of both the tea party movement and the Republican establishment.

Though freshmen aren't generally invited to join the Budget Committee, Mulvaney hopes his defeat of the panel's chairman and the state's longest-serving congressman, 15-term Democrat John M. Spratt Jr., will give him a shot.

His background in business, economics, commerce, finance and law makes him an ideal candidate for that appointment, he says. A lawyer by training, Mulvaney has also worked in his family's homebuilding and real estate company.

He decided to run for Congress while watching Spratt get jeered at a November 2009 meeting on health care, and Mulvaney says he'll immediately seek a full repeal of President Obama's health care overhaul law.

Mulvaney hopes to follow that with "an alternative proposal that will bring some free-market reforms to health care," he says.

Mulvaney supports a moratorium on earmarks, at least until the budget is balanced, and he says he hopes to create jobs in his home state by cutting taxes.

SOUTH DAKOTA (AL)

Kristi Noem, R

Pronounced: NOHM
Election: Defeated Rep. Stephanie Herseth Sandlin, D
Residence: Castlewood
Born: Nov. 30, 1971; Watertown, S.D.
Religion: Evangelical Christian
Family: Husband, Bryon Noem; three children
Education: Northern State U., attended 1990-92; South Dakota State U., attending (political science)
Career: Farmer; rancher; hunting lodge owner; restaurant manager
Political highlights: S.D. House, 2007-present (assistant majority leader, 2009-present)

Noem hopes to be a voice of fiscal restraint and limited government while also advocating conservative social values.



She supports repealing the Democrats' health care overhaul as well as extending a moratorium on earmarks and reducing taxes.

"We need to get our economy back on track and get the excessive spending and government growth under control," she says.

While she has avoided being labeled a tea party candidate, Noem shares the movement's prototypical affinity for small government, free markets, transparency and "constitutional conservatism" — stances that have gained her comparison to home-state GOP Sen. John Thune and former Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin.

Noem also trends right on social issues, opposing gay marriage, abortion and regulation of firearms.

"In the state legislature, I sponsored key legislation to protect our Second Amendment rights," she says. "I plan on doing the same thing in the House of Representatives."

A lifelong rancher, Noem says she would be interested in pursuing seats on the Energy and Commerce and Agriculture committees.

She says changes need to be made to federal crop subsidies, an issue of major importance in her state. While she is not opposed to continuing direct payments, Noem said more emphasis needs to be placed on crop insurance and risk management.

TENNESSEE (3)

Chuck Fleischmann, R

Election: Defeated John Wolfe, D, to succeed Zach Wamp, R, who ran for governor
Residence: Ooltewah
Born: Oct. 11, 1962; Manhattan, N.Y.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Brenda Fleischmann; three children
Education: U. of Illinois, B.A.L.A.S. 1983 (political science); U. of Tennessee, J.D. 1986
Career: Lawyer
Political highlights: No previous office



A longtime lawyer and occasional radio talk show host, Fleischmann is expected to be a party-line Republican in Congress. He told a Tennessee social club before the election that his first line of business would be to “say goodbye to [House Speaker] Nancy Pelosi.”

He has promised to support a repeal of the health care overhaul law enacted in 2010, and he says that he will work to reduce the deficit, promote gun rights, and fight against abortion rights and gay marriage. He also supports oil exploration in the Arctic National Wildlife Reserve, increasing nuclear power capabilities and clean-coal energy.

When he arrives in Washington, Fleischmann will be hoping for a seat on the Appropriations Committee, where eight-term Republican Zach Wamp, his predecessor, served.

Fleischmann has no prior service in public office. He founded a law firm with his wife almost immediately after graduating from law school in 1986. Although a political novice, Fleischmann’s victory over Democrat John Wolfe came as no surprise. His first-place finish in a contentious and crowded August primary basically ensured that he would go on to represent the majority-Republican district.

Fleischmann’s primary win was largely credited to his deep campaign coffers, including \$700,000 of his own money, which helped him defeat former state party chairwoman Robin Smith. An endorsement by former Arkansas Gov. Mike Huckabee also helped Fleischmann nab the primary victory.

TENNESSEE (4)

Scott DesJarlais, R

Pronounced: DAY-zhur-lay
Election: Defeated Rep. Lincoln Davis, D
Residence: South Pittsburg
Born: Feb. 21, 1964; Des Moines, Iowa
Religion: Episcopalian
Family: Wife, Amy DesJarlais; four children
Education: U. of South Dakota, B.S. 1987 (chemistry & psychology), M.D. 1991
Career: Physician
Political highlights: No previous office



DesJarlais, a physician, says he was inspired to run by what patients were saying at his Jasper practice. People were talking less about hunting and fishing, he says, and more about their anger at the Obama administration.

He promises that he will be an “equal opportunity cutter” in Congress: “Every program in the government right now has waste and abuse in it,” he says. “The Internal Revenue Service is a great example of a place to start, but there’s so many departments that need to be pared down and cleaned up.”

Bureaucracy limits all levels of the private sector, DesJarlais says. “Small businesses and corporations are being smothered by regulations that are keeping us from being competitive with foreign countries,” he argues.

He promises to do “anything that reduces the size and scope of government and reduces taxes” and says seats on the Budget or Small Business panels would help him pursue those goals.

He identifies with the 1994 House GOP class and wants to revive one of its signature issues: term limits. They would help restore accountability and leadership in Congress, he says, moving it to an environment where a lawmaker can “say what you mean and mean what you say.”

The 2010 health care law also is a target. “I think that I can lend a lot of expertise as a physician and would be a strong supporter of repeal,” says DesJarlais, who works in the family practice at a community hospital.

TENNESSEE (6)

Diane Black, R

Election: Defeated Brett Carter, D, to succeed Bart Gordon, D, who retired
Residence: Gallatin
Born: Jan. 16, 1951; Baltimore, Md.
Religion: Lutheran
Family: Husband, David Black; three children
Education: Anne Arundel Community College, A.S.N. 1971; Belmont U., B.S.N. 1992
Career: Nonprofit community organization fundraiser; nurse
Political highlights: Tenn. House, 1999-2005; Tenn. Senate, 2005-present



Black, who will occupy a seat that was long in the Democratic column, wants to apply her conservative ideas to areas such as health care, the federal budget and immigration.

With a background as an emergency room nurse, she has made her top priority repealing the 2010 health care overhaul.

“As a registered nurse, I believe patients, doctors, and health care providers should be making health care decisions — not bureaucrats in Washington,” Black says.

Black, who was a leader in the state Senate’s GOP caucus, is proposing an overhaul of Capitol Hill’s budgeting process, advocating that lawmakers’ paychecks be withheld for every day that Congress fails to meet its annual budget deadline. She also wants to end congressional pensions and adopt a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.

Black is conservative on social issues, opposing gun control efforts and supporting policies that limit abortion. She also wants to crack down further on illegal immigration; she was endorsed by Jim Gilchrist, founder of the Minuteman Project, a vigilante group that patrols the U.S.-Mexico border.

Black was thrust into the national spotlight when an aide sent out from a state computer a racist e-mail about President Obama. After an outcry from state Democratic leaders, Black reprimanded the aide, saying the communication “does not reflect my opinions or my beliefs.”

Black has an interest in defense issues and says that she would welcome a seat on the Armed Services Committee.

HOUSE

TENNESSEE (8)

Stephen Fincher, R

Election: Defeated Roy Herron, D, to succeed John Tanner, D, who retired
Residence: Frog Jump
Born: Feb. 7, 1973; Memphis, Tenn.
Religion: United Methodist
Family: Wife, Lynn Fincher; three children
Education: Crockett County H.S., graduated 1990
Career: Farmer
Political highlights: No previous office

Fincher says the federal government has become too powerful, and he wants to restore money and power to state governments.

“We need to return to the ways of Ronald Reagan and less regulation,” says Fincher, who considers himself socially and fiscally conservative.

Fincher would vote to renew the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts for all income levels. He says extending the tax cuts would be more effective than another stimulus spending package at creating jobs in the private sector and helping the nation recover from the recession. Another stimulus would just add to the government spending that should be cut, he says.

He is proud that Tennessee has no income tax and has a right-to-work law, which allows most employees to decide whether to join or support a union. He wants to become a “salesman” for his district by supporting projects and bills that would benefit it.

He would vote to repeal the health care bill because health care and medical decisions should be made by patients and doctors, not government officials, he says.

Fincher favors anti-abortion policies; comprehensive energy policy that offers more domestic drilling, including in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; cracking down on illegal immigration and improving border security; and making military and veteran support a top budget priority, according to his campaign website.

Fincher is interested in seats on the Small Business, Armed Services and Agriculture committees.



TEXAS (17)

Bill Flores, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Chet Edwards, D
Residence: Bryan
Born: Feb. 25, 1954; Warren Air Force Base, Wyo.
Religion: Baptist
Family: Wife, Gina Flores; two children
Education: Texas A&M U., B.B.A. 1976 (accounting); Houston Baptist U., M.B.A. 1985
Career: Energy company executive; oil drilling company financial manager; accountant
Political highlights: No previous office

Although Flores does not have any political experience, he says his business success has prepared him for service in Congress. He worked his way up from modest means to become chief executive of Phoenix Exploration, an energy company.

“I know what it means to sign a paycheck, make a payroll, balance a budget, repay debt, acquire health care coverage,” he says. “That’s what sets me apart.”

Flores says he believes in limited government, and he wants to work on improving the economy, creating jobs and reducing the federal deficit by controlling spending. “I want to focus on the things that nothing is being done about,” he said.

Flores supports permanently extending the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts, freezing any unspent funds from the economic stimulus, creating a federal payroll-tax holiday, repealing the 2010 health care overhaul and blocking legislation to create a cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gas emissions.

Flores says he also is interested in border security and homeland security in general. On social issues, he said he will consistently support traditional marriage and anti-abortion legislation, though he does not plan on introducing any such bills himself. And he is an advocate of congressional term limits.

Flores says his energy experience would make him a good fit for the Energy and Commerce Committee, and he eventually would like a seat on the Ways and Means panel.



TEXAS (23)

Francisco “Quico” Canseco, R

Pronounced: KEY-koh
Election: Defeated Rep. Ciro D. Rodriguez, D
Residence: San Antonio
Born: July 30, 1949; Laredo, Texas
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Gloria Canseco; three children
Education: Saint Louis U., B.A. 1972 (history), J.D. 1975
Career: Lawyer; banker; real estate developer
Political highlights: Sought Republican nomination for U.S. House, 2004, 2008

Canseco won the only 2010 congressional race that featured Hispanic nominees from both major parties. He says his priorities will be to reduce taxes for small businesses as a way to create jobs and to replace the 2010 health care overhaul.

He points to his experience developing shopping centers and investing in a community bank as evidence that he can be a strong advocate for small businesses. In particular, he says, businesses should be allowed to expand their tax exemptions for net operating losses as a way to “weather the tough economic times, make needed purchases and prevent further layoffs.”

He also says Congress should cut taxes for people who are currently in the 10 percent and 15 percent income-tax brackets and prevent unemployment benefits from being taxed, because it “only adds insult to injury.”

Despite the fact that the district is 65 percent Hispanic and shares a long border with Mexico, immigration policy was not a prominent issue during the campaign. Both candidates, however, did call for improved border security.

Canseco’s stance on immigration generally follows the GOP line: He opposes amnesty for illegal immigrants already in the United States and supports deporting those who commit crimes. In June he told the San Antonio Express-News that he backs Arizona’s controversial immigration law, saying it “parallels the federal government and in many ways is more benign.”

Canseco’s campaign would not say what his committee preferences are.



LEADING AT PRESS TIME

TEXAS (27)

Blake Farenthold, R

Election: Opposed Rep. Solomon P. Ortiz, D
Residence: Corpus Christi
Born: December 12, 1961; Corpus Christi
Religion: Episcopalian
Family: Wife, Debbie Farenthold; two children
Education: University of Texas, B.S. 1985 (radio, television, film); St. Mary's U., J.D. 1989
Career: Lawyer; computer and web design consulting firm owner
Political highlights: No previous office



Farenthold says government is “too big and too expensive,” and he offers conservative solutions to what he says ails the country.

But he says the most pressing issue for his district, which runs from Brownsville to Corpus Christi, is immigration.

He backs tougher employer sanctions and tighter border security. He also supports a guest worker program that would bring more people into the country if they have jobs waiting and says that such a program could include a path to citizenship. But he argues that those who arrived in the United States illegally must go to the “back of the line” in terms of seeking permanent residency.

He also said more funding is required for the border patrol and advocates a closer working relationship with Mexican authorities.

Farenthold says lower individual and capital gains tax rates are needed to stimulate the economy, along with easing the regulatory burden on businesses and cutting federal spending. He opposes the health care overhaul enacted in March and would push to allow people to buy health insurance across state lines and to continue using their own doctors after moving or changing jobs.

The lawyer and former radio disc jockey toes the conservative line on social issues. He promises that he “will always protect the unborn” and “will never let them take our guns.” He opposes what he calls one-size-fits-all education programs and would like to see authority in the hands of the states and local school boards.

VIRGINIA (2)

Scott Rigell, R

Pronounced: RIDGE-uhl
Election: Defeated Rep. Glenn Nye, D
Residence: Virginia Beach
Born: May 28, 1960; Titusville, Fla.
Religion: Protestant
Family: Wife, Teri Rigell; four children
Education: Brevard Community College, A.A. 1981; Mercer U., B.B.A 1983 (management); Regent U., M.B.A. 1990
Military: Marine Corps Reserve 1978-84
Career: Car dealership owner
Political highlights: Va. Motor Vehicle Dealer Board, 1995-99



Rigell will represent one of the nation’s most dense populations of current or former service members, and he vows to improve the quality of life for military personnel and veterans.

He hopes to serve on the Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel and will work to expand military health and child care benefits. And he will argue for increased military spending if necessary to ensure that troops have the best equipment available.

“If we’re going to put them in harm’s way, we owe them the very best — that would mean focusing in on the benefits awarded [to personnel], the quality of the training and accessibility of health care,” says Rigell, a second-generation Marine.

His coastal district includes Naval Station Norfolk and Langley Air Force Base.

Rigell, who founded an automotive company in 1991, also hopes to serve on the Financial Services Committee, especially its Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit to “get our banks lending again in a responsible way.”

“I’ve been creating jobs for 20-plus years,” he says. “I’ve borrowed money; I’ve paid it back. I have firsthand knowledge of the kind of lending environment we need for business to grow.”

Rigell has vowed to attack the deficit by rooting out “terrible inefficiencies” in government.

He says he is “proudly pro-life,” supports “traditional marriage” and strongly supports the rights of gun owners.

VIRGINIA (5)

Robert Hurt, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Tom Perriello, D
Residence: Chatham
Born: June 16, 1969; Manhattan, N.Y.
Religion: Presbyterian
Family: Wife, Kathy Hurt; three children
Education: Hampden-Sydney College, B.A. 1991 (English); Mississippi College, J.D. 1995
Career: Lawyer; county prosecutor
Political highlights: Chatham Town Council, 2000-2001; Va. House, 2002-08; Va. Senate, 2008-present



When he arrives on Capitol Hill, Hurt says, he will work to reduce the size of government. He also pledges to make protecting private property laws and national security a top priority.

Hurt says he will support anti-abortion legislation in Congress. He also promises to oppose bills that would allow embryonic stem-cell research or that would permit gay marriage.

Though a newcomer to Congress, Hurt has extensive experience in Virginia politics. As a delegate to the state legislature, he focused on funding for K-12 education and safety for students in the state.

He has voted two dozen times to support bills in the General Assembly that cut taxes on cigarettes, gas and food. However, in 2004, he supported a \$1.6 million tax increase backed by Gov. Mark Warner, now one of the state’s Democratic senators.

But he says his support of that tax increase should not give his new GOP colleagues a cause for concern. Hurt, one of the National Republican Congressional Committee’s “Young Guns,” maintained throughout his race that he plans to fight tax increases and that he will work to create jobs.

Although he was originally not received well by the tea party, several supporters of that movement have since gotten behind Hurt and say they agree with his priorities on Capitol Hill.

Hurt declined to name which committees he would like to join when the 112th Congress convenes.

HOUSE

VIRGINIA (9)

Morgan Griffith, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Rick Boucher, D
Residence: Salem
Born: March 15, 1958; Philadelphia, Pa.
Religion: Protestant
Family: Wife, Hilary Griffith; three children
Education: Emory & Henry College, B.A. 1980 (history); Washington and Lee U., J.D. 1983
Career: Lawyer
Political highlights: Salem Republican Committee chairman, 1986-88, 1991-94; Va. House, 1994-present (majority leader, 2000-present)

Griffith brings a long record of legal and state government experience to Congress, where he plans to focus on taxes and gun rights.

After earning a law degree, Griffith worked as a private attorney in the Roanoke area, where he focused on traffic violations and DUIs.

In 2008, he became partner at Virginia-based Albo and Oblon, run by fellow Republican Delegate Dave Albo. Griffith, who served as chairman of the Salem Republican Party, also served as director of Salem Bank and Trust.

The Philadelphia native compiled a markedly conservative voting record during his 16 years of service as a member of the House of Delegates. In 2000, he was elected the chamber's majority leader, becoming the first Republican to hold that title.

Griffith has written and passed legislation to reduce taxes, establish Virginia cable television competition laws, crack down on sex offenders and protect gun rights.

His voting record led to a strong endorsement from the National Rifle Association, which gave him an "A" rating every term he was in office. He also received endorsements from a slew of delegates and senators.

As a member of Congress, Griffith plans to continue the conservative path he blazed in Richmond. He will support legislation to curb abortion, protect Second Amendment rights to own firearms and define marriage as between a man and a woman. He also intends to oppose tax increases.



TOO CLOSE TO CALL AT PRESS TIME

VIRGINIA (11)

Keith Fimian, R

Election: Opposed Rep. Gerald E. Connolly, D
Residence: Oakton
Born: Aug. 2, 1956; Charleston, S.C.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Cathy Fimian; three children
Education: College of William & Mary, B.B.A. 1979 (accounting)
Career: Home inspection company executive; accountant
Political highlights: Republican nominee for U.S. House, 2008

Fimian, who could reclaim for his party a district that leaned Republican until the Democratic wave in 2008, says he would focus on job creation and limiting spending if he heads across the Potomac from his Northern Virginia home.

He opposes many economic policies of the 111th Congress, including the health care law and the Troubled Asset Relief Program, which he refers to as "job killers."

The heart of the problem with the current economic climate, he says, is the amount of uncertainty in the market, and that eliminating that uncertainty would spur businesses to start investing again. "I'm a businessman and a seven-year CPA," Fimian says. "I know how to balance a budget and I know how to create jobs — I've created hundreds of them."

His district is one of the wealthiest; government employees and contractors are vital to the region's economy. Still, Fimian says he is eager to eliminate inefficiencies in government and institute a more responsible financial model.

"What gets incented, gets done," he says. "It is time to apply free-market principles to our federal government. I know too many federal workers who are too bright and too talented not to take advantage of their desire for an efficient federal government."

Fimian's fiscal conservatism and business background — he is the founder of U.S. Inspect, a property inspection service — could make him a good fit on the Small Business, Financial Services, or Energy and Commerce committees.



LEADING AT PRESS TIME

WASHINGTON (2)

John Koster, R

Election: Opposed Rep. Rick Larsen, D
Residence: Arlington
Born: Sept. 8, 1951; Arlington, Wash.
Religion: Baptist
Family: Wife, Vicki Koster; four children
Education: Everett Community College, A.G.S. 1984 (business)
Career: Dairy farmer
Political highlights: Sought Republican nomination for Wash. Senate, 1992; Wash. House, 1995-2001; Republican nominee for U.S. House, 2000; Snohomish County Council, 2001-present

Koster would bring conservative representation to a district that typically has sent moderates to Washington.

Koster, who lost his first bid for the seat to Larsen in 2000, says that he challenged the Democratic incumbent this year because of what he calls excessive deficit spending by Congress and the Obama administration.

"They have broken every rule of sound economic policy," Koster says. "Left unchecked, their policies lead to an imminent fiscal meltdown."

Koster's top priority would be balancing the federal budget, cutting the national deficit and reducing the unemployment rate. To accomplish those goals, he wants to make the Bush-era tax cuts permanent and to cut back on federal entitlement programs.

"We don't have a revenue problem; we have a spending problem," says Koster spokesman Matthew Parker.

Koster appears to be a reliable Republican vote on several other issues including immigration: He supports strengthening the nation's borders and opposes any form of amnesty for illegal immigrants. He also has vowed to repeal the new health care law and to fight any cap-and-trade energy legislation. And he opposes abortion rights.

The former three-term state representative would seek a place on the Armed Services and Energy and Commerce committees. Those spots make sense for a district that includes two Navy bases and Boeing's largest aerospace facility, which together employ thousands of Koster's constituents.



WASHINGTON (3)

Jaime Herrera, R

Pronounced: JAY-me
Election: Defeated Denny Heck, D, to succeed Brian Baird, D, who retired
Residence: Camas
Born: Nov. 3, 1978; Glendale, Calif.
Religion: Christian
Family: Husband, Daniel Beutler
Education: Seattle Pacific U., attended 1996-98; Bellevue Community College, A.A. 2003; U. of Washington, B.A. 2004 (communications)
Career: Congressional aide
Political highlights: Wash. House, 2007-present



Herrera is no stranger to Capitol Hill: As a former aide to fellow Washington Republican Cathy McMorris Rodgers and an intern in the George W. Bush White House, she is familiar with the machinations of the nation's capital.

At 32, she will be one of the youngest members of Congress and the youngest woman in the chamber. The National Republican Congressional Committee named her to the top tier of its "Young Guns" program, a distinction it credited to her fundraising efforts.

Although Herrera is seen as an "establishment" Republican (she bested two more conservative candidates in the primary, including one backed by the tea party movement) she has positioned herself as an independent thinker, a good fit given her district's swing status. She has criticized Republicans for not reining in deficit spending or passing their own health care legislation while in the majority.

Her record in the state legislature indicates that she does not always toe the party line — for example, she voted to allow unionization of child care workers, a position that put her at odds with other Republicans in the state House.

Her agenda in Congress is expected to focus on job creation, a direction dictated by her district's economic woes. The 3rd District's unemployment rate is higher than the national average and its counties' rates are among the highest in the state.

In addition, Herrera has pledged to oppose all tax increases, and she backs a balanced-budget amendment.

TOO CLOSE TO CALL AT PRESS TIME
WASHINGTON (9)

Dick Muri, R

Election: Opposed Rep. Adam Smith, D
Residence: Steilacoom
Born: November 30, 1953; Fairbanks, Alaska
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Mary Muri; four children
Education: U. of Massachusetts, B.S. 1975 (environmental health); Golden Gate University, M.P.A. 1988
Military: Air Force 1975-97
Career: Air Force pilot
Political highlights: Steilacoom School Board 1998-2004; Pierce County Council 2004-08



Muri wants to balance the federal budget, streamline the tax code and lower rates on businesses to free up capital.

He also wants to "repeal and replace" the Democrats' health care overhaul enacted in March because it does not comply with the "free market principles on which the American economy has flourished."

Muri is an advocate of a smaller and more efficient government. While on the Pierce County Council, he served as chairman of the performance audit committee, where he worked to improve processes in the county judicial system in an effort to streamline costs and promote efficiency.

In Congress, he also would focus on military and veterans issues. He retired as a lieutenant colonel in the Air Force and his district includes Joint Base Lewis-McChord, an Army and Air Force facility. He opposes any spending cuts to the military or to veterans programs, and hopes to win a seat on the Armed Services Committee.

He combines a call for tougher border security and workplace enforcement with a call for a smoother path for those who seek to immigrate legally. He was a strong proponent on the county council of requiring private companies that get county contracts to use the E-Verify system to validate workers' immigration status.

Muri would be interested in serving on the Small Business Committee and the Natural Resources panel — a key spot for a Westerner — so he can put his educational background in environmental science to work.

Refined Private Event Space,
ISO SPM/SPF/PAC, Rep/
Dem/Bi for NSA or LTR,
nothing kinky!

Very attractive, well-mannered, discrete. Perfect companion for fundraisers/cocktails/breakfasts/lunches or press events, from 15 to 150 guests.

Intrigued? Let's meet.
events@sonomadc.com

10% Discount on all Private Receptions, and Private Dinners in January 2011

SONOMA
restaurant and wine bar

HOUSE

WEST VIRGINIA (1)

David McKinley, R

Election: Defeated Mike Oliverio, D, to succeed Alan B. Mollohan, D, who lost the primary
Residence: Wheeling
Born: March 28, 1947; Wheeling, W.Va.
Religion: Episcopalian
Family: Wife, Mary McKinley; four children
Education: Purdue U., B.S.C.E. 1969
Career: Civil engineer; architectural engineering company owner
Political highlights: W.Va. House, 1980-95; W.Va. Republican Party chairman, 1990-94; sought Republican nomination for governor, 1996

After a 15-year hiatus from public office, McKinley returns as a pro-business, pro-coal conservative who ran a campaign that was as much about his experience as a small-business owner as it was about his seven terms in the state legislature.



McKinley views himself as a loyal conservative but not part of the extreme right wing of his party. He has disagreed with national GOP leaders on trade policy (he believes West Virginia needs a more level playing field to be competitive) and opposes raising the Social Security retirement age. His architectural and engineering firm, McKinley and Associates, has a comfortable relationship with union workers. In a legislature that was dominated by Democrats, he often worked across the aisle.

In many ways McKinley is an engineer first and a politician second. He opposed a bill to increase the weight limit of trucks on state highways, which had been backed by the coal industry. Although McKinley considered himself a friend of coal, the civil engineer in him was certain that raising the weight limit would simply be too destructive to West Virginia's roadways.

McKinley has said the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee is a natural fit for his background, and his state's coal interests make the Energy and Commerce Committee an attractive post.

The state recently lost powerful appropriators in both chambers, and McKinley certainly wouldn't mind a spot on the plum House Appropriations Committee as well.

WISCONSIN (7)

Sean P. Duffy, R

Election: Defeated Julie Lassa, D, to succeed David R. Obey, D, who retired
Residence: Ashland
Born: Oct. 3, 1971; Hayward, Wis.
Religion: Roman Catholic
Family: Wife, Rachel Campos-Duffy; six children
Education: St. Mary's College (Minn.), B.A. 1994 (marketing); William Mitchell College of Law, J.D. 1999
Career: County prosecutor; lawyer; bus driver; professional timber sports competitor; reality show personality
Political highlights: Ashland County district attorney, 2002-10

Duffy has come a long way from his days on the 1997 reality show "The Real World: Boston." But when he joins the cast of Congress, Duffy can employ some of the media savvy he picked up while doing the MTV series to draw attention to his signature causes.



One of his top priorities on Capitol Hill will be to return government spending to 2008 levels. He pledges to end government bailouts and to cancel any unspent economic stimulus funds.

He will also work against the cap-and-trade climate bill.

Replacing Democrat David R. Obey, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, will not be an easy job. In a Web video announcing his candidacy, Duffy said he decided to run because he was frustrated about fiscal irresponsibility on Capitol Hill.

"I believe that small business is the way we're going to get out of this financial crisis," he said. "I'm going to support small business, and I'm going to support the workers of the 7th District."

Duffy personifies a dichotomy in the House. Born in 1971, the new congressman will be one of the youngest members, but he'll represent an aging district whose constituents made Social Security a campaign issue. Democrats accused Duffy of threatening to privatize the retirement accounts, but Duffy insists he will protect the government program.

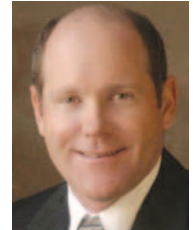
Since "The Real World," he married Rachel Campos, whom he met on another reality show, "Road Rules: All Stars." They have six children.

WISCONSIN (8)

Reid Ribble, R

Election: Defeated Rep. Steve Kagen, D
Residence: De Pere
Born: April 5, 1956; Neenah, Wis.
Religion: Baptist
Family: Wife, DeaNa Ribble; two children
Education: Appleton East H.S., graduated 1974
Career: Roofing construction company president
Political highlights: No previous office

Ribble says he will be a cautious lawmaker wary of federal actions that stifle job growth.



During three decades running a roofing company, he says, he learned valuable skills that can be repurposed for legislative work — such as knowing how to balance a budget and complete projects on time and in order.

The federal government needs to give businesses a breather after all the uncertainty stemming from legislation such as the 2010 health care overhaul, he says.

"The business community has no idea what the impact will be," he says about the law. "The regulations haven't been spelled out. . . . Government does one thing, and then there's 15 unintended consequences."

During his campaign, he talked to business owners who said that in the current environment, they would rather pay more overtime than hire more workers.

"There's a cumulative effect of every piece of legislation that American businesses have to respond to," he says. "That's really strangling job creation right now."

Ribble believes Congress must make a legitimate effort to balance the budget. "Every single American understands that there's waste in government right now," he says, and government officials "talk about it, but they still do it."

Ribble, an avid motorcyclist, says the committees that interest him most in terms of his district's needs are Agriculture and Transportation and Infrastructure; he also sees the benefits of serving on Budget and Financial Services based on his background.

At First Glance, GOP Majority Mirrors Ratios That Benefited Democrats

BY CQ ROLL CALL STAFF

The House in January will be under the tight control of its new Republican majority and a crop of experienced GOP committee leaders, some of whom will be reclaiming gavels they lost four years ago when the chamber last changed hands.

The swing in membership is likely to result in party ratios that are close to mirror images of those that benefited the Democrats in the 111th Congress. That will give Republican leaders a large number of committee slots to award to 90 or so new GOP lawmakers.

And while only two GOP incumbents lost their re-election bids, the defeat of at least 50 sitting Democrats — including three committee chairmen — will further strengthen the GOP's hand by depriving the Democrats of some of their institutional memory.

The result is likely to be considerable reshuffling in the ranks of the minority. And Democratic leaders may find themselves having to take coveted panel positions away from colleagues who moved into them only during the past four years.

Agriculture

Frank D. Lucas of Oklahoma, in line to hold the gavel as Agriculture Committee chairman, will spend much of the next two years formulating farm policy in anticipation of a new five-year farm bill in 2012. But until that effort gets under way in earnest, Lucas intends to use his panel's oversight powers to spotlight what he describes as regulatory "overreach" by the EPA.

In the 111th Congress, the EPA came under fire from farm-country Democrats and Republicans alike for proposing tighter regulations and tougher particulate-matter rules under federal pollution laws that might affect farm and livestock operations, and for finding that in the absence of climate change legislation it could regulate greenhouse gases as threats to human health. As the committee's ranking member, Lucas has led GOP criticism of the EPA.

Rewriting federal farm programs will still demand most of the committee's attention over the next two years, and Lucas plans to expand on hearings held by the current chairman and future ranking Democrat Collin C. Peterson of Minnesota into the effectiveness of federal farm policies. Lucas said he will particularly focus on 37 programs set to expire with the current farm law in 2012. They cost almost \$9 billion annually, and continuing them at even their current rate of spending would add to the budget deficit, which makes them targets for savings.

Critics of farm subsidies are expected to go after "direct payments" that account for \$5 billion a year in spending. These payments are based on historical crop yields and they go to farmland owners regardless of need or market conditions. Direct payments were part of the 1996 farm law and were designed to serve as transition assistance for farmers moved from reliance on federal crop production policies to market-driven production. The payments survived, however, after that farm law expired. — *Ellyn Ferguson*

Appropriations

Always a centerpiece of legislative activity, the Appropriations Committee will be an even more lively battleground in the 112th Congress because Republicans made a deep reduction in spending



Lewis, second from right, has led the Appropriations Committee before. Rogers, seated, also wants the job — but GOP leaders previously have passed him over.

a focus of their successful campaign to win control of the House.

Before they start paring the budget, however, GOP leaders must decide which veteran appropriator will lead the effort. Former chairman Jerry Lewis of California and Harold Rogers of Kentucky, No. 3 on the panel, are the top contenders, and Rogers has said he intends to fight for the gavel. Party leaders already passed over him once, picking the junior Lewis as chairman for the 109th Congress.

Lewis stayed on as ranking member during the past four years and seems likely to win a waiver from the GOP's term-limit rule, which allows lawmakers six consecutive years as chairman or ranking member of a committee. The No. 2 GOP appropriator, C.W. Bill Young of Florida, was chairman from 1999 to 2005. There is also certain to be shuffling among the top Republican and Democratic spots on the panel's 12 subcommittees, given the number of senior members who are leaving.

The Republican victory will give party leaders new seats on the panel to fill in addition to the spots of three appropriators who left to seek other offices — Mark Steven Kirk of Illinois, Todd Tiahrt of Kansas and Zach Wamp of Tennessee.

While the Democrats' loss will cost them seats on the panel, retirements — including that of current Chairman David R. Obey of Wisconsin — and defeats at the polls may spare them from having to bump off junior members. Norm Dicks of Washington is expected to step up as ranking Democrat.

GOP appropriators say that they want to reduce discretionary federal spending to fiscal 2008 levels. The budget resolution for that year capped routine discretionary spending at \$954.1 billion, a sharp drop from the \$1.12 trillion cap that the House Democratic majority has proposed for fiscal 2011, which began Oct. 1 and for which work is not complete.

Seeking to make the most of their final months in control of both

House continued on page 68

House *continued from page 67*

chambers, Democratic staffers have been working to wrap up all 12 regular fiscal 2011 spending bills into an omnibus measure that can be passed during the post-election session.

Republicans would like to delay completing fiscal 2011 spending decisions until after their new members are seated in January, and will push to simply extend fiscal 2010 appropriations into the new year. And they may, in the end, opt to extend fiscal 2010 spending levels for most of the federal government through all of fiscal 2011. That was the approach Democrats took when they gained control of Congress in 2007.

— **Kerry Young**

Armed Services

When Republicans last ran the House, Howard P. “Buck” McKeon of California was down the roster of the Armed Services Committee. But, after leapfrogging more-senior members to grab the ranking GOP spot in the current Congress, he will take the gavel as chairman in January. Most, if not all, Republicans on the panel are expected to keep their subcommittee leadership slots.

Republicans on the committee have a wide range of policy goals, including examining the array of U.S. military resources in Afghanistan and pushing back on the Obama administration’s troop draw-down deadline of July 2011. GOP lawmakers are making it clear that administration officials should expect much more scrutiny than they have experienced during their first two years in office.

As part of the war debate, the committee is expected to increase its oversight of private security firms in Afghanistan. In addition, Republicans are expected to review the planned withdrawal of American troops from Iraq by Dec. 31, 2011, and to question the Defense Department’s plan to cut \$100 billion from its budget over five years.

Senior Republicans say they will persist in their fight to prevent repeal of the “don’t ask, don’t tell” law for gays in the military, and to halt any effort to transfer Guantánamo Bay detainees to the U.S. mainland. They also have a number of programs they want to protect, such as missile defense systems.

On the Democratic side, the defeat of current Chairman Ike Skelton of Missouri and at least two other senior Democrats leaves the top minority-party seat up in the air.

— **Eugene Mulero**

Budget

The Budget Committee will see big changes in the 112th Congress as Republicans set their sights on cutting federal spending and taking steps that in their view will make entitlement programs sustainable. With Paul D. Ryan of Wisconsin as chairman, the committee will become a forum for debate over the role and size of government. And as an opening salvo, committee Republicans may push to rescind unobligated money from last year’s stimulus law and the 2008 financial industry bailout.

Ryan has drawn up a “Roadmap for America’s Future,” proposing dramatic changes in health care, entitlements, taxes and spending — a blueprint denounced by many liberals, but hailed by some observers as a serious attempt to address the country’s fiscal issues.

So far, fellow Republicans have tiptoed around Ryan’s plan, and GOP leaders left its proposed entitlement changes out of their “Pledge to America.” Instead, in that campaign platform, Republicans vowed to roll back government spending to pre-stimulus, 2008 levels, which they say will save \$100 billion in the first year.

Republicans lambasted Democratic House leaders for not adopting a budget resolution for the current fiscal year, but the GOP-led House will have a big challenge in trying to reach agreement on a budget next year with the closely divided Senate.



Paul D. Ryan

ROLL CALL/TOM WILLIAMS

The GOP victory will give Republicans additional seats on the committee, while Democrats will lose seats. Two Democrats are retiring and several incumbents were defeated. Other members are expected to leave in accord with a rule that sets a maximum of four consecutive terms on the panel. Current Chairman John M. Spratt Jr. of South Carolina was among those defeated, which leaves the post of ranking

Democrat up for grabs.

— **Paul M. Krawzak**

Education and Labor

With Republicans in charge, John Kline of Minnesota will be at the helm of the Education and Labor Committee, where he will try to do away with major elements of the 2001 education law known as No Child Left Behind, the signature education policy of President George W. Bush.

One of the committee’s major tasks in the next Congress is to reauthorize the law, which is the main source of federal aid to public schools, and Kline is expected to seek maximum flexibility for states and local school districts. While he and other Republicans share some of President Obama’s education priorities, such as expanding access to charter schools and rewarding teachers based on performance, they balk at many others that they say would prevent states from setting standards for students, teachers and curricula.

Kline also opposes the administration’s \$1.35 billion request for fiscal 2011 to continue the Education Department’s “Race to the Top” program for an additional year. He has said the program is too rigid and imposes federal policy preferences on states.

On several fronts, Kline will face opposition from Democrats led by current Chairman George Miller of California. Kline is likely to draft a new version of a mine safety bill in response to the April explosion at the Upper Big Branch mine in West Virginia, which killed 29 miners. A Democratic bill that would give federal regulators additional tools to shut down mines with a pattern of serious safety violations was approved by the committee July 21, but did not get a single Republican vote.

Under Kline, the committee is not expected to continue Democrats’ review of the rapidly growing universe of for-profit colleges. Republicans also say they want to examine the effectiveness of federally financed job-training programs.

Kline has long been a vocal opponent of legislation that would allow unions to organize workplaces through a “card check” procedure, rather than through a secret ballot, and would prevent any attempt to advance such a measure.

— **Lauren Smith**

Energy and Commerce

Four Republicans are expected to vie for the chairmanship of the Energy and Commerce Committee. The competition has become tangled in the confusion over Republican term-limit rules, but it is unlikely to affect the GOP’s principal legislative priority of rolling back the health care overhaul enacted in March.

Current ranking Republican Joe L. Barton of Texas has made it clear that he wants to take back the gavel he wielded when Republicans last controlled the House — in spite of the caucus rule that would appear to bar him from the top position after his having served three terms as top GOP member of the panel.

Barton will seek a waiver, but he is hardly a shoo-in, especially in light of his apology to BP chief executive Tony Hayward earlier this year over government efforts to make the oil company finance a reparations account. That prompted calls from within the conference to strip him of his post as ranking member, and Barton was forced to recant the apology the day he offered it.

Other potential contenders for the gavel are Fred Upton of Michigan, John Shimkus of Illinois and Cliff Stearns of Florida. Upton, generally considered more moderate than Barton, was particularly aggressive in recent weeks, stepping up his criticism of the Democratic leadership, calling for elimination of the Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming, and taking aim at EPA regulations.

With broad jurisdiction spanning energy policy, health care, telecommunications, technology and consumer protection, the committee is one of the most active in the House, and it is expected to take a lead role in trying to chip away at the health care law.

Comprehensive legislation to address global warming and overhaul energy policy will be off the table with Democrats in the minority. The panel is expected to focus on expanding nuclear power and press for an inventory of the costs of complying with EPA rules implementing the Clean Air Act and other environmental laws.

Both Upton and Barton opposed the cap-and-trade climate change bill written by current Chairman Henry A. Waxman of California and No. 3 Democrat Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts, which passed the House in June 2009. But Barton, a former oil industry consultant, has been an advocate for oil and gas producers, while Upton has been more sympathetic to legislation designed to promote energy conservation.

Republicans put the brakes on a last-minute push in the current Congress to write legislation addressing network neutrality — preventing broadband providers from unduly discriminating in how they handle online traffic — but the panel may revisit the issue.

The House passed a comprehensive food safety bill in 2009, but the Senate has not acted on its companion bill. Concerns about food safety were renewed recently with the recall of hundreds of millions of potentially tainted eggs, and if the legislation is not completed in the lame-duck session it is likely to be back on the committee's agenda next year.

— **Jennifer Scholtes**

Financial Services

Republican control of the Financial Services Committee is likely to bring aggressive oversight of this year's Dodd-Frank financial services regulatory overhaul law and a new approach for financing home loans. Ranking Republican Spencer Bachus of Alabama is expected to beat back other GOP contenders to take the gavel from current Chairman Barney Frank of Massachusetts.

Ed Royce of California, currently the No. 4 Republican on the panel, is regarded as a potential candidate for the top spot, though

Barton's apology to BP's chief executive regarding the gulf oil spill could affect his bid for the Energy chairmanship.

he has not announced whether he will make a bid, and other GOP committee members appear to be supportive of Bachus.

Bachus says Democrats have shielded the Obama administration from tough questions on financial policy decisions and contends that in shaping the financial regulatory law the administration elevated the role of government while diminishing the rights of individuals and companies to make choices.

In particular, Republicans will keep a close eye on the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, created to supervise consumer lending,

such as home loans and credit cards. And while Republicans may attempt a repeal of the financial services law, at the least they will try to curtail the effect of new regulations.

Republicans Scott Garrett of New Jersey and Royce are expected to lead the panel's efforts to create a new housing finance system to replace Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the two giant mortgage agencies that were put under government conservatorship in 2008. In October, the Federal Housing Finance Agency reported that Fannie and Freddie, which have already tapped a combined \$148 billion from taxpayers, may need as much as \$215 billion in additional taxpayer support over the next three years.

Garrett and Royce advocate a dismantling of the pair and complete privatization of the mortgage system — a step that Democrats say could bring housing finance to a grinding halt.

Committee Democrats, working in conjunction with the administration, are expected to release their own blueprint for overhauling Fannie and Freddie. Early reports indicate that those plans would include a role for the government to help preserve the long-term fixed-rate mortgages that the two back. — **Charlene Carter**

Foreign Affairs

Although the White House has faced considerable pressure on foreign policy from the Democratic-led 111th Congress, the push-back from the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Republican-led 112th will be considerably more vigorous.

To begin with, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen of Florida, who is expected to take the gavel, is likely to take a much tougher line than has current Chairman Howard L. Berman, D-Calif., who cooperated with the administration on issues such as Iran sanctions and relations with Russia and China. Other senior Republicans on the committee — including Dan Burton of Indiana, Christopher H. Smith of New Jersey and Dana Rohrabacher of California — are equally if not more skeptical of President Obama's desire to engage on the international stage.

That does not bode well for some of the initiatives that Berman pushed last year but was unable to move in the committee. Instead, the committee is likely to intensify its scrutiny of the administration's enforcement of Iran sanctions, which Ros-Lehtinen has complained were watered down by Democrats in Congress; military aid to countries such as Saudi Arabia and Lebanon; and efforts to promote human rights in China, Russia and elsewhere.

Ros-Lehtinen, the ranking member in the 111th Congress, is staunchly opposed to efforts to lift portions of the U.S. embargo on Cuba. And she may set as a priority a bill she introduced in 2009 to

House continued on page 70

House *continued from page 69*

put stiff restrictions on U.S. contributions to the United Nations. Ros-Lehtinen has been an outspoken critic of the body and was opposed to the administration's decision to join the U.N. Human Rights Council.

One area where the White House can count on help from panel Republicans is the war in Afghanistan. Ros-Lehtinen, in particular, has been a supporter of Obama's "surge" strategy there.

Berman is likely to serve as the committee's ranking member for the Democrats. Though a staunch supporter of Israel, he may try to soften the rhetoric against the administration when it comes to Iran and issues in the Middle East.

— **Emily Cadei**

Homeland Security

New York's Peter T. King, in line to take the gavel of the Homeland Security Committee, seems prepared to take aim at both his Democratic predecessors and the Obama administration on issues such as the November 2009 Fort Hood shootings and the policy for

detaining terrorism suspects.

On the Republican agenda is a permanent, but narrow, authorization for the Department of Homeland Security's chemical plant security standards. The standards were created in 2007 and have been maintained for more than a year by short-term extensions. The Democratic-controlled House passed a comprehensive bill last year to make the standards permanent, but Republicans objected to a provision that would have required the use of what is called inherently safer technology and allowed third-party lawsuits against facility operators that do not make the upgrade.

King said the panel will push for a full authorization for the department, as well as border security legislation focused on "law enforcement both at the border and in the interior United States" — a move that might color any broader congressional debate over immigration overhaul.

He is likely to find common ground with Democrats on tackling the issue of fragmented congressional oversight of the Homeland Security Department. Security experts and department officials have long argued that the large number of committees claiming ju-

Republicans Look to Boost Transparency, Alter Pay-As-You-Go Rule

Republicans are eager to begin implementing the agenda they outlined in a pre-election pledge, but they have not decided whether to seek House rule changes or procedures to deliver on their vow to shrink government.

When Republicans return to Washington for leadership meetings beginning the week of Nov. 15, they are expected to start working on setting committee ratios used to determine panel rosters and picking their leadership team. They are also planning to begin drafting new procedures or rule changes to boost transparency. One would require bills to be publicly available for at least 72 hours prior to a floor vote; another would make it easier to propose amendments that would cut spending. The House does not typically vote on an organizing resolution until January.

Committee rosters will not be settled until January, although panel chairmen might be selected in December. Incoming Republicans may try to send a quick political message with a package of new procedures or rules changes that emphasize their desire to curb spending. The package also could lay the groundwork for advancing their legislative agenda.

With input from party leaders, the Republican Steering Committee and its counterpart, the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee, will nominate lawmakers to fill committee vacancies. Each caucus will vote on the assignments. GOP leaders are expected to enforce limits restricting membership to only one of four exclusive panels: Appropriations, Energy and Commerce, Rules, and Ways and Means. Democrats have similar limits on those four committees, plus Financial Services. Still, exceptions are possible.

Early on, Republicans are expected to change a House rule requiring that mandatory spending proposals and tax cuts be paid for with spending cuts or tax increases elsewhere. Democrats established the pay-as-you-go rule when they regained control in 2007 and renewed it last year. Republicans want to exempt tax cuts from the offset requirement, even if they plan

to continue to require mandatory spending to be offset, aides said. The changes could be made through a rules package or through guidelines to be enforced by committee chairmen, aides said.

The new majority is under pressure to extend a voluntary ban on earmarks that the conference adopted earlier this year, although no final decision has been made. If it is extended, Republicans want it to apply to both parties, either by a rules change or by guidelines that committee chairmen would enforce.

Republicans might get rid of the Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming that current Speaker Nancy Pelosi of California established. Another target for elimination, although not immediately, is the outside Office of Congressional Ethics that Pelosi created in March 2008 to probe ethics complaints and refer them to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Republicans plan to work through the existing Budget and Rules committees to push through changes in the budget process, a top Republican campaign promise, aides said.

The Republican gain of more than 60 seats ensures a solid advantage on committees. In the past, committee makeup has been based on a formula agreed to by leaders of both sides. Republicans also are expected to reinstitute a House rule — Democrats repealed it in 2009 — to limit committee chairmen to six-year terms. GOP leaders have already signalled strict enforcement of a conference rule that limits their panel leaders to three-terms, whether as ranking Republican or chairman.

GOP leaders also are looking to scale back the 75-member Transportation and Infrastructure and the 71-member Financial Services committees to make them more manageable.

Democrats are planning to hold leadership contests the week of Nov. 15, after caucus rules are adopted, although no major caucus rule changes are expected.

— **Alan K. Ota**

jurisdiction is burdensome. Both King and current chairman Bennie Thompson, D-Miss., have lobbied for consolidating oversight under a single authorizing committee in each chamber. But neither has been able to sway their parties' leaders into acting.

King was chairman before the Democratic takeover after the 2006 election. And to take the gavel again in January, he may need a waiver of Republican rules that limit lawmakers' time in the top spot. King's bid is not expected to be met with much resistance, but in the unlikely event he is deemed ineligible, the gavel would be up for grabs. The two Republicans next in line for the post already lead their party on other panels — Lamar Smith of Texas on Judiciary, and Dan Lungren of California on House Administration — leaving third-in-line Mike D. Rogers of Alabama as a potential candidate.

On the Democratic side, Thompson is expected to retain his party's top spot, a post he has held since the Homeland panel was made a permanent committee in 2005.

The panel may have high turnover in its rank-and-file membership. When the 111th Congress convened in 2009, Democrats saw roughly one third of their membership leave the committee and welcomed an influx of freshman and sophomore members to their ranks — several of whom lost their re-election bids. Those results, coupled with the change in the majority and the prospect of members seeking other assignments, might prompt big changes again.

— *Joanna Anderson*

House Administration

Whether he chooses to elevate current ranking member Dan Lungren or another loyal Republican, presumptive Speaker John A. Boehner can be expected to put a strong ally atop the House Administration Committee, which controls many of the perquisites vital to the lawmakers' day-to-day lives — office space and parking foremost among them.

The panel's duties also include settling disputed House elections, oversight of the Capitol Police and Capitol Visitor Center, personnel issues and franking.

When Republicans took control of the House after the 1994 election, they briefly renamed the panel the House Oversight Committee. With the GOP leadership's current focus on oversight of government activities and reductions in spending, the committee is likely to try to rein in costs of operating the House that it views as unnecessary. Lawmakers depend on the committee for office allowances and approval of various expenditures.

Lungren won a close race to return to the House. But having challenged Boehner for party leader in 2008, he may not be close enough to the likely Speaker to hold on to the top spot. The rest of the committee's membership is also in flux, as Kevin McCarthy of California is in line to become majority whip, a promotion that will remove him from serving on any standing committees. Gregg Harper of Mississippi may remain on the panel, and the number of Republicans will grow as a result of the GOP takeover.

— *Frances Symes*

Intelligence

The retirement of Michigan Republican Peter Hoekstra leaves an opening for either William M. "Mac" Thornberry of Texas or Mike Rogers of Michigan to take the gavel of the Intelligence Committee. The choice will also help determine the panel's agenda.

With Republicans running the House, Thornberry's temperament might give him an edge over Rogers. Aides say the more confrontational Rogers might have won out over the more collaborative Thornberry if Republicans had remained in the minority.

Both Thornberry and Rogers are staunchly conservative, but both have their fans on the liberal side of the committee. Rogers, a former FBI agent, has frequently gone after the Obama administration over law-and-order issues such as whether terror suspects should be read their Miranda rights, but he also sees broad policy value in regularly enacting intelligence authorization bills. While Thornberry has often focused on big-picture questions such as cybersecurity and terrorism financing, he also has criticized the administration for an investigation into whether intelligence personnel broke the law during interrogations of terror suspects.

It is unclear who will hold the ranking Democrat slot. If Nancy Pelosi of California retains leadership of the House caucus, she might be inclined to replace current Intelligence Chairman Silvestre Reyes of Texas with friend and liberal ally Anna G. Eshoo of California. If Steny H. Hoyer of Maryland takes over, Reyes might remain in the committee's top Democrat role, given both men's moderate impulses. Or fellow Maryland moderate C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger might replace Reyes.

— *Tim Starks*

Judiciary

The partisan rancor that helps define the Judiciary Committee — if not the relationship between current Chairman John Conyers Jr. of Michigan and ranking Republican Lamar Smith — will not abate when the two men switch jobs in the 112th Congress.

Smith and the new GOP majority are likely to press the Obama administration about its anti-terrorism and immigration enforcement policies, while using the panel as a springboard for more-vigorous oversight of the Justice Department. Among the likely targets are charges that the administration did not sufficiently investigate allegations of voter intimidation at a Philadelphia polling place by members of the New Black Panther Party in 2008.

Smith and Conyers are more cordial with each other than were previous chairmen and ranking members. But Smith — who can serve a single term before term limits force him to step aside — has proved to be a sharp critic of the administration, particularly on the issue of detaining and prosecuting terrorism suspects.

That combativeness is likely to set the tone. Smith has made clear that he believes tough border enforcement must be the top priority when it comes to immigration. Steve King of Iowa, the top Republican on the Immigration Subcommittee in the 111th Congress and in line to become its chairman, is one of the most forceful and often antagonistic voices within the GOP Conference on immigration.

An overhaul of the nation's patent laws is one potential rare opportunity for bipartisan cooperation. Smith has long made the patent law overhaul a top priority, working closely on the issue with Democrats, including Howard L. Berman of California.

It remains to be seen how much emphasis committee Republicans put on hot-button social issues such as abortion or gun rights, which Democrats had largely avoided in the four years they controlled the House. In recent years, Republicans have backed off attempts to limit the jurisdiction of federal judges after backlash from their 2005 attempt to intervene to maintain life support in the case of Terri Schiavo, a Florida woman in a

House continued on page 72

House *continued from page 71*

long-term vegetative state.

Rather than criticize the direction of the Supreme Court, which has assumed a more conservative tilt with the addition of Chief Justice John G. Roberts Jr. and Samuel A. Alito Jr., GOP members are more likely to emphasize questions about constitutional interpretation being raised by tea party activists. One likely target is the Commerce Clause of the Constitution and the degree of government intervention in the economy that it permits — a central question in the legal challenges to the health care overhaul law's requirement that people buy health insurance. — **Seth Stern**

Natural Resources

Doc Hastings of Washington returned to the Natural Resources Committee in the 111th Congress after a 12-year hiatus and grabbed the top Republican spot. Holding the gavel in the 112th Congress, Hastings is likely to keep the panel focused on issues related to federal lands and energy development. And barring Senate action in the lame-duck session, a House-passed bill to overhaul offshore drilling requirements in response to the BP oil spill is expected to be an early casualty of the shift in party control.

Hastings opposed the bill, sponsored by current Chairman Nick J. Rahall II of West Virginia, that would set new safety rules for oil and natural gas development, lift an oil spill liability cap, and repeal royalty relief for offshore oil and gas producers. Hastings said it would have the effect of raising taxes on energy production in federal waters and that removing the cap on a company's liability for a major spill would hurt small producers.

Under his leadership, the GOP will push for its “all of the above” plan for energy production on federal lands and waters. That strategy endorses an expansion of offshore drilling and oil shale production and the opening of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to drilling, as well as the development of nuclear, hydroelectric, wind, solar and coal power.

The committee also is likely to continue its oversight activities into the April explosion of the BP Gulf of Mexico oil rig, which killed 11 workers and caused the biggest spill in U.S. history. Republicans will focus on the federal government's response and the recently lifted Interior Department moratorium on deep-water drilling, which many GOP lawmakers opposed, saying it would cut Gulf Coast jobs.

Republicans have increasingly pushed back against proposals to set aside land for protection. The panel will emphasize GOP concerns that designations of new national monuments under the Antiquities Act restrict land use and harm ranching, energy production and recreation while driving up costs to taxpayers. During the 111th Congress, Hastings sponsored legislation to promote recreation on federal lands, including bills to allow firearms in national parks and wilderness areas, and to allow motor vehicle and pedestrian access to a portion of the Hanford Reach National Monument. A credit card regulatory overhaul bill enacted last year included language lifting the ban on guns in national parks.

— **Anne L. Kim**

Oversight and Government Reform

The Oversight and Government Reform Committee is likely to stage some of the fiercest confrontations between the Republican House and the Obama administration as the new majority wields

its investigatory powers. Darrell Issa, a skilled partisan brawler, is expected to serve as chairman after two years as the top Republican. The Californian says the committee has failed to exert its oversight authority to examine a broad swath of federal policy, from health care to environmental regulations.

Already Issa has been viewed as Obama's “annoy-in-chief” for scrutinizing the White House's response to the BP oil spill, as well as its efforts to help select the field of Democratic primary candidates. Democrats have warned that Issa is likely to use the committee's subpoena power to launch politically charged investigations intended to embarrass the president.

For his part, Issa says he will emulate the middle-of-the-road chairmanship of former Rep. Thomas M. Davis III, R-Va., rather than hard-driving inquisitors like Henry A. Waxman, D-Calif., and Dan Burton, R-Ind., who once led the panel.

Issa has a list of topics he is eager to examine, including the activities of the community-organizing group ACORN and the White House's e-mail archiving system. He also says oversight of spending under the 2009 stimulus package, the health care overhaul and of the activities of mortgage giants Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac has been neglected.

He wants to dig into allegations that the former lender Countrywide Financial provided some Democratic lawmakers special mortgage services. Last year, Issa pushed Chairman Edolphus Towns, a low-key New York Democrat, to subpoena Bank of America Corp., which now owns Countrywide, for documents on the program. And while Towns explored the use of stimulus dollars and held hearings on the Troubled Asset Relief Program, Republicans complained he gave the administration a pass. — **Ben Weyl**

Rules

The 13-member Rules Committee, which closely guards the process of floor action in the House, will be at the center of a push by Republican leaders to allow its rank-and-file members to offer more amendments on routine bills, while trying to squelch motions from Democrats seeking a chance to derail them.

David Dreier of California will head the majority's usual nine-seat contingent, reclaiming the gavel he wielded for four terms from 1999 to 2007. He is likely to be aided by a powerful ally, Pete Sessions of Texas, who is expected to become the panel's No. 2 Republican, replacing retiring Lincoln Diaz-Balart of Florida.

Other seats are expected to be filled by veteran allies of the GOP leadership, including at least one member who serves as the Rules representative on the Budget Committee. The GOP majority has vowed to put in motion a new budget process under the purview of the Rules and Budget committees.

For the Democrats, Louise M. Slaughter of New York is poised to return as the ranking Democrat on the panel. She will be aided by two longtime veterans, Jim McGovern of Massachusetts and Alcee L. Hastings of Florida, and possibly Doris Matsui of California.

Following a practice of the minority party in recent years, Democrats are likely to try to offer multiple motions to recommit bills to committee during floor debate, in what has become an effort to force the majority to take tough political votes before the House passes legislation. Republicans have so far offered 66 motions to recommit in the 111th Congress, fewer than the record 122 offered in the 110th Congress. Before that, Democrats

held the record of 57 motions to recommit in the 109th Congress. — **Alan K. Ota**

Science and Technology

At 87, Republican Ralph M. Hall of Texas is the oldest member of the House, and the former conservative Democrat is about to get his first full chairmanship when he takes the gavel of the Science and Technology Committee.

One of the panel's major pieces of legislation in the current Congress — an uncompleted measure authorizing a raft of science and technology research and education grants — is likely to return to the agenda next year, unless the Senate acts on it during the lame-duck session. The legislation, which has been stalled in the Senate for months, would reauthorize programs of the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Energy Department's Office of Science.

Under Republican control, however, the legislation is likely to include more-restrained spending levels — and to authorize programs for a shorter length of time. Regardless, the panel in the next Congress will continue its focus on bolstering science, technology, engineering and math education. In September, a blue-ribbon panel told the committee that American competitiveness in science and technology is declining.

The committee is expected to conduct vigorous oversight of NASA's transition to rely on commercial spaceflight carriers for cargo and crew. Democrats and Republicans alike on the panel balked at President Obama's fiscal 2011 proposal emphasizing commercial carriers and have been reluctant to go along with it.

Hall is expected to make energy-related research and development a priority. After the Gulf of Mexico oil spill this year, he called for research into production and safety techniques for deep-water drilling.

Chairman Bart Gordon of Tennessee is retiring, putting the top Democratic spot up for grabs. — **Keith Perine**

Small Business

Congress just completed work on legislation intended to help smaller companies weather the economy's tepid recovery from the Great Recession, but lawmakers on both sides of aisle of the Small Business Committee are not seeing that as a reason to sit back.

Ranking Republican Sam Graves of Missouri is in line to be chairman in the 112th Congress; he is likely to focus on the panel's regular issues — access to capital, contracting and tax policy — while also tackling some of his other concerns.

One of those is a filing requirement in the health care overhaul law enacted in March that requires businesses to file 1099 tax forms with the IRS once payments to a vendor have exceeded \$600 in a tax year. That provision was expanded by the recent small-business jobs legislation to compel property owners to file 1099 forms for payments of certain expenses associated with rental real estate. Many lawmakers on both sides of the aisle want to repeal this mandate, which they say will place undue compliance costs on small businesses. But with the provision being included in the health care overhaul as a revenue-raising offset, lawmakers have struggled to find a replacement.



David Dreier



Jo Bonner

Enacting a long-term reauthorization for Small Business Administration programs has long been a priority for the committee, but despite bipartisan support, the idea has not gained much traction. The SBA has operated under short-term authorizations since 2006. — **Lauren Gardner**

Standards of Official Conduct (Ethics)

Jo Bonner of Alabama, ranking Republican on the ethics panel, is likely to become chairman for the 112th Congress. One of his party's goals may be to eliminate the Office of Congressional Ethics established by Speaker Nancy Pelosi in 2008. The office was designed to review allegations of wrongdoing and to make recommendations for further inquiry to the ethics panel, formally known as the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Many GOP lawmakers opposed creation of the office, contending that it would spawn "partisan witch hunts."

Republican members might push to have the committee revisit an investigation of the dealings of lawmakers from both parties with the now-defunct PMA Group lobbying firm. Democrats had resisted such an investigation in the past, citing an ongoing Justice Department probe.

Few other changes resulting from the GOP's ascendancy are expected to bear on the committee's work, because it is the only panel whose 10 members are equally divided between the parties and who are selected by party leaders.

All of the current members are eligible to serve again in the new Congress, although the unpopularity of a panel that investigates allegations of wrongdoing by fellow lawmakers often leads to an attempt to escape before completion of the maximum three terms. Among those expected to return is Zoe Lofgren of California, who will stay on as the panel's top Democrat.

Pending investigations involving two veteran Democratic lawmakers may limit the ability of members to leave. Trials of Charles B. Rangel of New York and Maxine Waters of California are slated to begin later this month. Rangel faces 13 charges of alleged misconduct regarding his personal financial dealings, including failure to report more than \$500,000 in assets. Waters faces three counts that she used her status to help OneUnited Bank, a minority-owned institution where her husband was a shareholder and a director. If the ethics committee does not complete the trials this year, the work will carry over into the 112th Congress.

— **Emma Dumain**

Transportation and Infrastructure

As the leadership of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee changes hands, the panel's top priority of passing a surface transportation bill will remain little changed. At the same time, the likely chairman of the Republican-led panel, John L. Mica of Florida, is expected to propose a transportation policy that differs in important ways from the draft produced in 2009 by current Chairman James L. Oberstar, D-Minn.

With Highway Trust Fund revenue falling short of spending needs, lawmakers face the challenge of raising the motor fuels tax or finding alternative sources of money. The White House

House continued on page 74

House *continued from page 73*

has rejected both a higher gasoline tax and a new tax based on the number of miles driven. Mica, too, deemed a gasoline tax increase “dead” and has suggested replacing the per-gallon tax with a percentage sales tax on gasoline. He also advocates more public-private transportation partnerships, large-scale bond issues and speedier approval of infrastructure projects.

Mica also is likely to break with President Obama on one priority: his call for an immediate investment of \$50 billion from the next highway bill on job-creating infrastructure projects. Mica called the investment plan a “pitiful and tardy” excuse for not enacting a full six-year reauthorization bill.

Administration plans to develop high-speed passenger rail networks also may suffer. Though generally a supporter of fast trains, Mica has criticized the administration’s awards of \$8 billion in high-speed rail grants made possible by the 2009 economic stimulus law, saying that the winning projects lacked enough private support to make them viable and were motivated by politics.

Amtrak may be in for a bumpier road as well. Like many House Republicans, Mica is not an Amtrak fan. He favors more competition for passenger rail services.

And if the House and Senate can’t agree on reauthorizing the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in the lame-duck session, the committee next year will also have to move a new FAA bill, which Mica also may want to rewrite. Congress has been trying for months to finish a long-term authorization, but disagreements over allowing more long-distance flights at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport and a House provision that would effectively put ground-based FedEx Corp. employees under the same labor laws as archrival United Parcel Service Inc. have stymied an agreement.

The committee also will tackle a reauthorization of the Water Resources Development Act. Water programs were last authorized in 2007 over the veto of President George W. Bush.

Oberstar’s defeat will cause a shuffle for the ranking Democratic spot. Nick J. Rahall II of West Virginia is next in line but may prefer the top spot on the Natural Resources panel. That may set up a race between Peter A. DeFazio of Oregon and Jerry F. Costello of Illinois, the No. 3 and No. 4 Democrats. — **Kathryn A. Wolfe**

Veterans’ Affairs

The retirement of Steve Buyer of Indiana leaves an opening at the top of the GOP roster of the Veterans’ Affairs Committee that will also stir the new majority’s subcommittee lineup. But the panel’s approach to issues is likely to change relatively little.

Spending on veterans’ programs is always a focal point for its work. And senior Republicans say they will pursue almost every objective laid out during the current Congress.

The GOP’s chief concerns will remain the processing of claims by the Department of Veterans Affairs, creating a strong electronic-claims management system and reducing the backlog of about 400,000 unprocessed claims at the Veterans Benefits Administration.

Although the panel has a tradition of bipartisanship, Republicans have stressed they will increase scrutiny of Obama administration officials over their handling of health care benefits for veterans. “We need to ensure there’s proper oversight and accountability to provide veterans with the best possible benefits,” said Cliff Stearns

of Florida, currently the No. 2 Republican on the panel, whose role is expected to broaden.

Veterans’ programs are among the few areas that typically receive bipartisan support in the House. Over the past several years, Congress has expanded veterans’ medical care, access to higher education for vets and their families, and increased reimbursements for veterans who must travel long distances to get care.

For Democrats, Bob Filner of California will move from the chairmanship to ranking member. Filner has been pursuing a five-year plan to end homelessness among veterans. — **Eugene Mulero**

Ways and Means

In taking the gavel as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Michigan’s Dave Camp will hold one of the most important positions in Congress and have responsibility for moving the Republican Party’s ambitious agenda on taxes and health care against likely obstacles erected by the Senate and the White House.

Just 13 Republicans on the panel will be returning from the 111th Congress, and the party will have to fill out the roster with a half-dozen or more new people. The GOP will lose retiring members John Linder of Georgia and Ginny Brown-Waite of Florida. And Virginia’s Eric Cantor may depart if he becomes majority leader.

The opposite trend will be true on the Democratic side, where just three of the 26 members did not seek re-election. Even with a couple members of the panel losing their re-election bids, recent additions to the panel, including John Yarmuth of Kentucky, Brian Higgins of New York and Linda T. Sánchez of California, might lose the seats they won in 2009.

Current Chairman Sander M. Levin of Michigan, who took over in 2010 when Charles B. Rangel of New York stepped aside during an ethics investigation, might face a challenge for the top spot from Richard E. Neal of Massachusetts.

The committee’s legislative goals will depend, in part, on whether and how the debate over the extension of the tax cuts enacted in 2001 and 2003 is resolved during this year’s lame-duck session. Inaction would put immediate pressure on the new Congress to revive some or all of them as workers see their income tax withholding rise in January.

And any temporary extensions of current policy, whether they apply to the income tax, the estate tax or the alternative minimum tax, would put significant issues on the committee’s plate right away. If any of these issues are resolved over Republican objections during the lame-duck session, the new majority is likely to use its first few months to work out changes more to its liking.

Camp will try to make good on Republican promises to repeal and replace the health care overhaul enacted in March, though details of such an attempt would be vigorously contested. And such efforts, if they even make it through Congress, are likely to be doomed by President Obama’s veto pen. Still, Ways and Means Republicans will be able to use their oversight powers to draw attention to the law and point out concerns over its implementation.

Camp and the Republicans will put pressure on the administration to advance pending free-trade agreements with South Korea, Colombia and Panama. The Korea deal, in particular, may present an opportunity for the new majority to work with the president, who favors free trade more than many congressional Democrats. The panel may also attempt a long-term reauthorization of the law that governs federal welfare programs. — **Richard Rubin**

Familiar Leadership Faces Vastly Changed Dynamic in Tighter Senate

BY CQ ROLL CALL STAFF

With a narrow margin of control, Democrats will be losing seats on almost every Senate committee.

But the gavels will remain in Democratic hands, and committee chairmen will still pursue the policy priorities of President Obama and the Senate Democratic leadership.

Although some races were too close to call as this guide went to press, the committee outlook for the 112th Congress is largely set.

Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry

With the defeat of Blanche Lincoln, D-Ark., the panel's chairmanship is changing hands for the second time in three years. But it is not clear at this point who will claim it.

Lincoln took the gavel in 2009 after Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, gave it up to replace the late Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., as chairman of the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee. Harkin now is one of four senior Agriculture Committee Democrats chairing other major committees. While he and two others are unlikely to switch gavels, the picture is less clear for Kent Conrad, D-N.D., who is up for re-election in 2012, when Congress is due to produce a new multi-year farm bill.

If Conrad remains Budget Committee chairman, the Agriculture gavel could fall to Debbie Stabenow, D-Mich., or Ben Nelson, D-Neb. Any of them would return the panel to a Midwestern outlook on agriculture that is likely to influence the 2012 farm bill. Stabenow would also bring a greater emphasis on specialty crops, such as fruit, beans and vegetables, that are important to Michigan.

Given intense concern about budget deficits, farm programs and subsidies will be under extra scrutiny this time around. Farm-state lawmakers and agriculture groups expect a difficult time in protecting direct payments, which are annual payments that farmland owners receive regardless of financial need or market conditions. The payments cost about \$5 billion a year.

Some farm groups are urging the House and Senate Agriculture committees to shift that funding to programs that better help farmers and ranchers cope with market fluctuations.

One challenge the panel faces is trying to tweak cotton subsidy programs so they comply with World Trade Organization rules and resolve a trade case that Brazil won against the United States. The federal government paid Brazil \$147 million this year as part of an agreement to forestall retaliatory tariffs against non-agriculture U.S. goods such as automobiles. The issue is of particular interest to ranking member Saxby Chambliss, R-Ga., whose state trails only Texas and Arkansas in cotton production.

Before it can get to the big farm bill, the committee may have to revisit a reauthorization of child nutrition programs, unless the House clears a Senate-passed bill during the lame-duck session. That bill would reauthorize school lunches and breakfasts and



The cordial relationship on Appropriations between Inouye and Cochran may be tested in a period of fiscal austerity.

other nutrition programs, authorize the first increase in per-meal reimbursements to schools in decades, and empower the Agriculture Department to set nutrition standards for food sold in school vending machines and a la carte lines.

No Republicans are leaving.

—Ellyn Ferguson

Appropriations

Once a bipartisan refuge in an increasingly fractious Senate, the committee is likely to see sharper divisions in the 112th Congress as it faces new pressure to rein in spending.

Chairman Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, will continue to work with ranking Republican Thad Cochran of Mississippi, whom he calls his vice chairman. While the two maintain a cordial, collegial approach, the rising clout of fiscal GOP conservatives such as Jim DeMint of South Carolina and Tom Coburn of Oklahoma could complicate their work. This year, GOP appropriators opposed all of the fiscal 2011 bills, saying that spending cuts were needed.

Appropriators still have to settle on how much discretionary funding federal agencies should get in the fiscal year that began Oct. 1; the government is operating under a continuing resolution that expires Dec. 3. DeMint is pushing strongly to delay a final decision until the next Congress, when Republicans will control the House and gain strength in the Senate.

Democratic staffers in both chambers are working on an omnibus package of fiscal 2011 spending bills. If they can get the total down to the \$1.108 trillion limit preferred by Senate Republicans, they may have at least a slim chance to finish the appropriations cycle before the 111th Congress adjourns.

Senate appropriators in both parties have largely resisted demands of House Republicans and some GOP senators to end all member earmarks. But the changing fiscal and political climate could dampen their appetite for such set-asides.

Senate continued on page 76

Senate *continued from page 75*

With a shrinking pie to carve, Democrats will be looking to protect some of their major discretionary spending priorities, such as education and health care. But Inouye, who also chairs the Defense Subcommittee, may be less inclined than some of his colleagues to find savings from that side of the budget.

Backed by President Obama, panel Democrats will also have their hands full combating House GOP efforts to “de-fund” implementation of the 2010 health care overhaul.

The committee will see major turnover in 2011. Five senior members are retiring: Republicans Sam Brownback of Kansas, Christopher S. Bond of Missouri, Judd Gregg of New Hampshire and George V. Voinovich of Ohio, plus Democrat Byron L. Dorgan of North Dakota. Robert F. Bennett, R-Utah, and Arlen Specter, D-Pa., were denied renomination, while Lisa Murkowski, R-Alaska, and Patty Murray, D-Wash., were in re-election battles too close to call at press time.

Minority Leader Mitch McConnell, R-Ky., already has promised one of the open GOP seats to John Hoeven of North Dakota.

— **Kerry Young**

Armed Services

Under the continued leadership of Chairman Carl Levin, D-Mich., Democrats will face a difficult task in trying to rebuild the panel’s traditionally bipartisan tone. And given their diminished numbers, their policy initiatives might be sharply circumscribed.

As the 111th Congress nears its end, the panel is deeply divided over a number of issues that could undermine efforts to complete the fiscal 2011 defense authorization bill and draft a fiscal 2012 version. Ranking Republican John McCain of Arizona led his panel members to a united vote in the committee against the current bill.

With the fate of that defense authorization bill uncertain, Democrats are unsure whether to try again next year to repeal the ban on openly gay servicemembers and the ban on servicemembers obtaining abortions at military medical facilities. But the GOP takeover of the House likely would doom renewed repeal efforts.

Given the intensifying pressure to cut federal spending, committee Democrats will face pressure from party liberals to reduce defense authorizations — but pushback from GOP senators who tend to see any defense cuts as unwise, if not downright dangerous.

The panel will scrutinize — and sometimes contest — Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates’ efforts to find savings within the defense budget and manage controversial and immensely expensive weapons programs, such as the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, the Marine Corps’ Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle, the Army’s Ground Combat Vehicle and the Navy’s Littoral Combat Ship.

The committee also will closely monitor the expanded war in Afghanistan, debating a White House review of military operations there that is due in December, as well as the president’s plan to begin the withdrawal of U.S. troops in July 2011. Levin will press the administration to hold to its current plans in Afghanistan, and to push for the advancement of Afghan military forces and improvement of Afghan governance as a way to enable a U.S. withdrawal.

McCain will continue to lead the GOP’s criticism of a withdrawal timeline in Afghanistan. That debate will ratchet up as the deadline approaches, particularly if military operations bog down.

Evan Bayh, D-Ind., is retiring. Appointed Sens. Roland W. Burris, D-Ill., Ted Kaufman, D-Del., and Carte P. Goodwin, D-W.Va., will depart as soon as their elected successors arrive, while George LeMieux, R-Fla., will leave office at the end of this Congress.

— **Frank Oliveri**

Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs

The committee will be under new leadership in 2011, when South Dakota Democrat Tim Johnson is expected to take the gavel from retiring Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, D-Conn.

After a hectic two years consumed by an overhaul of the regulatory structure governing Wall Street, the panel is likely to moderate both its pace and approach to the financial services sector.

Johnson in the past has been more supportive of the credit card industry than Dodd. The industry is a major employer in his state, and Johnson was the only Senate Democrat to oppose the successful 2009 legislation tightening credit card regulation.

The major issue facing the committee in 2011 will be the restructuring of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. More than two years after the George W. Bush administration seized the two government-sponsored entities, the committee must decide what to do with them. Fannie and Freddie have received nearly \$150 billion in taxpayer support, with no end in sight.

The options range from full privatization to complete nationalization. The Obama White House is expected to release a plan in January for the firms and the mortgage market as a whole. But that plan could hit a wall of opposition from Republicans if, as expected, it lays the groundwork for a new system of housing finance that would still allow the government to guarantee some mortgages, as Fannie and Freddie do now.

Most Republicans revile Fannie and Freddie and see their failure as the natural result of inappropriate government involvement in financial markets. Republicans will likely push for a fully privatized system of housing finance.

The committee is also expected to review implementation of the 2010 Dodd-Frank financial services overhaul. Members will likely seek frequent updates from administration officials and leaders of the Federal Reserve, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

If lawmakers are unhappy with the implementation, or regulators report significant problems, the committee could pursue a corrections bill to revise the overhaul.

The panel has waded into currency issues in the past, and with senior member Charles E. Schumer, D-N.Y., threatening legislation targeting China’s currency practices, it might do so again.

In addition to Dodd, Evan Bayh, D-Ind., Jim Bunning, R-Ky., and Judd Gregg, R-N.H., are retiring. Robert F. Bennett, R-Utah, was denied renomination.

— **Steven Sloan**

Budget

The Budget Committee will face new challenges as a narrow Democratic majority comes under pressure from the public and a Republican-led House to scale back government spending.

The defeat of Blanche Lincoln, D-Ark., raises the possibility that Budget Chairman Kent Conrad, D-N.D., could take the gavel she will relinquish at the Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Com-

mittee. Conrad is up for re-election in two years, when Congress is due to produce the multi-year 2012 farm bill.

But Conrad loves budget issues; he is the Democrats' leading expert on the process. If he remains chairman, he will continue to push for deficit reduction and, perhaps, changes in the budget process. Given the tenuous state of the economy, he is likely to resist any measures that would slow economic growth in the short term.

Along with its House counterpart, the committee will start work on a fiscal 2012 budget resolution against the backdrop of a report due next month from President Obama's National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform. The bipartisan commission, on which Conrad serves, was charged with recommending ways to trim the deficit to 3 percent of gross domestic product by fiscal 2015. That would require a politically difficult combination of spending cuts or tax increases or both. Even if the commission fails to agree on recommendations, its findings may influence the budget process for fiscal 2012 and beyond.

The current Congress failed to adopt a final budget resolution this year even though Democrats controlled both chambers. With divided control of the House and Senate in the 112th, it is extremely unlikely that they will be able to agree on a budget resolution next year. That would effectively eliminate either party's option to use the filibuster-immune budget reconciliation process to make major tax or entitlement spending changes.

Budget Committee Republicans will have their first new leader in years, with Jeff Sessions of Alabama expected to succeed the retiring Judd Gregg, R-N.H. Two more senior Republicans, Charles E. Grassley of Iowa and Michael B. Enzi of Wyoming, will take ranking spots on other committees.

Sessions will press for greater spending restraint. Earlier this year, he unsuccessfully pushed to cap discretionary spending over the next several years at 2010 levels. House Republicans want to go even further, campaigning on a call to roll back domestic discretionary spending to fiscal 2008 levels.

If Conrad gives up the Budget gavel, Patty Murray, D-Wash., is second in seniority. She was locked in a re-election race too close to call at press time. Next in line is Ron Wyden, D-Ore.

In addition to Gregg, Jim Bunning, R-Ky., is retiring. Russ Feingold, D-Wis., was defeated.



Facing re-election in 2012, Conrad could switch from leading the Budget panel to heading up Agriculture.

— Paul M. Krawzak

Commerce, Science & Transportation

The panel will draft several major transportation measures in the next Congress, including the safety-related provisions of an overdue surface transportation reauthorization.

If the current Congress fails to clear a long-delayed bill to reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration in the lame-duck session, the committee also will write a new version of that legislation.

Several other transportation-related bills, involving the freight rail industry and auto safety, could be reintroduced in the 112th Congress, but they are likely to meet resistance in the GOP-controlled House.

Under the continuing leadership of Chairman John D. Rocke-

feller IV, D-W.Va., and ranking member Kay Bailey Hutchison, R-Texas, the committee also will grapple with several technology issues. It must decide whether to allow the Federal Communications Commission to auction off a desirable portion of broadcast spectrum known as the "D block," or instead allocate it to public safety agencies. A Rockefeller proposal to hand the spectrum over to public safety officials could be doomed by the Republican takeover of the House and increased GOP strength in the Senate.

The panel also will address the question of how to free up more spectrum for wireless broadband devices. The FCC has called for

legislation that would spur television broadcasters to relinquish some of their spectrum holdings in return for part of the proceeds from subsequent auctions.

The committee will be involved in the FCC's ongoing effort to ensure non-discrimination by Internet access providers, or "net neutrality." It is not clear whether the panel will attempt to move legislation, or simply exercise its oversight authority. But Rockefeller is a staunch proponent of net neutrality and of a related FCC proposal to reclassify its jurisdiction over broadband Internet access after an adverse federal court ruling last spring.

The committee also is expected to consider whether and how to revamp a federal fund intended to foster universal telephone service so that it can underwrite broadband networks as well.

If the Senate does not act on stalled legislation to authorize a raft of science and technology research and education grants during the lame-duck session, that legislation is likely to return next year.

The committee will continue to monitor consumer online privacy, but it is unclear whether it will act on any privacy legislation.

Byron L. Dorgan, D-N.D., and George LeMieux, R-Fla., are retiring. Sam Brownback, R-Kan., was elected governor. Depending on the party ratio, junior Democrat Mark Begich of Alaska could be bumped.

— Keith Perine and Kathryn A. Wolfe

Energy & Natural Resources

Chairman Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., is likely to pick up in 2011 where he leaves off this year — with a pile of unfinished business.

A stickler for both bipartisanship and regular order, Bingaman moved an impressive number of bills through the committee in the past two years, frequently with substantial support from Republicans. But much of the legislation languished on the Senate calendar as partisan gridlock on other issues ate up floor time.

Bingaman's ability to find middle ground reflects many years of collaboration with fellow New Mexican Pete V. Domenici, the panel's top Republican before his retirement in 2008. That approach continued with Lisa Murkowski of Alaska, current ranking member.

A commitment to bipartisanship will be even more crucial in the new Congress, with Republicans controlling the House and gaining Senate seats.

One of the major bills that has languished this year is comprehensive energy legislation to boost renewable-energy production and efficiency, as well as to improve transmission grids. Its centerpiece

Senate continued on page 78

CQ ROLL CALL SPECIAL REPORT

MANAGING DIRECTOR & EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: LAURIE BATTAGLIA

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL DIRECTOR & SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT MIKE MILLS**EXECUTIVE EDITOR** *CQ News* SUSAN BENKELMAN**EXECUTIVE EDITOR** *CQ Publications* JOHN DINEEN**EDITOR** *Roll Call* SCOTT MONTGOMERY**MANAGING EDITOR, ENTERPRISE** *CQ Weekly* JOHN CRANFORD**DEPUTY EXECUTIVE EDITOR** *CQ News* RANDY WYNN**MANAGING EDITOR** *CQ Specialty Publications & Leadership News* ANNE Q. HOY**MANAGING EDITOR** *CQ News* TOBY ECKERT**ASSOCIATE EDITOR** *CQ* MARTHA ANGLE**DEPARTMENT EDITORS**CAROL EISENBERG *Social Policy*,PAUL HENDRIE *Industry and Commerce*,KEVIN WHITELAW *Defense and Foreign Policy***MANAGING EDITOR** *CQ Copy & Production*

ARWEN BICKNELL

DEPUTY EDITORSCHRIS WRIGHT *CQ Today*, JOE WARMINSKY *CQ.com*, MELINDA W. NAHMIA *CQ Weekly***COPY AND PRODUCTION EDITORS**

LEAH CARLINER, NEAL J. CONWAY,

AMANDA GRACE JOHNSON, CHRISTINA KAPLER,

JAMISHA PURDY, JENNIFER RUBIO,

SARA SMITH, CHARLIE SOUTHWELL,

CHRIS WHITE

MANAGING EDITOR *Member Information & Research* DAVID MEYERS**DEPUTY EDITORS** *Member Information & Research* JOHN BICKNELL, TIM YODER**ASSISTANT EDITORS** *Member Information & Research* AMANDA H. ALLEN, NELL BENTON**SENIOR RESEARCHER** RACHEL BLOOM**RESEARCHERS** RYAN KELLY, KAILYN

MCGILLICUDDY, NICOLE MOYER, BRANDON

PAYNE, CAROLYN WEST

DIRECTOR *Art & Graphics* JAMIE BAYLIS**PHOTO EDITOR** DOUGLAS GRAHAM**PHOTOGRAPHERS** BILL CLARK, SCOTT J. FERRELL, TOM WILLIAMS**TEAM LEADER, MULTIMEDIA** THOMAS WILBURN**GRAPHICS** JOHN IRONS, SARAH VANDERBILT, DEVIN VARSALONA**EDITOR** *CQ Roll Call Daily Briefing* DAVID HAWKINGS**POLITICS EDITOR** *Roll Call*

LAUREN W. WHITTINGTON

LOBBYING EDITOR *Roll Call* KATE ACKLEY**WEB EDITOR** *Roll Call* MELANIE STARKEY**PROFILES WRITTEN BY**

REBECCA ADAMS, AMBREEN ALI, JOANNA ANDERSON, MELISSA ATTIAS, RACHAEL BADE, JENNIFER BENDERY, JESSICA BRADY, JONATHAN BRODER, ELIZABETH BROTHERTON, EMILY CADEI, GEORGE CAHLINK, CHARLENE CARTER, CHUCK CONLON, KRISTIN COYNER, STEVEN T. DENNIS, JOHN M. DONNELLY, DAVID M. DRUCKER, EMMA DUMAIN, THEO EMERY, JESSICA ESTEPA, EMILY ETHRIDGE, ELLYN FERGUSON, BRIAN FRIEL, MATT FULLER, LAUREN GARDNER, CLAYTON HANSON, EMILY HEIL, KATHLEEN HUNTER, ELHAM KHATAMI, ANNE L. KIM

PROFILES WRITTEN BY cont.

MATTHEW KORA, GEOFF KOSS, PAUL M. KRAWZAK, JACKIE KUCINICH, NIELS LESNIEWSKI, ADAM LEVIN, JACQUELINE LINNANE, ROB MARGETTA, WILL MATTHEWS, JOHN MCARDLE, ALISON MCSHERRY, TAIT MILITANA, TRICIA MILLER, EUGENE MULERO, MATTHEW MURRAY, DANIEL NEWHAUSER, JANE NORMAN, FRANK OLIVERI, ALAN K. OTA, ANNA PALMER, CHRISTINA PARISI, DANIEL PEAKE, STEVE PEOPLES, KEITH PERINE, EMILY PIERCE, JOHN REICHARD, BENNETT ROTH, RICHARD RUBIN, JOSEPH J. SCHATZ, JENNIFER SCHOLTES, ANNIE SHUPPY, PAUL SINGER, STACEY SKOTZKO, STEVEN SLOAN, LAUREN SMITH, MEGAN SOWDER-STALEY, JOHN STANTON, GABE STAROSTA, TIM STARKS, SETH STERN, FRANCES SYMES, MICHAEL TEITELBAUM, ROBERT TOMKIN, NEDA TOLOUI-SEMNANI, KYLE TRYGSTAD, GREG VADALA, BEN WEYL, KATHRYN A. WOLFE, JENNIFER YACHNIN, KERRY YOUNG, MELANIE ZANONA, SHAWN ZELLER

BUSINESS**SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT OF INFORMATION SERVICES & ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR**

KEITH WHITE

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF**MARKETING OFFICER** LEILANI M. BROWN**MANAGER, ADVERTISING MARKETING**

JULIE S. KIMBRO

MANAGER, CREATIVE SERVICES

MARSHALL STOY

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT OF ADVERTISING

MARK WALTERS

MANAGER, ADVERTISING OPERATIONS

SUBIRA ISSA

PRODUCTION MANAGER LAURA WEEDA**SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT OF CLIENT****RELATIONSHIPS** ARNIE THOMAS**SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT & CHIEF FINANCIAL****OFFICER** DOUGLAS A. (CHIP) WALLEN**DIRECTOR OF CIRCULATION**

DAVID GLICKSTEIN

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT OF HUMAN**RESOURCES** RODNEY WHITMORE**SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF****TECHNOLOGY OFFICER** DENNIS ARNDT**SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT OF STRATEGY &****DEVELOPMENT** NEIL MASLANSKY**TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

CQ ROLL CALL GROUP

• MAIN: (202) 419-8500

• (800) 432-2250

• CQ PRINT CUST. SERVICE:

(202) 419-8621

• ROLL CALL CUST. SERVICE:

(202) 824-6800

• SUBSCRIPTION INFO:

(202) 419-8599

• CQ NEWSROOM:

(202) 419-8555

• ROLL CALL NEWSROOM:

(202) 824-6800

• CQ.COM CUST. SERVICE:

(202) 419-8511

• ADVERTISING:

(202) 824-6819

• ADDITIONAL COPIES:

(800) 432-2250, EXT. 599

EMAIL

• CUSTOMERSERVICE@CQ.COM

• CIRCDEPT@ROLLCALL.COM

To reach CQ Roll Call staff via e-mail, use the person's first and last name, followed by "@cqrollcall.com." For example, for Randy Wynn, send e-mail to randyeynn@cqrollcall.com.

Senate *continued from page 77*

is a mandate that 15 percent of electricity be generated from renewable sources such as wind or solar energy by 2021.

A federal renewables standard has long been one of Bingaman's goals. However, Republicans have shown little enthusiasm for the renewables mandate, preferring instead a "clean energy" standard that would allow nuclear power to be included in the mix.

It is unclear whether Bingaman will try to revive part or all of a broad offshore drilling bill he advanced in response to last April's rig explosion and oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. Although Bingaman's measure was cosponsored by Murkowski, Senate Republicans later offered a competing bill, making it less likely Bingaman's version will move in the 112th Congress.

Bingaman supports legislation that would control emissions that contribute to global warming. His past climate change proposals, which aimed to strike a balance between emissions reductions and economic impact, won support from some Republicans — as well as criticism from environmentalists who thought they were not strong enough. While talks on a cap applying only to electric utilities may continue in the Senate, the idea is unlikely to gain traction in the GOP-led House.

Bingaman also will have to survey the changed political landscape in deciding whether to revisit other priorities next year, such as a proposal to establish a Clean Energy Deployment Administration within the Energy Department to help finance innovative energy technologies, efforts to overhaul federal management of hardrock minerals on public lands, increased funding for the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, a push to stimulate development of small-scale nuclear reactors and a host of measures intended to improve the efficiency of buildings, appliances and vehicles.

As the chairman of the Senate Finance Subcommittee on Energy, Natural Resources and Infrastructure, Bingaman also holds sway over tax incentives crucial to every element of the energy industry.

Evan Bayh, D-Ind., Byron L. Dorgan, D-N.D., and Jim Bunning, R-Ky., are retiring. Sam Brownback, R-Kan., was elected governor. Robert F. Bennett, R-Utah, was denied renomination. Blanche Lincoln,

D-Ark., was defeated, while Murkowski's re-election race was too close to call Nov. 3.

— **Geof Koss**

Environment & Public Works

Having won the toughest re-election fight of her career, Barbara Boxer, D-Calif., will retain the chairmanship of this politically polarized committee.

The liberal Boxer is a champion of efforts to curb greenhouse gas emissions. Ranking Republican James M. Inhofe of Oklahoma sees manmade global warming as a "hoax." The gulf between them has made it virtually impossible to find common ground on climate change or other environmental legislation. Compromise appears even less likely in the new Congress, given Republican gains.

Still, the panel gives Boxer a pulpit for espousing her views on global warming and other environmental issues, including the effects of toxics on children, and air, land and water policies.

While Boxer and Inhofe are at odds on environmental issues, they do cooperate on the public works side of their jurisdiction. The overdue reauthorization of a multiyear surface transportation law will become a central focus of the committee's work next year.

To the dismay of some business and interest groups, Boxer backed the Obama administration's request to postpone a debate on a transportation reauthorization bill until 2011, delaying until after the midterm elections difficult decisions over how to pay for a bill that could authorize as much as \$500 billion over five years. The Finance Committee will tussle with that question, but Boxer's panel must set highway funding formulas.

Inhofe proudly calls himself "the most conservative member of the Senate," but he makes no apologies for his support for infrastructure spending.

However, a potential source of partisan friction in addition to financing may be the administration's effort to promote "livability" objectives in a transportation bill. Inhofe earlier this year referred to livability as a "lot of liberal stuff."

Another area of potential collaboration is the reauthorization of the Water Resources Development Act, which funds water projects nationwide. Boxer and Inhofe marshaled support in 2007 to override President George W. Bush's veto of the last water reauthorization — the first veto override of his presidency.

George V. Voinovich, R-Ohio, and Christopher S. Bond, R-Mo., are retiring, while Arlen Specter, D-Pa., lost his primary election. Junior members Kirsten Gillibrand, D-N.Y., and Jeff Merkley, D-Ore., could be removed as Democratic slots are reduced.

— **Geof Koss**

Finance

With the government likely to approach the statutory debt limit early next year, the committee's broad jurisdiction over revenues and entitlement spending will put it at the center of any effort to tackle the deficit and burgeoning national debt.

But the panel's very first challenge may be a familiar one — how to deal with 2001 and 2003 tax cuts that expire Dec. 31. If the lame-duck Congress fails to extend some or all of those George W. Bush-era tax cuts and withholding rates rise on Jan. 1 as scheduled,

The gulf between Boxer and Inhofe has made it virtually impossible to find common ground on climate change or other environmental legislation.

there will be tremendous pressure to act early next year.

The same applies for the estate tax, which is set to snap back to life on Jan. 1 at a \$1 million exemption and 55 percent top rate after a yearlong repeal.

Chairman Max Baucus, D-Mont., will remain at the helm, but for the first time since he became the committee's top Democrat in 2001, he will be working with a different ranking Republican. Charles E. Grassley of Iowa, who has a close working relationship with Baucus and traded the gavel with him

multiple times over the past decade, will step aside as ranking member because of term limits imposed by Senate Republicans.

Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, who has chaired two other committees during his long career, will take over the top GOP spot. It remains unclear whether that will alter the dynamics of the committee, which has become notably more partisan in the current Congress, particularly after the grueling fight over the health care overhaul.

Hatch has been a bipartisan dealmaker many times in his career. He was close to the late Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., and this year he worked with Charles E. Schumer, D-N.Y., to write a tax credit for businesses that hire unemployed workers. But he faces a likely intraparty challenge from the right if he seeks re-election in 2012, when he will be 78, and he must answer to a GOP caucus that was pulled sharply to the right in the elections. That may discourage him from reaching across the aisle.

Committee Democrats have been divided on whether the weak economy requires Congress to extend all of the expiring Bush-era tax cuts for a year or two, or to allow higher rates to kick in at incomes above \$200,000 for individuals and \$250,000 for married couples. But given the big GOP gains in the election, Democrats might be forced to extend the tax cuts for everyone.

They are in a stronger negotiating position when it comes to the federal estate tax, which Republicans call the "death tax" and would like to repeal altogether. Since the tax returns Jan. 1 at a much higher rate and lower exemption than most of the past decade, Democrats can probably extract some concessions from Republicans on other tax issues in return for adjusting those levels.

Once the fight over the Bush-era tax cuts is resolved, Baucus and Hatch will turn to other issues — potentially including a broader overhaul and simplification of the tax code. Baucus has already held hearings on that topic, but whether an overhaul gains traction — and how much — depends in large part on President Obama.

With the president's National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform set to report recommendations for deficit reduction by Dec. 1, some options for slowing the government's tide of red ink will be in sharper focus when the 112th Congress convenes. But again, it would take a major push from Obama to get them through a divided Congress.

Obama could send Congress a stalled free-trade agreement with South Korea, particularly with a stronger Republican, pro-trade presence in both chambers. Other trade legislation might prove tougher.

Baucus has warned China's leaders that unless they allow the yuan to appreciate, they should expect the Senate to act on legislation targeting the Asian giant's currency practices.

Senate continued on page 80

Senate *continued from page 79*

In a closely divided committee, the vote of GOP moderate Olympia J. Snowe of Maine — who could face a conservative primary challenge in 2012 — will be even more important than it is now.

Blanche Lincoln, D-Ark., was defeated. Jim Bunning, R-Ky., is retiring. Thomas R. Carper, D-Del., the most junior Democrat, is in jeopardy of being bumped as Democrats lose slots on the panel.

— **Joseph J. Schatz**

Foreign Relations

Chairman John Kerry, D-Mass., will have a piece of old business as his top priority in the new Congress, if the Senate does not approve ratification of the New START nuclear arms reduction agreement with Russia during the lame-duck session.

The treaty could make it through the committee again, given its broad Democratic support and the backing of ranking Republican Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, who has devoted much of his Senate career to nuclear arms reduction and nonproliferation.

But the pact could face more resistance in the new Senate, given the increased number of Republicans. Many GOP senators already have questioned the strength of verification procedures in the agreement, and those concerns are expected to continue.

Kerry's next order of business will be the war in Afghanistan and the U.S. relationship with neighboring Pakistan. The panel is expected to hold hearings on whether President Obama's troop "surge" is producing results.

The committee also plans to scrutinize the administration's efforts to broker a peace deal between Israel and the Palestinians, as well as U.S. relations with key countries in the Middle East, such as Turkey and Iraq. Kerry is particularly interested in seeing a revival of peace talks between Israel and Syria, which the United States last brokered in 2000 before they broke down amid mutual recriminations. "It's a potential game-changer for the region if we could make that happen," said a senior aide.

China's growing global footprint also will be on the radar. Kerry plans to invite both Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton and Treasury Secretary Timothy F. Geithner to testify on U.S. economic relations with China, including efforts to convince Beijing to revalue its yuan currency.

Kerry hopes to bring several major treaties before the committee for approval, including the Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Ted Kaufman, D-Del., will depart as soon as his successor is certified. Christopher J. Dodd, D-Conn., is retiring. Russ Feingold, D-Wis., was defeated.

— **Jonathan Broder**

Health, Education, Labor & Pensions

The biggest challenge facing the committee is a reauthorization of the 2001 education law known as No Child Left Behind — a job the panel did not complete this year. Both Democrats and Republicans want changes to the law, saying it is too rigid.

Chairman Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, says he has brokered bipartisan agreement on some of the proposals in the Obama administration's blueprint for change, released in March. But several contentious

areas remain, including administration proposals to make more federal grants to public schools competitive, tie teacher evaluations to student performance and require failing schools to take dramatic turnaround steps. The increased GOP strength in Congress could force a fresh start on many issues.

Harkin plans to complete an investigation into the recruiting and marketing practices of some for-profit colleges, which an undercover Government Accountability Office probe in August found encouraged fraud. He wants to tighten rules for access to federal aid, a goal being pursued independently by the Education Department. But Republicans oppose efforts targeting for-profits, likely dooming any such legislation.

The panel may take another swing at a workplace safety measure in response to recent industrial accidents, including a mine explosion in West Virginia that killed 29 coal miners. But Republican resistance could force Democrats to water down a mine safety bill that Harkin cosponsored.

Harkin will continue oversight hearings on the health care overhaul that he advocated, and he will try to fend off efforts by Republicans in both chambers to repeal the law or "de-fund" its implementation. As chairman of the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittee, Harkin is well positioned to protect the new law from GOP attacks.

The HELP Committee also will work on reauthorizing laws, set to expire Sept. 30, 2012, that allow the Food and Drug Administration to collect fees from manufacturers to pay for the agency's pre-marketing review of drugs and medical devices.

In addition, Harkin wants to explore ways to provide more incentives to encourage drug companies to develop treatments for rare and neglected diseases, as well as to strengthen U.S. preparedness for bioterrorist attacks.

The committee will also to reauthorize the Workforce Investment Act, which governs job training programs.

Christopher J. Dodd, D-Conn., and Judd Gregg, R-N.H., are retiring. Patty Murray, D-Wash., and Lisa Murkowski, R-Alaska, were in re-election contests too close to call Nov. 3.

— **Emily Ethridge**

Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs

The committee will try again to advance legislation addressing issues that range from border control and cybersecurity to offshore drilling and earmark transparency. Under Chairman Joseph I. Lieberman, I-Conn., the panel has conducted oversight on all of those issues and then some in the current Congress, but most of its proposed legislation has not become law.

The panel could renew efforts to create a comprehensive approach to cybersecurity and to improve security at chemical plants if those measures fail to clear during the lame-duck session. But the chemical bill faces a clouded future, given GOP election gains.

The committee will keep up pressure on the Department of Homeland Security to improve its performance on transportation security, efforts to prevent attacks using weapons of mass destruction on U.S. soil, cargo screening and coordination between federal, state and local officials.

Lieberman and ranking Republican Susan Collins of Maine, who is expected to keep that post, have a strong working relationship and often align on the committee's priorities. But they differ on a

major bill awaiting action next year. Thomas R. Carper, D-Del., is pushing a bill that Collins opposes to overhaul the U.S. Postal Service. Given the increased Republican strength in the new Congress, Carper may have to alter his approach.

Tom Coburn, R-Okla., could win bipartisan support for a bill that would establish a public database for congressional earmarks.

Appointed Sens. Ted Kaufman, D-Del., and Roland W. Burris, D-Ill., will depart as soon as their replacements are certified. George V. Voinovich, R-Ohio, is retiring at the end of this Congress.

— *Emily Cadei*

Indian Affairs

The gavel is changing hands as Chairman Byron L. Dorgan, D-N.D., retires. With more-senior Democrats choosing other chairmanships, the post could fall to Maria Cantwell, D-Wash.

The panel's priorities will include efforts to reauthorize transportation programs related to roads on reservations that will likely be folded into a broad surface transportation reauthorization. The committee also is expected to write legislation addressing the American Indian schools, which would become part of an overhaul of the education law known as No Child Left Behind.

If the lame-duck Congress does not clear a bill funding the settlement of the long-running *Cobell* class action litigation involving alleged government mismanagement of Indian land trust accounts, the panel will likely make that a top priority next year. The Obama administration has signed off on the \$3.4 billion settlement, but Congress must fund it.

When Congress considered the settlement as part of an unrelated bill, John Barrasso, R-Wyo., the committee's ranking member, sought to make several changes, including capping attorneys' fees at \$50 million — a dispute that contributed to kicking the issue into the lame-duck session. Finding a way to pay for the settlement could be even more difficult next Congress.

Dorgan is the only departing Democrat, but tighter party ratios could bump Al Franken, D-Minn. Lisa Murkowski, R-Alaska, was in a re-election contest too close to call Nov. 3.

— *Kathryn A. Wolfe*

Judiciary

Patrick J. Leahy, D-Vt., who is among President Obama's staunchest supporters, will retain the gavel at one of the most partisan panels on Capitol Hill. But he will likely be working with a new ranking member.

The committee's current top Republican, Jeff Sessions of Alabama, is expected to relinquish that spot to Charles E. Grassley of Iowa, who is term-limited as the ranking GOP member on the Finance Committee. Sessions will take the ranking spot on the Budget Committee, where Judd Gregg, R-N.H., is retiring.

The anticipated swap stems from a deal reached last year when Judiciary's then-ranking Republican, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, switched parties.

Republican gains in the full Senate and on the committee will only intensify the Judiciary panel's battles over judicial nominees. GOP members have opposed a number of Obama's nominees and are likely to do so again. Any nominations still pending when the lame-duck Congress adjourns will have to be resubmitted next year if Obama wants to press the fight.



Patrick J. Leahy

CO-ROLL CALL FILE PHOTO/TOM WILLIAMS

Early next year, the committee will need to revisit the 2001 anti-terrorism law known as the Patriot Act. Several provisions are set to expire at the end of February, necessitating at least a short-term extension of those parts of the law.

The committee also could find itself embroiled in the debate over immigration, which falls under its purview. After a comprehensive bill died in the Senate in 2007, immigration advocates expected a renewed effort in the 111th Congress. But with the weak economy exacerbating voter anxieties about jobs and Republicans mounting attacks on illegal immigration, Democrats did not try to advance a comprehensive bill. In the 112th, the climate will likely be even more hostile.

Leahy could choose to revive a pair of measures the committee approved last year that failed to see Senate floor action: a media shield bill to protect journalists from being forced to reveal their sources and a long-stalled overhaul of federal patent law.

Appointed Sen. Ted Kaufman, D-Del., will depart as soon as his replacement is certified. Specter lost his Democratic primary bid in May, and Russ Feingold, D-Wis., was defeated Nov. 2.

— *Joanna Anderson*

Rules & Administration

Committee Democrats are likely to resume their drive to rein in the use of filibusters and other procedural tactics that bring Senate action to a crawl. An initial test is expected at the start of the 112th Congress.

The committee laid the groundwork for the effort in a series of hearings this year. Colorado Democrat Mark Udall, who does not serve on Rules — his cousin Tom from neighboring New Mexico does — has proposed to bar filibusters on a motion to proceed to a bill. He also proposes changes that would give senators a way to get around a majority leader's move to block further amendments to a bill by "filling the tree."

At the start of the new Congress, supporters of Udall's plan may try to get the Senate to adopt, by a simple majority, an organizing resolution incorporating such rules changes.

Charles E. Schumer, D-N.Y., is expected to continue to chair the Rules panel, which has jurisdiction over the Capitol campus and election disputes and laws. Lamar Alexander, R-Tenn., a member of the Republican leadership team with a history of cautioning against rule changes, is likely to emerge as the ranking member.

Christopher J. Dodd, D-Conn., is retiring; Robert F. Bennett, R-Utah, was denied renomination. Patty Murray, D-Wash., was leading Nov. 3 in a contest that was too close to call.

— *Niels Lesniewski*

Select Ethics

Few changes are expected on the panel. Each party holds three seats, and party leaders usually aim for continuity because investigations often carry over from one Congress to the next.

Barbara Boxer, D-Calif., is expected to remain chairwoman of the panel, with Johnny Isakson of Georgia probably returning as

Senate continued on page 82

Senate *continued from page 81*

the top Republican.

The committee operates largely in secret, but it has disclosed that it is investigating whether John Ensign, R-Nev., violated Senate rules and/or campaign finance requirements in connection with an extramarital affair with a former campaign aide.

— **Emma Dumain**

Select Intelligence

Chairwoman Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., is likely to focus next year on cybersecurity, cracking down on leaks and eliminating duplicative and otherwise unnecessary intelligence spending.

But she usually waits to set the agenda until she huddles with the panel's GOP vice chairman at the start of each year. And it is not yet clear who will succeed retiring Christopher S. Bond, R-Mo., as ranking member.

The next four Republicans by seniority all have the option of serving as ranking member on other committees: Orrin G. Hatch of Utah at Finance; Olympia J. Snowe of Maine at Small Business; Saxby Chambliss of Georgia at Agriculture; and Richard M. Burr of North Carolina at Veterans' Affairs or Energy and Natural Resources, depending on the outcome of Alaska's Senate race.

If all of these senators take a pass, Tom Coburn of Oklahoma would be in line to become the Intelligence ranking Republican.

In addition to Bond, Evan Bayh, D-Ind., is retiring, while Russ Feingold, D-Wis., was defeated Nov. 2.

— **Tim Starks**

Small Business & Entrepreneurship

After helping win enactment of a new law designed to boost lending and hiring in the small-business sector, the committee will continue to focus on the perennial issues of access to capital, contracting and targeted tax provisions. But it must enlist the Finance Committee to promote tax breaks for small businesses.

Chairwoman Mary L. Landrieu, D-La., who is expected to retain the gavel, would like to advance a job creation bill expanding the law enacted in September.

She also is likely to urge that tax breaks for small businesses be added to an extension of expiring 2001 and 2003 tax cuts, which could move in a lame-duck session. On tax matters, however, she needs help from ranking Republican Olympia J. Snowe of Maine, a senior member of the Finance Committee.

The panel will face the recurring need to reauthorize programs of the Small Business Administration. A long-term reauthorization has not gained much traction this year, and the SBA has operated under short-term extensions since 2006.

Evan Bayh, D-Ind., and Christopher S. Bond, R-Mo., are retiring. Tighter party ratios could bump Kay Hagan, D-N.C.

— **Lauren Gardner**

Special Aging

The committee holds hearings on issues affecting older Americans, such as long-term care and elder fraud, and conducts oversight of programs. But it has no legislative authority.

With Chairman Herb Kohl, D-Wis., and ranking member Bob Corker, R-Tenn., reprising their roles, the panel is likely to examine



CQ ROLL CALL FILE PHOTO / BILL CLARK

The Intelligence panel, led by Feinstein, is likely to look closely at cybersecurity issues.

Security's long-term solvency.

Evan Bayh, D-Ind., and George LeMieux, R-Fla., are retiring. Sam Brownback, R-Kan., was elected governor. Arlen Specter, D-Pa., lost his primary election. Blanche Lincoln, D-Ark., was defeated Nov. 2.

— **Theo Emery**

Veterans' Affairs

The committee, which is expected to remain under the chairmanship of Daniel K. Akaka, D-Hawaii, will focus on improving adjudication of veterans' disability claims.

Akaka has already written a bill intended to make the process fairer and to reduce a backlog of claims numbering in the scores of thousands. His bill would, for instance, enable veterans with multiple disabilities to obtain partial benefits if some of their claims can be resolved more easily than others.

Akaka also plans legislation to enhance the GI Bill of 2008, which pays for education, training and housing for certain veterans who served after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. Akaka benefited from the original GI Bill after World War II, and he wants to simplify the system for determining benefits under the current law. He also wants to ensure that National Guard and Reserve members who were accidentally omitted are made fully eligible.

The panel's top Republican, Richard M. Burr of North Carolina, also supports those bills. Burr is expected to remain the ranking member unless he becomes ranking member of Energy and Natural Resources or Select Intelligence. In that event, Johnny Isakson of Georgia is next in line for the top spot.

Committee members from both parties plan to pay particular attention to issues that confront veterans of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. They want to ensure that those vets can navigate the paperwork maze, that they know their benefits and get help finding jobs or educational opportunities.

The committee also will continue to monitor the signature effects of the two wars: traumatic brain injury and post-traumatic stress disorder, mental health issues, suicides, substance abuse and homelessness.

Roland W. Burris, D-Ill., will depart as soon as a successor is certified, and Arlen Specter, D-Pa., lost his primary bid. Patty Murray, D-Wash., was in a race too close to call Nov. 3.

— **John M. Donnelly**

regulation of the assisted living industry and "target-date" mutual funds, a popular retirement account option.

The committee may also look at whether pharmaceutical companies should disclose payments and gifts to nurses, pharmacists and other non-physicians who prescribe drugs, as they do for doctors.

Court guardianship of infirm elders will be on the agenda, as will Social



Industry Leadership. More than a century in the making.

When it comes to investing for the future, we make sure the companies we choose share our commitment to leadership, quality and responsibility.

That's why Altria Group is proud to have added U.S. Smokeless Tobacco Company, John Middleton and Ste. Michelle Wine Estates to a portfolio that also includes Philip Morris USA and a continuing economic interest in SABMiller.

Altria's premier tobacco companies alone offer more than a century's worth of history and are the stewards of world-class brands like *Marlboro*, *Copenhagen*, *Skoal* and *Black & Mild*. These brands have the heritage and quality that help sustain financial growth and make us who we are today.

We also know that leadership means more than just financial performance. Our future success requires continuing to satisfy adult consumers while being responsive to society's concerns about our companies' products and underage tobacco use.

We're building on our history with an eye toward the future. To us, it's what being an American company is all about.

To learn more about our companies and their responsibility efforts, visit altria.com/responsibility.

Philip Morris USA ■ U.S. Smokeless Tobacco Company ■ John Middleton
Ste. Michelle Wine Estates ■ Philip Morris Capital Corporation

altria.com



Altria



Carrier



Hamilton Sundstrand



Otis



Pratt & Whitney



Sikorsky



UTC Fire & Security

powering the future

BETTER, FASTER, MORE EFFICIENT

We are the companies of United Technologies. Our products and technologies power modern life—at home, at work and everywhere in between. We carry you to the top of the world's tallest skyscrapers, across oceans and even into space. We protect you from harm—and keep you comfortable in any climate. The products we make are improving the cities of today and transforming the urban environments of tomorrow—ensuring our ever-changing world runs better, faster and more efficiently. We are United Technologies.

**SIX BUSINESSES.
ONE POWERFUL COMPANY.**



United Technologies