



LOTSIXTEEN
FALL 2025
CONGRESSIONAL
PREVIEW

TABLE OF CONTENTS

P. 2 INTRODUCTION

P. 3 CONGRESS' MUST DO LIST

P. 3 FISCAL YEAR 2026 (FY26) FUNDING

P. 4 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT (NDAA)

P. 5 CONGRESS' COULD DO LIST

P. 5 OBAMACARE CLIFF / AFFORDABLE CARE ACT (ACA)
ENHANCED SUBSIDIES

P. 5 NOMINEES

P. 5 HOUSE ACTION ON EPSTEIN FILES

P. 6 PERMITTING AND NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL
POLICY ACT (NEPA) REFORM

P. 7 REAUTHORIZATIONS

P. 7 FARM BILL

P. 8 CYBERSECURITY INFORMATION SHARING ACT (CISA)

P. 8 PIPELINE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY
ADMINISTRATION (PHMSA)

P. 9 SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

P. 9 THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT (DPA)

P. 10 TRADE

P. 10 D.C.

P. 11 TECH

P. 12 ANOTHER BITE AT THE RECONCILIATION APPLE

P. 13 WHAT'S IN THE REALM OF THE POSSIBLE?

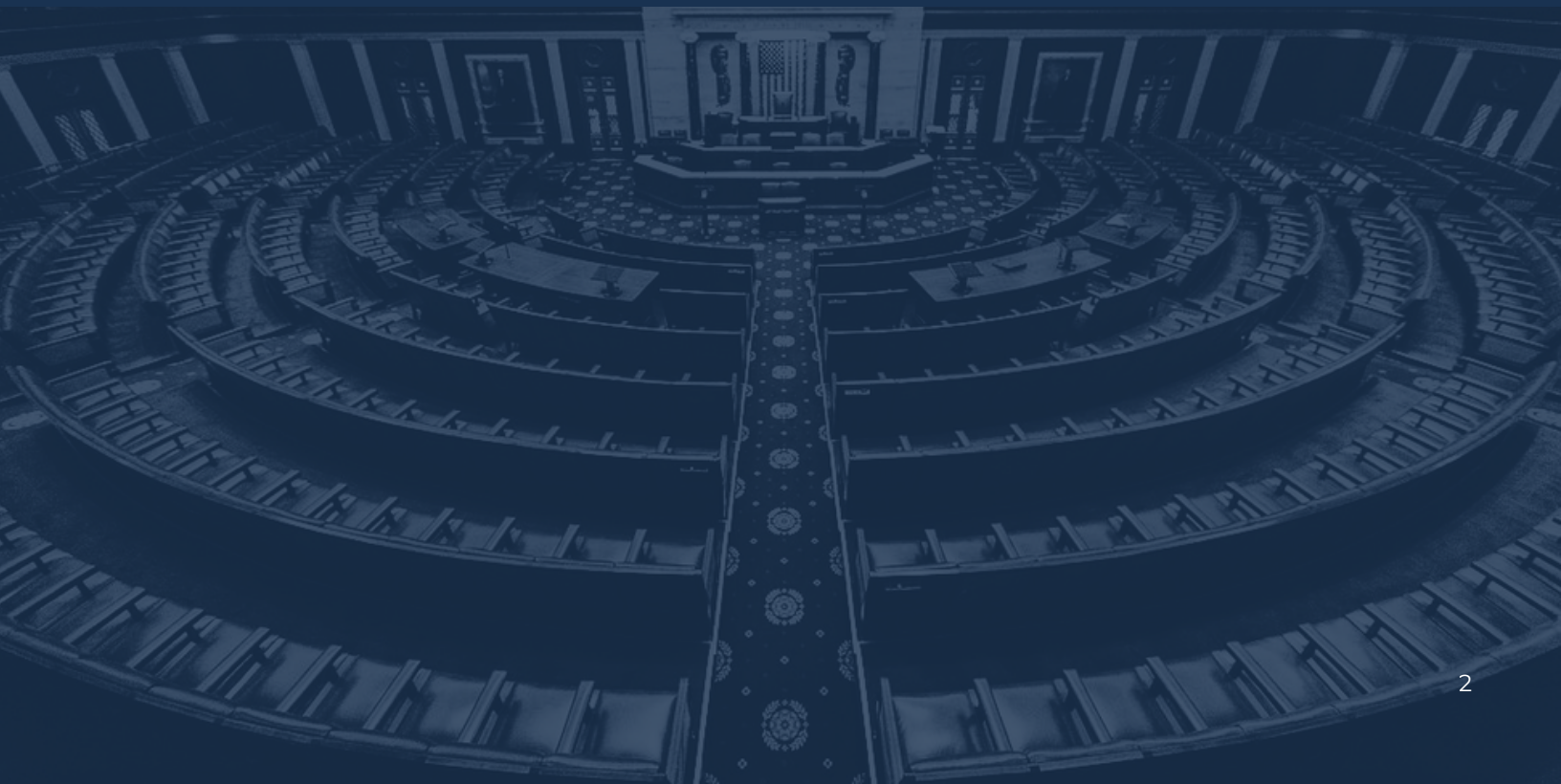
INTRODUCTION

AS CONGRESS RETURNED TO WASHINGTON THIS WEEK, THEY SEEMED READY AND EAGER TO TACKLE THE APPROXIMATELY 12 WEEKS LEFT OF THE LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR.

However, the challenges associated with accomplishing everything on its “must do” list are daunting, while the length of its “could do” list borders on overwhelming.

Despite Speaker **Mike Johnson’s** (R-LA-04) claims that there was nothing “time sensitive” to address when he adjourned the House a day early in July, clearing the deck on the must-pass items on the docket before the end of the year will be no small feat. Lawmakers have also teed up much more than just what has to move, contributing to a fulsome list of other priorities.

While it’s certainly wishful thinking that all of these other priorities can generate the support – let alone the necessary time and attention – to move as standalone pieces of legislation, it’s possible that a few of these items will “catch a ride” before year’s end.



CONGRESS' MUST DO LIST

FISCAL YEAR 2026 (FY26) FUNDING:

We're less than a month out from the start of the new fiscal year, with no agreement on topline spending for FY26. And, there are just 12 legislative days for Congress and the White House to avert a shutdown.

House Republicans have largely adhered to the White House's "skinny" budget plan, which calls for cutting spending on non-defense discretionary programs by more than \$160 billion, while increasing defense, border security, and veterans' spending. Meanwhile, Senate Appropriations Committee Chair **Susan Collins** (R-ME) and Vice Chair **Patty Murray** (D-WA) have their own unofficial spending deal. They've released FY26 spending proposals that include spending increases of 3 percent or more, while also filling up the measures with earmarks. Collins and Murray are eager to avoid another full-year continuing resolution (CR) this year.

Here's a recap of where things stand right now:

- The House has passed three spending bills so far, Defense ([H.R. 4016](#)), MilCon-VA ([H.R. 3944](#)), and Energy & Water ([H.R. 4553](#)), mostly on party-line votes. The House Appropriations Committee also has two bills left to mark up: Commerce-Justice-Science and Labor-Health and Human Services, which is the largest and most controversial bill, and includes agencies that the Trump administration wants to cut the most.
- In the Senate, the chamber passed three spending bills on a bipartisan basis before the August recess: MilCon-VA ([H.R. 3944](#)), Agriculture ([S. 2256](#)), and Legislative Branch ([S. 2257](#)). The Committee has advanced three other bills – Transportation-Housing and Urban Development, Interior, and Defense – that could see floor action this fall. The remaining bills that the panel has to mark up – Energy & Water; FSGG; Homeland Security; and State-Foreign Ops – will be challenging. Sen. **John Kennedy** (R-LA), Chair of the Energy & Water Subcommittee, doesn't agree with his topline number. He thinks it's too high and it is rumored that he wants to zero out funding in his bill for renewable energy programs.
- The FY26 appropriations process was further complicated late last week when President **Donald Trump** advised Speaker Johnson of his intent to use "pocket rescissions" to cancel \$4.9 billion in congressionally-approved foreign aid. Trump's use of pocket rescissions is the first time in nearly 50 years that the president has used one, and Democrats are crying foul, calling the move an unlawful power grab.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT (NDAA):

Prior to the August recess, the House Armed Services Committee favorably reported out their FY26 package ([H.R. 3838](#)) for full floor consideration. The Senate also made progress on their bill ([S. 2296](#)); in their first vote back post-August recess, Senators voted on a broadly bipartisan basis (84-14) on the motion to invoke cloture on the measure, clearing an initial procedural hurdle and putting the bill on track for final passage. The House should similarly be on track to vote on passage of their bill soon; the Rules Committee amendment deadline was August 28th, and it is expected that the bill will be on the House floor during the week of September 8th.

Once both chambers have approved their respective bills, they will work to conference the differences and eventually pass a final package.

As with most years, a primary goal of this forthcoming conference will have to be settling differences regarding topline numbers; while the House's version closely mirrored the administration's funding request, the Senate is nearly triple at roughly \$925 billion.

Both the Senate and House versions already have a significant number of minerals-related provisions as well as some nuclear energy adoption provisions. On the minerals side, our team is closely monitoring the provisions related to defense industrial base investments in minerals, a matter that both the House and Senate packages address. Also on our team's radar is the critical minerals price index report language in the Senate's version. On the energy side, the House package includes language to increase nuclear energy adoption within the Department of Defense, creates a new "executive agent" role at the department to oversee nuclear adoption, and stands-up a permitting, workforce, and infrastructure working group. The Senate version shows similar ambitions, especially around small modular reactors.

Not included in either the House or Senate package this year were any foreign entity of concern (FEOC) provisions, save for some provisions in the Senate related to Chinese military companies. Given that the NDAA is often an arena where FEOC provisions can arise given the national security angle, Lot Sixteen will be closely watching for any relevant updates.

Like a CR or an omnibus funding measure, the NDAA is seen as one of the main vehicles that will move before the end of the year. However, leadership will likely be very judicious in their approval of riders, ensuring that poisonous policy riders won't compromise their overall ability to pass the bill.

CONGRESS' COULD DO LIST

OBAMACARE CLIFF / AFFORDABLE CARE ACT (ACA) ENHANCED SUBSIDIES:

Congress has another politically charged deadline looming at the end of the year – expiration of the ACA's enhanced premium tax credits. While no Republican voted in favor of creating the enhanced subsidies during the previous administration, some rank-and-file GOP members are now nudging leadership to come up with a legislative fix to ensure millions of Americans don't lose their healthcare in the new year. Sen. **Mike Rounds** (R-SD), who faces re-election next year, is on the record as supporting a solution, and Sen. **Tommy Tuberville** (R-AL), who is running for Governor, is calling on his party to consider an ACA funding extension. Congressional Democrats are weighing whether to include an extension of the subsidies as one of their specific demands in exchange for votes to keep the government open. Whether or not this issue is solved before the end of the fiscal year, as some insurers are calling for, remains to be seen. If not, it will continue to be top of mind as Congress completes its work for the year.

NOMINEES:

While not a legislative vehicle, we foresee a considerable amount of time in the Senate being dedicated to confirming the President's nominees this fall. While Republicans ultimately did not allow for the White House to make use of "recess appointments" while lawmakers were away last month, tensions between Senate Republicans and Democrats over how expeditiously some of the administration's nominees ought to be processed remain unresolved.

Senate Republican leadership have floated the idea of making changes to the chamber's rules, including reducing the required debate time for each nominee, allowing for "en bloc" voting on groups of nominees, or decreasing the overall number of nominees that require Senate confirmation. Democrats have warned that such actions would have dramatic repercussions, not just for their willingness to negotiate on future legislation, but also for when the chamber inevitably flips majorities. **With 146 pending nominees on the executive calendar – and mounting White House pressure – there's a high probability these rule changes will happen over the next few weeks as Senators continue the nominations slog.**

HOUSE ACTION ON EPSTEIN FILES:

In July, Speaker Johnson adjourned the House a day early in order to avoid potential votes on the **Jeffrey Epstein** controversy. However, as the House returns to Washington, the "Epstein files" are front and center.

On July 15th, Reps. **Thomas Massie** (R-KY-04) and **Ro Khanna** (D-CA-17), introduced the Epstein Files Transparency Act (EFTA), H.Res. 581, which would force the House to vote on the complete release of the government's files related to Jeffrey Epstein. As the House is back this week, Massie and Khanna are moving full steam ahead with a discharge petition to demand full consideration of the measure. Over the weekend, Rep. Khanna, in an interview on "Meet the Press," stated that the petition will be live on Sept. 2. He further stated that all 212 Democrats have committed to sign it, as well 12 Republicans. To be successful, Massie only needs six Republicans to sign, if the entire House Democratic Caucus signs on.

PERMITTING AND NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) REFORM:

In the early days of the House's August recess, House Natural Resources Committee (HNR) Chair **Bruce Westerman** (R-AK-04) and Rep. **Jared Golden** (D-ME-02) introduced their bipartisan Standardizing Permitting and Expediting Economic Development (SPEED) Act ([H.R. 4776](#)), which would streamline federal permitting processes. The bill includes a number of provisions aimed at reforming NEPA and placing additional guardrails on permitting-related legal challenges. Committee staff began soliciting letters of support for the bill over the August recess and a legislative hearing has been noticed for Wednesday, September 10th.

While the release of HNR's bill was the most widely anticipated, other Committees spent the summer moving their own permitting-related legislation. In June, the House Transportation & Infrastructure Committee (T&I) marked up a package aimed at improving permitting process related to the *Clean Water Act*, while the Energy & Commerce Committee (E&C) marked up its own slate of permitting-related bills, including the Guaranteeing Reliability through the Interconnection of Dispatchable (GRID) Power Act ([H.R. 1047](#)) and the Reliable Power Act ([H.R. 3616](#)).

With those teed up for floor action, and the HNR text poised to move quickly out of Committee, the House is demonstrating a clear interest in advancing something on permitting reform. That, of course, leaves the open question of what the Senate will do.

Unlike last Congress' permitting attempt, it appears that the Environment & Public Works Committee (EPW) – which has jurisdiction over NEPA – is ready to engage in the discussion. In late July, Chair **Shelley Moore Capito** (R-WV) and Ranking Member **Sheldon Whitehouse** (D-RI) gave back-to-back floor speeches about their commitment to crafting a bipartisan package in the coming months. Over in the Energy & Natural Resources Committee, there's less alignment and momentum on permitting, but those tides can certainly shift if EPW is able to produce a truly workable and bipartisan NEPA solution (remember that it was a failure to find a workable compromise within EPW leadership last Congress that contributed to the breakdown in permitting talks).

Democratic leaders in the permitting debate like Whitehouse, but also Rep. **Scott Peters** (D-CA-50), have both made clear that commitments are needed from the administration – as well as their Republicans colleagues – that any deal struck on permitting will be done in good faith. Without solid assurances that the White House will carry out a deal that will inevitably include support for clean energy projects and reprieve from the current line of attacks targeting the sector, Democrats won't negotiate. Both lawmakers appear hopeful that permitting reform is enough of an incentive for Republicans to grant these assurances, but that remains to be seen. While there are dueling schools of thought within Lot Sixteen on the likelihood and political rationale for Democrats making a deal, there's universal skepticism that we'll see a deal before the end of the year.

Related to NEPA reform, another bill that originated in HNR and has gained significant traction is the Fix Our Forests Act ([H.R. 471](#)). This bipartisan bill has been spearheaded by Westerman over the last few Congresses, and is cosponsored by Rep. Scott Peters. In the Senate, the bill is led by Sen. **John Curtis** (R-UT), and cosponsored by Sens. **John Hickenlooper** (D-CO), **Tim Sheehy** (R-MT), and **Alex Padilla** (D-CA). The bill has passed the House, and the Senate Agriculture Committee has held a hearing; however, the bill's changes to NEPA have prompted pushback from some environmental groups who think they go too far to bypass environmental protections, and not far enough to increase protections against wildfires. There is bipartisan, bicameral appetite to legislate on wildfires, but it remains to be seen how disagreements over modifying the NEPA process could impede movement on the issue.

REAUTHORIZATIONS

FARM BILL:

While the Farm Bill has historically been a bipartisan product, Congress has not actually passed one since 2018. Typically passed every five years, Congress has passed two single-year extensions since failing to deliver in 2023. While another extension is not popular, time is not on Congress' side to pass much of anything else before year's end; also working against this effort is a waning sense of bipartisanship on the Agriculture Committees.

Nevertheless, House Republicans – led by Chair G.T. Thompson (R-PA-15) – are looking to introduce a “skinny” Farm Bill, potentially as early as this month. This Farm Bill does not need to be overly robust because the reconciliation package addressed several items historically included in the Farm Bill – including controversial Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) funding cuts.

The draft being contemplated by Thompson will likely address some key agriculture programs that require congressional action to avoid expiration. Thompson hopes that such a bill will cost less than \$8 billion. Other items under consideration are closing the “hemp loophole,” more rural broadband deployment, reauthorizing an animal disease program, and restarting programs at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to help schools and food banks buy from local farmers. Other thornier issues the bill might seek to tackle include updating pesticide labeling language and potentially addressing California livestock housing standards.

Passing a new Farm Bill will require Democratic support. Yet, Democrats are still angry over the steep cuts to SNAP in reconciliation. However, Committee leaders are starting to show some willingness to come to the table, with Ranking Member **Angie Craig** (D-MN-02) meeting with Thompson before the August recess and Ranking Member **Amy Klobuchar** (D-MN) writing an op-ed last month on the needed certainty that a Farm Bill brings. Democrats might find themselves more willing to engage should the restoration of some SNAP cuts or an ability to influence the USDA reorganization plan – which sparked bipartisan rebuke in the Senate – were to be included in negotiations. However, both are unlikely, making it almost certain that Congress is inching towards another extension.

REAUTHORIZATIONS

CYBERSECURITY INFORMATION SHARING ACT (CISA):

On September 30th, the *Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015*, is set to expire. CISA includes parameters for real-time cyber threat sharing, offering liability protections and safeguards aimed at encouraging private sector participation, and ensuring national cyber defense capabilities.

Reauthorization efforts are currently underway. The House Homeland Security Committee held a markup this week on its CISA reauthorization bill, the Widespread Information Management for the Welfare of Infrastructure and Government Act (H.R. 5079). Senate Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs Committee (HSGAC) Ranking Member Gary Peters (D-MI) introduced the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Extension Act (S. 1337) earlier this year, which would reauthorize CISA through 2035.

However, there appears to be disagreement between HSGAC Chair **Rand Paul** (R-KY) and other Members of the Committee. Paul insists that reauthorization include anti-censorship language to prevent the moderation of political speech. Ranking Member Peters has indicated that a short-term extension could be necessary to ensure that the full reauthorization satisfies all parties.

PIPELINE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATION (PHMSA):

PHMSA oversees the transportation and safety of energy and other hazardous materials via pipeline, and was last authorized in the *PIPES Act of 2020*, which expired in September 2023. T&I and Commerce have been working since 2023 in fits and starts on a reauthorization bill; however, this year, there has been a more concerted effort to come to an agreement.

In May, the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Freight, Pipelines & Safety held a hearing on reauthorization. The hearing evaluated pipeline safety regulations and operations to evaluate what should be included in a future PHMSA reauthorization. While there has been little movement since then, Commerce Chair **Ted Cruz** (R-TX) has indicated that he intends to find an agreement in the near future over PHMSA reauthorization.

REAUTHORIZATIONS

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION:

The current surface transportation bill, which was included in the *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act*, expires at the end of September 2026. Lawmakers in both chambers are already hard at work on drafting the package, with T&I appearing ready to lead the charge and continue hearings now that Congress has returned from August recess.

A priority issue in both chambers, per T&I Chair **Sam Graves** (R-MO-06), as well as Sens. **Bernie Moreno** (R-OH) and **Deb Fischer** (R-NE), will be attempting to ensure that electric vehicles (EVs) pay for their use of the nation's roadways. Graves attempted to deal with this via reconciliation, but the provision fell out of the final version. The surface transportation reauthorization bill needs 60 votes in the Senate to pass, so coming to the table with Democrats on the EV fee issue will be critical to getting the bill across the finish line.

Other likely issues to come up during reauthorization include funding for the National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (NEVI) formula program and permitting reform. On formula funding, EPW Chair Capito has indicated that she would prefer less discretionary grant money and more formula funding in this bill; combined with recent administration guidance regarding the NEVI program, this indicates that changes to the program may not be as drastic as previously feared. Sen. **Dan Sullivan** (R-AK) is another key proponent pushing for permitting reform to be included in the bill.

While both chambers have begun the process of drafting their bills, it appears that it will be a heavy lift for either to pass their versions by the end of this year. As noted, we expect T&I to begin hearings on this bill relatively soon following the recess; however, it remains to be seen when EPW will begin its hearings on this, and other committees involved in the drafting process are only beginning their work.

THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT (DPA):

Reauthorization of the DPA is another priority with an expiration date of October 6th. The DPA has historically been leveraged by Democratic and Republican administrations alike to secure access to resources essential for national security; a number of domestic, as well as international, energy and critical mineral projects have been supported by the president's authorities under the DPA. Both the [Senate Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs](#) and the [House Financial Services](#) Committees held hearings on the importance of the DPA this year. Given the broad bipartisan support for improving the nation's access to reliable mineral supply chains, an extension or full reauthorization of the DPA will be top of mind for lawmakers as well.

TRADE

In recent years, Congress has struggled to pass meaningful trade legislation. The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill (MTB) trade preferences programs both expired on December 31, 2020. Although reauthorization bills have repeatedly been introduced, there are fundamental differences in the House and Senate, and Democratic and Republican versions of the legislation, and a path to reauthorization is not clear.

The *African Growth and Opportunity Act* (AGOA), which provides non-reciprocal duty-free access to the U.S. market for many exports from eligible sub-Saharan African countries, will expire in September. The likelihood that AGOA will be reauthorized is unclear, particularly given that the administration's position is to eliminate, rather than allow, duty-free access to the U.S. that is not reciprocal.

Despite Congress's typical penchant for exerting its constitutional authority over trade policy, it is unlikely enough Republicans will join Democrats in trying to rein in President Trump's tariff policy through legislation.

Although it is highly unlikely to be taken up, Members have introduced legislation to rein in the executive branch's use of tariffs. Bipartisan, bicameral legislation, the Trade Review Act of 2025 ([S. 1272](#) | [H.R. 2665](#)), would require the executive branch to inform Congress before setting tariff rates, and would trigger congressional approval/disapproval votes within 60 days of the tariffs being set. Despite being introduced by high profile GOP members, including Sen. **Chuck Grassley** (R-IA), it is very unlikely a Republican Congress would take up legislation to rein in their own party's administration.

D.C.

Congress will also need to decide what to do regarding the deployment of the National Guard in the District of Columbia and the federalization of the Metropolitan Police Department. The *District of Columbia Home Rule Act* allows a president to take temporary control of the nation's capital's police force. Congress can terminate the authority to federalize the police, but also extend it after the initial 30-day period of temporary control expires. Dueling resolutions have already been filed to terminate ([H.J.Res. 115](#)) the emergency determination or extend ([H.J.Res. 114](#)) it. While the extension measure will almost certainly pass the House, Democratic support in the Senate will be needed, which is not at all likely to happen. Del. **Eleanor Norton Holmes** (D-DC) and Sen. **Chris Van Hollen** (D-MD) are also said to be considering ways to insert legislation opposing deployment of the National Guard in D.C. in the NDAA. While a rider of this nature is not likely to pass, it could end up using up valuable floor time in the NDAA consideration process.

TECH

Kids' safety online is top of mind for legislators in both chambers, but lack of consensus over the finer details could continue to hold these efforts up, as we saw last Congress. In the Senate, Sen. **Ed Markey** (D-MA) is pushing to pass the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA 2.0), [S. 836](#). This bill would extend existing protections put in place in the first version of COPPA, which has been in effect since 2000. COPPA 2.0 has bipartisan support and has been endorsed by some Big Tech players, including Google. Another bill we are tracking in this space is the Kids Online Safety Act (KOSA), [S. 1748](#), introduced by Sen. **Marsha Blackburn** (R-TN). This bill also has bipartisan support, and differs from COPPA 2.0 in focus by adding a "duty of care" requirement for online platforms to prevent and mitigate harms to minors.

Passing even one of these bills will be a significant feat given the consternation over the details of protecting children's online safety, and it is likely that the issue will take up significant air space for tech policymakers over the next several months. The House is likely to consider several alternatives, including the App Store Accountability Act ([H.R. 3149](#)), introduced by Rep. **John James** (R-MI-10). Additionally, it's important to note that on the heels of the European Union passing a sweeping children's online safety bill in July, tech companies have more reservations than ever over the care with which this matter must be handled.

In addition to kids' safety online, E&C majority staff are working diligently on a package focused on data privacy. In the spring, staff solicited feedback from industry on several major questions related to data privacy; based on what they learned in the written feedback and over 100 subsequent meetings, staff are crafting a data privacy framework that aims to provide protections to consumers while maintaining tech companies' ability to innovate. We expect a draft of this bill will be introduced in October, with Committee staff targeting passage by the end of this year.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI):

Congress continues to wrestle with legislation to address the rapid growth of AI throughout the country and around the world. Throughout the reconciliation process, both E&C Chair **Brett Guthrie** (R-KY-02) and Commerce Chair Cruz led efforts to impose a moratorium on state AI regulations. Although those efforts were unsuccessful, both Guthrie and Cruz have expressed interest in pursuing the moratorium through other legislative packages.

CHIPS AND EXPORT CONTROLS:

Recent administration actions regarding the tech industry and China could end up impacting Congress' tech trajectory this fall, although at this time it appears Republicans are taking a "wait and see" approach on the administration's actions. In August, President Trump greenlit the sale of microchips to China in exchange for a cut of the profits. While some GOP Members, like Select China Committee Chair **John Moolenaar** (R-MI-02) have spoken out against the action, there does not appear to be significant opposition in the Republican conference against this action, particularly as the administration continues to take similar actions, like taking a 10 percent stake in Intel in exchange for billions of dollars in *CHIPS & Science* Act funding.

Finally, there is chatter among the Hill and K Street that Congress may pass a China competition package before the end of the year. Potential issues to be dealt with in the package include: intellectual property theft; cyber espionage; and China's advancements in AI and biotechnology.

ANOTHER BITE AT THE RECONCILIATION APPLE:

Despite the herculean task that was passing the July 4th package, Republicans have not backed down from their hopes on a second reconciliation measure before the end of the year. While Speaker Johnson's claims of a second package were met with strong skepticism, the idea has been gaining steam among select congressional Republicans.

One issue is that no one's quite sure what should be included. In August, the Republican Study Committee launched a "Reconciliation 2.0" working group, and began hosting staff briefings to generate policy recommendations. The administration is, however, being more ambiguous about its priorities with this second package.

Recently, a few of the Senate's deficit hawks provided a bit more specifics on what they'd like to see in round two. Sen. **Steve Daines** (R-MT) backed a proposal to eliminate capital gains taxes on the sale of primary residences, while Sen. **Ron Johnson** (R-WI) cited a commitment from the White House and GOP leadership that he would have another chance via reconciliation to further curb Medicaid expansion. Senate Finance Chair **Mike Crapo** (R-ID) also stated that while many of the 200 Member proposals offered for inclusion in the July package did not make the cut, they could serve as the foundation for a fulsome menu of options for consideration in this potential bill. He also noted an openness to the idea of offering public rates to help ease the burdens of the Trump administration's tariffs, a concept currently being championed by Sen. **Josh Hawley** (R-MO).

Over in the House, unsurprisingly, the House Freedom Caucus has been supportive of the idea of another reconciliation package, alluding to a promise for a second package as part of the deal allegedly brokered with the White House to earn their votes in July.

For all of the alleged interest in this second bite at the apple, there's still a healthy amount of skepticism from Members on the merits of the idea, especially in the Senate.

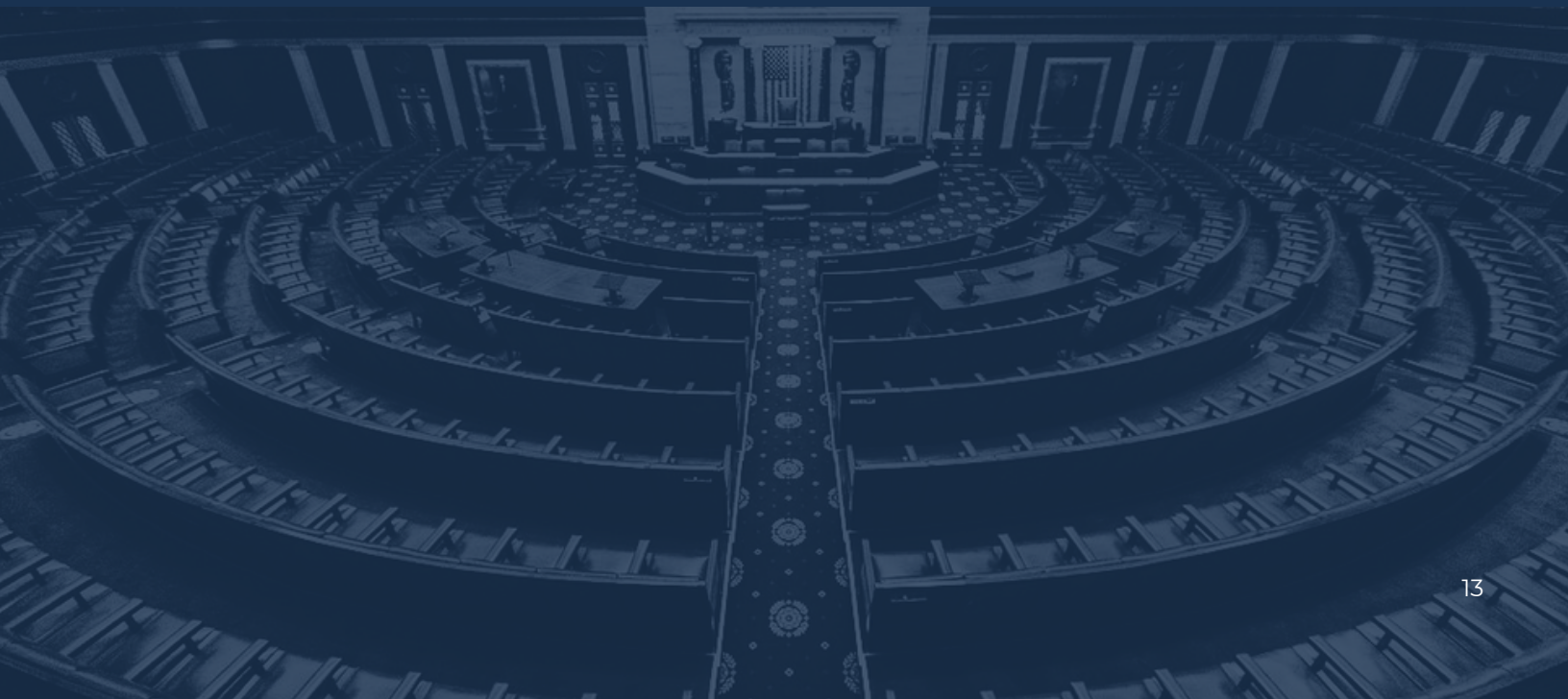
Last month, Sen. Mike Rounds (R-SD) suggested that the party lacked a clear reason or purpose to pursue another package, while another anonymous Republican Senator echoed this sentiment, citing a lack of pressure to deliver. Sen. **Jerry Moran** (R-KS) added that there was more enthusiasm in the House for the idea because the lower chamber has less of a need to legislate in a bipartisan manner. Even with some anxious to get started on another package, Members have been clear that other legislative priorities like appropriations, nominations, and the NDAA will need to take precedence.

WHAT'S IN THE REALM OF THE POSSIBLE?

WHILE CONGRESS WILL HAVE TO FIGURE OUT HOW TO FUND THE GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR, FIGURING OUT THAT PATH FORWARD WILL TAKE UP A GREAT DEAL OF OXYGEN ON THE HILL.

We also don't think this Congress will be the one to break the six decade streak of passing a NDAA before the end of the year; nevertheless, this Congress has been a record-breaking one so there's always a chance that conference negotiations can unravel later this year.

To deliver on any of these other priorities, Congress will have to be more efficient than it's been all year, a tall order even in this current Republican trifecta environment. A month back home hasn't seemed to curtail the interparty tensions on the Hill, nor has it quelled the simmering intraparty conflicts. This is a dynamic that makes even governing via reconciliation an almost impossible task.



BEFORE YOU GO, MEET THE **AWESOME TEAM** **MEMBERS** WHO PUT THIS PREVIEW TOGETHER.



Jennifer Storipan

Executive Vice President

Jennifer brings over 20 years of experience working in public and private sectors. She has developed & implemented key legislative strategies for the Government of Puerto Rico. A former House and Senate staffer, Jennifer spent 2 budget cycles on the Senate Appropriations Committee.



Allison Smith

Vice President

Allison brings focus, clarity and expertise to the ever-changing landscape of international trade policy. Her years of experience at USTR in the Executive Office of the President and nearly a decade of work on Capitol Hill give her a unique perspective so that she can communicate with, and advocate on behalf of clients.



Ellie Clancy

Senior Director

Ellie started her government relations career at a small government relations firm, and came to Lot Sixteen to get more into the weeds on energy issues. She assists clients in a wide range of issue areas, from solar to hydrogen to offshore wind, with the ability to effectively navigate the intricacies of each topic in the federal landscape.



Kylie Fronczak

Senior Director

Kylie is a skilled communicator with the ability to transform a range of complex client issues into digestible, compelling content for a range of audiences. She brings policy expertise on permitting, critical minerals issues, energy efficiency regulations and more.



McKinley Doty

Vice President

McKinley has spent nearly 10 years in the digital strategy space, developing earned media strategies and managing multi-faceted communications campaigns. She has supported clients including nonprofits, think tanks, corporations and trade associations.



Allison Miller

Senior Associate

Allison has experience supporting communications initiatives across industries including renewable energy, advocacy efforts and nonprofit work. She brings an academic background in graphic design, helping clients synthesize information in a visually compelling format.



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THANK YOU