

The Washington ImPACT

The 101 on the 202

Kevin McCarthy (R) became the first House speaker in history to be voted out of the role

- Rep. Matt Gaetz introduced a “motion to vacate” on Monday, Oct. 2; on Tuesday, Oct. 3, McCarthy was officially ousted from the Speaker role in a 216-210 vote
- While McCarthy received support from many GOP representatives, he ultimately lost his role due to eight Republicans who joined 208 Democrats in voting against him; three Republicans and four Democrats abstained from voting
- Of the eight Republicans who voted to oust McCarthy, six are members of the House Freedom Caucus who complicated McCarthy’s speaker vote in in January

Senators established an official dress code through the passage of S. Res. 376 on September 27

- The Showing Our Respect To the Senate (SHORTS) Act was passed on Sept. 27 in response to the Sept. 18 dress code change that some argued was tailored to accommodate Sen. John Fetterman’s (D-PA) health complications
- The resolution defines “Senate floor dress code” as strictly business attire, coats, ties, and slacks for men; gives the Sergeant-At-Arms power to enforce the dress code; it does not specify specific dress requirements for women aside from business attire

Trivia



What was the shortest term of a Speaker of the House?

A

1 day

B

258 days

C

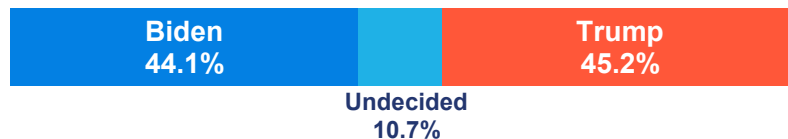
270 days

Answer on next page

Charlie Cook’s 2024 election outlook

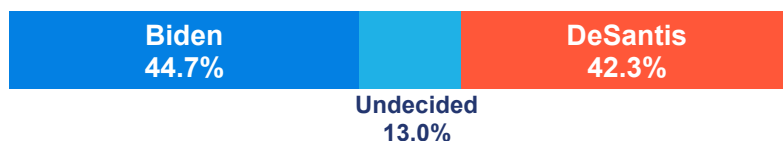
Joe Biden vs. Donald Trump

REALCLEAR POLITICS POLLS AVERAGE SEPT 9-OCT 3, 2023



Joe Biden vs. Ron DeSantis

REALCLEAR POLITICS POLLS AVERAGE AUG 25-OCT 1, 2023



CHARLIE COOK



“There is a pretty fair chance that a Democrat can win the national popular vote, but then again, that and five dollars will get you a cup of coffee at Starbucks. A Democrat would probably have to win the national vote by at least 4 or 5, and possibly 6 or even 7 points, to translate their national win into 270 Electoral College votes. That is a tall order in a highly polarized and evenly split country.”

The Look Ahead



Key legislative priorities

Congress is focusing on FY2024 appropriations in October to meet the new Nov. 17 deadline, but legislative action is halted until a new House Speaker is installed.

FY2024 appropriations

- Late on September 30, Congress and President Biden approved a 45-day continuing resolution to keep the government funded and open through November 17
- The spending package funds the government at current levels and includes provisions for the FAA and disaster relief, but notably nixes border security and Ukraine aid

Key 2023 legislative deadlines

- **Must be passed by November 17:** FY2024 Appropriations, Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization, National Flood Insurance Program authorization, TANF & related programs
- **Must be passed by December 31:** 2023 Farm Bill, National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)
- **Expired as of September 30:** PEPFAR Reauthorization, PAHPA Reauthorization

Bipartisan continuing resolution

- With the government shutdown deadline approaching, the House pivoted to pass a **bipartisan continuing resolution on September 30 to fund the government at 2023 levels through November 17**
- Congress must now pass the **12 required appropriations bills prior to the November 17 deadline**; the House has passed four of 12 spending bills, but the bills are unlikely to be considered in the Democrat-controlled Senate as they set funding levels well below the spending caps set in the bipartisan deal to address the debt limit earlier this year

Provisions of the “clean” continuing resolution

\$16 billion

for federal disaster relief efforts



Federal Aviation Administration

Extends FAA authorization through the end of 2023



Notably excludes:

- Additional Ukraine aid
- Border security provisions
- Federal agency spending cuts



Senate votes (88-9)



House votes (335-91)

