Grassroots Network
Action Guide

NRMCA
NATIONAL READY MIXED CONCRETE ASSOCIATION | Building Success in Washington
National Ready Mixed Concrete Association

Grassroots Network Action Guide

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How to Get Involved
A. How to Get Involved in the Political Process

There are many ways to get involved in the political process. The secret is to choose whatever suits your schedule and personality best. However, if you decide to get involved, your time will be very well invested. Political activism is the key to assuring opportunity and prosperity for your company and our industry! You can…

➢ VOTE!
➢ Encourage your employees and peers to vote.
➢ Write or call your legislators on issues of importance to you.
➢ Make an appointment to meet with your legislators in person, either in Washington or in their district offices.
➢ Invite your legislators on a plant tour.
➢ Serve on the NRMCA Government Affairs Committee or one of its task forces.
➢ Work on a political campaign.
➢ Build coalitions on issues of importance in your local area.
➢ Make a contribution to CONCRETEPAC, your company’s PAC, or directly to the legislators of your choice.
➢ Spread the word about the NRMCA Grassroots Network.
B. How to Write or Call Your Members of Congress

Calling or writing to your legislators on issues can be very effective. Almost all legislators keep logs of how many calls or letters they get from constituents for or against a particular issue. This helps them gauge the sentiment of the people back home and can greatly influence the way they vote.

Calling…

All Members of Congress can be reached by calling the U.S. Capitol Switchboard at (202) 224-3121.

Writing…

Clearly identify the issue you are writing about in the first paragraph. If your letter is about a specific piece of legislation, be sure to specify the bill number. H.R. refers to a House bill number; S. refers to a Senate bill number.

Relay personal examples and experiences in your letter to support your position.

If possible, keep your letter to one page.

How to address your Legislators…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senators:</th>
<th>Representatives:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Honorable (full name)</td>
<td>The Honorable (full name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Senate</td>
<td>U.S. House of Representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C. 20510</td>
<td>Washington, D.C. 20515</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dear Senator (last name): Dear Representative (last name):

Special Notes:
- **When writing to the Speaker of the House**
  Address him/her, “Dear Mr./Madame Speaker”
- **When writing to the Chairperson of a Committee**
  Address him/her as, “Dear Mr. Chairman” or “Dear Madame Chairwoman”
C. Tips for Going on a Personal Visit with Your Legislators

Visiting in person is the key to developing a lasting rapport with your legislators. Taking time out of your busy schedule is a key signal to Members of Congress that you really care about the issues you are there to discuss. Access to your Members will get easier as you follow-up and build on this working relationship.

**Scheduling an Appointment:** When planning to meet with your legislators in person, it is best to make an appointment. When you call the legislator’s office, ask to speak to the Scheduler or Appointment Secretary. Explain where you would like to meet (in Washington or a district office) and what issues you would like to discuss. Also inform them if you are going as a representative of your company, rather than as an individual constituent.

**Be On Time and Be Patient:** Members of Congress have extremely hectic schedules and can be called on to vote at virtually any time. It is not uncommon for legislators to be late, leave early, or for there to be interruptions during meetings. Be flexible and also be willing to meet with a staff person if necessary. (Staff who are likely to fill in include Chief of Staff, Legislative Director, or Administrative Assistants.)

**Come Prepared:** Written materials outlining your position are always helpful to bring on a visit. Be sure to include examples of how the issue could affect you, or your company, specifically. Since legislators have to vote on all types of issues, expect that they might not be familiar with all the details of the issue you wish to discuss.

**Be Responsive:** Be prepared to answer questions or provide additional information at the legislator’s request. Don’t be intimidated by questions you don’t know the answer to, but be willing to find the answer and follow-up if necessary. Send a thank you letter after the meeting outlining the main points covered.

**Ask for Commitment:** Where appropriate, ask your legislator for commitment. Don’t ever be confrontational or threaten, but remind legislators how you have helped them in the past or could help them in the future (i.e. voting for them, working on their campaigns, making a campaign contribution.)
D. How to Give an Effective Plant Tour

A tour of your company’s operations is one of the most effective ways you can get to know your Members of Congress, while at the same time educating them about important issues facing the industry. Below are some tips to help you make the most of a visit by your legislator.

**Scheduling a Visit:** Send your legislator a formal invitation and then follow up with his/her appointment secretary. Send the invitation well in advance and make sure the tour is scheduled during a time when he/she is expected to be in the district/state. (The weeks of Memorial Day or Independence Day, or the month-long August Recess, are good-weather times when legislators will generally be in town.) Be flexible and cognizant of busy schedules. Advise the appointment secretary that the legislator should dress in comfortable clothes.

**Good Housekeeping:** Follow general good housekeeping procedures to impress your legislator and make his/her visit more pleasurable. Make sure you sweep or hose down the yard to control dust, wash trucks’ mixers, and properly dispose of waste that cannot be recycled or reused.

**Regulatory Compliance:** Be certain that your operations are in compliance with federal regulations…especially safety and environmental regulations!

**Competent Spokesperson:** Ensure that the person giving the tour is personable and knowledgeable about the company’s history, operations and activities.

**Toot Your Own Horn:** Explain innovative compliance techniques or equipment you have invested in (for example, a mechanical reclaimer for returned concrete). Point out where you have gone above and beyond what is required. Discuss good safety records, community relations activities, or awards/recognition your company has received. Prepare a written summary of the impact your company had on the district/state (including number of people employed, amount of production, etc).

**Use Examples:** When discussing legislative and regulatory issues with your legislator, use specific examples to demonstrate how your operations are affected.

**Publicity:** Have a photographer take pictures during the tour. Consider inviting local media but be certain to clear any publicity arrangements first with the legislator’s press secretary.
**Follow-up:** Send a thank you letter to the legislator for visiting your plant. Continue to cultivate your relationship with your legislator by visiting or calling periodically. You could also consider working on his/her next campaign or making a financial contribution to his/her re-election efforts.

**Contact:** For questions on how to schedule a plant tour with your Member of Congress contact Kerri Leininger @ 240-485-1159 or kleininger@nrmca.org.
E. Join the NRMCA Government Affairs Committee

Another way to get involved in the political process is by helping to guide the government policies and priorities of your national association. The NRMCA Government Affairs Committee meets at least once a year. Other meetings are scheduled on an as-needed basis. The committee also communicates regularly through telephone calls and written correspondence.

Scope and Objective of the NRMCA Government Affairs Committee

The objectives of the committee are:

1. To assist the Association in monitoring and evaluating federal legislative and regulatory issues of concern to the industry.

2. To help in formulating and implementing Association policy as determined by the Board of Directors.

3. To aid the Government Affairs Department staff by providing specific industry involvement and assistance with respect to statements and testimony presented before congressional committees and federal regulatory bodies.

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Grassroots Network Action Guide

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Grassroots Network Action Guide

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Grassroots Network Action Guide

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Phone: (214) 240-5530
E-mail: Tzais@txi.com
F. Working on Political Campaigns

Volunteering for a political campaign is an excellent way to get to know current and prospective legislators. There are a lot of ways that you can help with a campaign including:

- Answering telephones in the campaign office.
- Distributing flyers and other promotional materials about the candidate.
- Putting a sign in your yard or at your place of business.
- Making calls on the candidate’s behalf.
- Hosting a fundraiser for the candidate at your home.
- Hosting a meeting where the candidate can meet your neighbors and employees.
- Giving your employees time off to volunteer for the candidate.
- Helping to “get out the vote” on Election Day.
- Working the polls on Election Day.
G. Spread the Word on the Grassroots Network

Now you know that joining the NRMCA Grassroots Network is easy and free of charge. A great way to help make a difference is to recruit others for the Grassroots Network. Help spread the word about the importance of getting involved in the political process. Tell your colleagues and friends how the NRMCA Grassroots Network helps you accomplish that goal.

➢ Are you involved in a ready mixed concrete industry association at the state level?

➢ Are you involved in other construction industry-related associations?

➢ Would your employees like to get involved?

➢ Would your suppliers or customers like to get involved?

➢ Remember that membership in the Grassroots Network is open to anyone who has a stake in the success and prosperity of the ready mixed concrete industry. They do not need to be NRMCA members to join.

➢ If you have an upcoming meeting or would like to distribute NRMCA Grassroots Network brochures wherever you may go, please contact Kerri Leinninger at NRMCA headquarters (1-888-846-7622 ext. 1159).
CONCRETEPAC is the National Ready Mixed Concrete Association’s (NRMCA) political action committee. It is a bipartisan, multi-candidate federal PAC registered with the FEC. CONCRETEPAC’s sole objective is to support NRMCA’s issue-driven advocacy platform to achieve a more secure and beneficial future for the ready mixed concrete industry.

The Federal Election Commission (FEC) prohibits corporations/trade associations from using their general treasury funds to make contributions or expenditures in connection with federal elections. As a result, PACs were established to serve as respected vehicles for involvement in campaigns. The vast majority of political funding comes from the contributions millions of Americans make to PACs. For over a quarter of a century, PACs have thrived as the most transparent form of political involvement.

To help raise funds, CONCRETEPAC hosts many exciting events throughout the year such as golf tournaments, door prize drawings and an auction. The FEC requires that we have your prior authorization or the permission of a principle in your company, to invite you to participate in CONCRETEPAC events. A prior authorization form has been included in this section.

The outcome of the 2012 election cycle will be monumental for the nation and for the ready mixed concrete industry. Congress will address many legislative items that have failed to pass both chambers in the last few years including scaling back the proposed regulation of coal combustion residuals (commonly referred to as fly ash) and energy policy, a possible repeal of health care law, limiting labor law and reforming our nation’s tax code. It is crucial for the ready mixed concrete industry to help elect candidates to Congress who will consider how these laws impact our industry and the effect they have on running a business. Money raised from fundraisers and solicitations is disbursed to worthy candidates who champion our industry’s most important legislative initiatives.

CONCRETEPAC continues to be a key component to NRMCA’s success as it advocates for high impact, high value issues on behalf of the ready mixed concrete industry.

For more information on CONCRETEPAC please contact Kerri Leininger, Senior Vice President of Government and Political Affairs at 888-846-7622, ext. 1159 or via email at kleininger@nrmca.org.
A. CONCRETEPAC Disbursement Criteria

**Disbursement Criteria for All Candidates:**
- Strong pro-business; pro-concrete platforms
- Realistic chance of winning and/or competitive campaign
- Clear difference in philosophy between candidates on issues affecting the industry
- Candidate will end up in an influential position regardless of election outcome (rising stars)

**Disbursement Criteria for Incumbent Candidates:**
- Past voting record on issues affecting the industry
- Leadership position and/or committee assignments
- Leadership demonstrated on issues affecting the industry (i.e. offering legislation and/or pertinent amendments, or co-sponsorship of legislation)
- Strong pro-business voting record base on ratings by the Business Industry Political Action Committee (BIPAC), the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Federation of Independent Business, and other related business groups

**Please Note:**
- CONCRETEPAC disbursements are approved by the PAC Finance Committee
- The CONCRETEPAC board of trustees consists of five members including the current NRMCA Chairman of the Board, the NRMCA Vice Chairman, the NRMCA Treasurer/Secretary, the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the NRMCA Government Affairs Committee, and the NRMCA President
- CONCRETEPAC also encourages the recommendations of contributors for candidate disbursements
- CONCRETEPAC tries to participate in industry-hosted fundraisers when possible
- All CONCRETEPAC activities are run in strict compliance with Federal Election Commission (FEC) regulations
The Federal Election Commission requires that CONCRETEPAC obtain prior approval before we can solicit individuals or a company’s personnel.

I authorize NRMCA CONCRETEPAC to solicit the officers, directors, administrative and other management personnel of (Company Name).

(Please Print Name) (Date)

For 2013: ________________________________
(Signature)

For 2014: ________________________________
(Signature)

For 2015: ________________________________
(Signature)

Optional:
☐ I wish to control the distribution of solicitation materials and will need ________ copies of NRMCA CONCRETEPAC solicitation materials.

☐ I would like NRMCA CONCRETEPAC to distribute solicitation materials only to specific employees. Their names and addresses are attached.

Return this form to: Heather Houck/CONCRETEPAC
900 Spring Street
Silver Spring, MD 20910
(301) 565-8200 (Fax)

WHAT THE LAW SAYS:

All corporations are prohibited from making contributions to political action committees, but their officers or employees are not prohibited from contributing on an individual basis.

It is necessary for us to obtain corporate approval before NRMCA CONCRETEPAC may solicit contributions from you or your employees.

Your contribution to NRMCA CONCRETEPAC, or any other multi-candidate PAC, does not prohibit you from making personal contributions to the campaign committees or favorite candidates (limited to $1,000 per candidate per election). You are limited in that your corporation may not approve solicitations from more than one trade association for the same calendar year.

Copies of our reports are filed with the Federal Election Commission and are available for purchase from the agency’s Washington, D.C. office at 999 E Street, N.W. Copies are also available from NRMCA.
### B. Campaign Contributions Limitations

**Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) Contribution Limits**

Individuals and groups are limited in the amounts they can contribute to candidates for federal office and to the political committees which support them. The limitations apply to any type of contribution, including contributions of money, contributions of goods and services, loans, endorsements of loans, etc. Political committees may not retain contributions that exceed the donor’s contribution limit. Also, limits on contributions to a candidates committee apply separately to each election in which the candidate participates. (Primaries, runoffs and general elections are considered separate elections, with separate contribution limits). The table below displays the FECA contribution limits for 2011-2012.

#### Contribution Limits 2011-12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>To each candidate or candidate committee per election</th>
<th>To national party committee per calendar year</th>
<th>To state, district &amp; local party committee per calendar year</th>
<th>To any other political committee per calendar year</th>
<th>Special Limits</th>
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<td>Individual may give</td>
<td>$2,500*</td>
<td>$30,800*</td>
<td>$10,000 (combined limit)</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$117,000* overall biennial limit:</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• $46,200* to all candidates</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• $70,800* to all PACs and parties²</td>
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<td>National Party Committee may give</td>
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<td>No limit</td>
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<td>$43,100* to Senate candidate per campaign³</td>
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<td>State, District &amp; Local Party Committee may give</td>
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<td>$5,000 (Combined limit)</td>
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<td>PAC (multicandidate)⁴ may give</td>
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<td>PAC (not multicandidate) may give</td>
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<td>Authorized Campaign Committee may give</td>
<td>$2,000⁵</td>
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<td>$5,000</td>
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* These contribution limits are indexed for inflation.

1. A contribution earmarked for a candidate through a political committee counts against the original contributor's limit for that candidate. In certain circumstances, the contribution may also count against the contributor's limit to the PAC. 11 CFR 110.6. See also 11 CFR 110.1(h).
2. No more than $46,200 of this amount may be contributed to state and local party committees and PACs.
3. This limit is shared by the national committee and the national Senate campaign committee.
4. A multicandidate committee is a political committee with more than 50 contributors which has been registered for at least 6 months and, with the exception of state party committees, has made contributions to 5 or more candidates for federal office. 11 CFR 100.5(e)(3).
5. A federal candidate's authorized committee(s) may contribute no more than $2,000 per election to another federal candidate's authorized committee(s). 11 CFR 102.12(c)(2).

Can non-US citizens contribute?
Foreign nationals are prohibited from making any contributions or expenditures in connection with any election in the U.S. Please note, however, that "green card" holders (i.e., individuals lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the U.S.) are not considered foreign nationals and, as a result, may contribute. For additional information, consult our "Foreign Nationals" brochure.
Roster of the 112th Congress
## A. United States Senate

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<td><strong>Internet Contact</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Election Cycle</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>51 Democrats, 47 Republicans, 2 Independent</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Sessions, Jeff - (R - AL)
- Address: 335 RUSSLE SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
- Phone: (202) 224-4124
- Web Form: sessions.senate.gov/public/index.cfm

#### 2014 Election Cycle
- *3rd Term*

### Shelby, Richard C. - (R - AL)
- Address: 304 RUSSLE SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
- Phone: (202) 224-5744
- Web Form: shelby.senate.gov/public/index.cfm

#### 2016 Election Cycle
- *4th Term*

### Begich, Mark - (D - AK)
- Address: 144 RUSSLE SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
- Phone: (202) 224-3004
- Web Form: begich.senate.gov/public/index.cfm

#### 2014 Election Cycle
- *1st Term*

### Murkowski, Lisa - (R - AK)
- Address: 709 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
- Phone: (202) 224-6665
- Web Form: murkowski.senate.gov/public/index.cfm

#### 2016 Election Cycle
- *2nd Term*

### Kyl, Jon - (R - AZ)
- Address: 730 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
- Phone: (202) 224-4521
- Web Form: kyl.senate.gov/contact.cfm

#### *2012 Election Cycle
- *3rd Term*

### McCain, John - (R - AZ)
- Address: 241 RUSSLE SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
- Phone: (202) 224-2235
- Web Form: mccain.senate.gov/public/index.cfm

#### 2016 Election Cycle
- *4th Term*
Grassroots Network Action Guide

Boozman, John - (R - AR)  
320 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-4843  
Web Form: www.boozman.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/e-mail-me  
2016 Election Cycle

Pryor, Mark L. - (D - AR)  
255 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-2353  
Web Form: pryor.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=ContactMe  
2014 Election Cycle

Boxer, Barbara - (D - CA)  
112 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-3553  
Web Form: boxer.senate.gov/en/contact/  
2016 Election Cycle

Feinstein, Dianne - (D - CA)  
331 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-3841  
Web Form: www.feinstein.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/e-mail-me  
*2012 Election Cycle

Bennet, Michael F. - (D - CO)  
702 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-5852  
Web Form: bennet.senate.gov/contact/  
2016 Election Cycle

Udall, Mark - (D - CO)  
317 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-5941  
Web Form: markudall.senate.gov/?p=contact  
2014 Election Cycle

Blumenthal, Richard - (D - CT)  
702 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-2823  
Web Form: www.blumenthal.senate.gov/contact/  
2016 Election Cycle

Lieberman, Joseph I. - (I - CT)  
706 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-4041  
Web Form: lieberman.senate.gov/index.cfm/contact/email-me about-an-...  
**2012 Election Cycle
Grassroots Network Action Guide

Carper, Thomas R. - (D - DE) 2nd Term
513 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-2441
Web Form: carper.senate.gov/contact/
*2012 Election Cycle

Coons, Christopher A. - (D - DE) 1st Term
127A RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-5042
Web Form: www.coons.senate.gov/contact/
2014 Election Cycle

Rubio, Marco. - (R - FL) 1st Term
317 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-3041
Web Form: www.rubio.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/contact
2016 Election Cycle

Nelson, Bill - (D - FL) 2nd Term
716 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-5274
Web Form: billnelson.senate.gov/contact/index.cfm
*2012 Election Cycle

Chambliss, Saxby - (R - GA) 2nd Term
416 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-3521
Web Form: chambliss.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=Email
2014 Election Cycle

Isakson, Johnny - (R - GA) 1st Term
120 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-3643
Web Form: isakson.senate.gov/contact.cfm
2016 Election Cycle

Akaka, Daniel K. - (D - HI) 4th Term
141 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-6361
Web Form: akaka.senate.gov/email-senator-akaka.cfm
**2012 Election Cycle

Inouye, Daniel K. - (D - HI) 8th Term
722 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-3934
Web Form: inouye.senate.gov/Contact/Email-Form.cfm
2016 Election Cycle
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<td>Kirk, Mark</td>
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<td>(202) 224-2854</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kirk.senate.gov/?p=contact">www.kirk.senate.gov/?p=contact</a></td>
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<td>Durbin, Richard J.</td>
<td>(D)</td>
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<td>309 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510</td>
<td>(202) 224-2152</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coats, Daniel</td>
<td>(R)</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>493 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510</td>
<td>(202) 224-5623</td>
<td><a href="http://www.coats.senate.gov/contact/">www.coats.senate.gov/contact/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lugar, Richard G.</td>
<td>(R)</td>
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<td>306 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510</td>
<td>(202) 224-4814</td>
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<td>6th Term</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grassley, Chuck</td>
<td>(R)</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>135 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510</td>
<td>(202) 224-3744</td>
<td>grassley.senate.gov/contact.cfm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harkin, Tom</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>731 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510</td>
<td>(202) 224-3254</td>
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Moran, Jerry - (R - KS)  
354 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-6521  
Web Form: www.moran.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=e-mail-jerry  
2014 Election Cycle

Roberts, Pat - (R - KS)  
109 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-4774  
Web Form: www.roberts.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=EmailPat  
2014 Election Cycle

Paul, Rand - (R - KY)  
208 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-4343  
Web Form: www.paul.senate.gov/?p=contact  
2016 Election Cycle

McConnell, Mitch - (R - KY)  
361A RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-2541  
Web Form: mcconnell.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=ContactForm  
2014 Election Cycle

Landrieu, Mary L. - (D - LA)  
328 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-5824  
Web Form: landrieu.senate.gov/about/contact.cfm  
2014 Election Cycle

Vitter, David - (R - LA)  
516 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-4623  
Web Form: www.vitter.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Contact...  
2016 Election Cycle

Collins, Susan M. - (R - ME)  
413 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-2523  
Web Form: collins.senate.gov/public/continue.cfm?FuseAction=Contact...  
2014 Election Cycle

Snowe, Olympia J. - (R - ME)  
154 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-5344  
Web Form: www.snowe.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/contact?p=email  
** 2012 Election Cycle
Cardin, Benjamin L. - (D - MD) 1st Term
509 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-4524
Web Form: cardin.senate.gov/contact/email.cfm
*2012 Election Cycle

Mikulski, Barbara A. - (D - MD) 4th Term
503 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-4654
Web Form: mikulski.senate.gov/Contact/contact.cfm
2016 Election Cycle

Brown, Scott P. - (R - MA) 1st Term
317 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-4543
Web Form: scottbrown.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/emailscottbrown
*2012 Election Cycle

Kerry, John F. - (D – MA) 5th Term
218 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-2742
Web Form: kerry.senate.gov/contact/
2014 Election Cycle

Levin, Carl - (D - MI) 6th Term
269 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-6221
Web Form: levin.senate.gov/contact/
2014 Election Cycle

Stabenow, Debbie - (D - MI) 2nd Term
133 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-4822
Web Form: stabenow.senate.gov/email.cfm
*2012 Election Cycle

Franken, Al - (D - MN) 1st Term
320 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-5641
Web Form: franken.senate.gov/contact/
2014 Election Cycle

Klobuchar, Amy - (D - MN) 1st Term
302 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-3244
Web Form: klobuchar.senate.gov/emailamy.cfm
*2012 Election Cycle
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Web Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cochran, Thad - (R - MS)</td>
<td>(R - MS)</td>
<td>(R - MS)</td>
<td>113 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510</td>
<td>6th Term</td>
<td>(202) 224-5054</td>
<td>Web Form: cochran.senate.gov/email.html</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wicker, Roger F. - (R - MS)</td>
<td>(R - MS)</td>
<td>(R - MS)</td>
<td>555 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510</td>
<td>2nd Term</td>
<td>(202) 224-6253</td>
<td>Web Form: wicker.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Contact.EMa...</td>
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<td>Blunt, Roy - (R - MO)</td>
<td>(R - MO)</td>
<td>(R - MO)</td>
<td>260 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510</td>
<td>1st Term</td>
<td>(202) 224-5721</td>
<td>Web Form: <a href="http://www.blunt.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/contact-form?p=cont">www.blunt.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/contact-form?p=cont</a>...</td>
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<td>McCaskill, Claire - (D - MO)</td>
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<td>(D - MO)</td>
<td>717 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510</td>
<td>1st Term</td>
<td>(202) 224-6154</td>
<td>Web Form: mccaskill.senate.gov/?p=contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baucus, Max - (D - MT)</td>
<td>(D - MT)</td>
<td>(D - MT)</td>
<td>11 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510</td>
<td>6th Term</td>
<td>(202) 224-2651</td>
<td>Web Form: baucus.senate.gov/contact/emailForm.cfm?subj=issue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tester, Jon - (D - MT)</td>
<td>(D - MT)</td>
<td>(D - MT)</td>
<td>724 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510</td>
<td>1st Term</td>
<td>(202) 224-2644</td>
<td>Web Form: tester.senate.gov/Contact/index.cfm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johanns, Mike - (R - NE)</td>
<td>(R - NE)</td>
<td>(R - NE)</td>
<td>404 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510</td>
<td>1st Term</td>
<td>(202) 224-4224</td>
<td>Web Form: johanns.senate.gov/public/?p=ContactSenatorJohanns</td>
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<td>Nelson, Ben - (D - NE)</td>
<td>(D - NE)</td>
<td>(D - NE)</td>
<td>720 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510</td>
<td>2nd Term</td>
<td>(202) 224-6551</td>
<td>Web Form: bennelson.senate.gov/contact-me.cfm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Heller, Dean - (R - NV)  
361A RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-6244  
Web Form: www.heller.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/contact-form  
*2012 Election Cycle

Reid, Harry - (D - NV)  
522 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-3542  
Web Form: reid.senate.gov/contact/index.cfm  
2016 Election Cycle

Ayotte, Kelly - (R - NH)  
144 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-3324  
Web Form: www.ayotte.senate.gov/?p=contact  
2016 Election Cycle

Shaheen, Jeanne - (D - NH)  
520 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-2841  
Web Form: shaheen.senate.gov/contact/  
2014 Election Cycle

Lautenberg, Frank R. - (D - NJ)  
324 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-3224  
Web Form: lautenberg.senate.gov/contact/routing.cfm  
2014 Election Cycle

Menendez, Robert - (D - NJ)  
528 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-4744  
Web Form: menendez.senate.gov/contact/  
*2012 Election Cycle

Bingaman, Jeff - (D - NM)  
703 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-5521  
Web Form: bingaman.senate.gov/contact/  
** 2012 Election Cycle

Udall, Tom - (D - NM)  
110 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-6621  
Web Form: tomudall.senate.gov/?p=contact  
2014 Election Cycle
Grassroots Network Action Guide

**Gillibrand, Kirsten E. - (D - NY)**
478 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-4451
Web Form: gillibrand.senate.gov/contact/
*2012 Election Cycle

**Schumer, Charles E. - (D - NY)**
313 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-6542
Web Form: schumer.senate.gov/new_website/contact.cfm
2016 Election Cycle

**Burr, Richard - (R - NC)**
217 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-3154
Web Form: burr.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Contact.Conta...
2016 Election Cycle

**Hagan, Kay R. - (D - NC)**
521 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-6342
Web Form: hagan.senate.gov/?p=contact
2014 Election Cycle

**Conrad, Kent - (D - ND)**
530 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-2043
Web Form: conrad.senate.gov/contact/webform.cfm
**2012 Election Cycle

**Hoeven, John - (R - ND)**
120 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-2551
Web Form: www.hoeven.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/email-the-senator
2016 Election Cycle

**Brown, Sherrod - (D - OH)**
713 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-2315
Web Form: brown.senate.gov/contact/
*2012 Election Cycle

**Portman, Rob- (R - OH)**
338 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-3353
Web Form: www.portman.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/contact?p=contact...
2016 Election Cycle
**Coburn, Tom - (R - OK)**
172 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-5754
Web Form: coburn.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=ContactSena...
2016 Election Cycle

**Inhofe, James M. - (R - OK)**
453 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-4721
Web Form: inhofe.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Contact.Con...
2014 Election Cycle

**Merkley, Jeff - (D - OR)**
107 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-3753
Web Form: merkley.senate.gov/contact/
2014 Election Cycle

**Wyden, Ron - (D - OR)**
223 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-5244
Web Form: wyden.senate.gov/contact/
2016 Election Cycle

**Casey, Robert P., Jr. - (D - PA)**
393 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-6324
Web Form: casey.senate.gov/contact/
*2012 Election Cycle

**Toomey, Pat- (R - PA)**
502 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-4254
Web Form: www.toomey.senate.gov/?p=contact
2016 Election Cycle

**Reed, Jack - (D - RI)**
728 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-4642
Web Form: reed.senate.gov/contact/contact-share.cfm
2014 Election Cycle

**Whitehouse, Sheldon - (D - RI)**
502 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-2921
Web Form: whitehouse.senate.gov/contact/
*2012 Election Cycle

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**Grassroots Network Action Guide**

**NATIONAL READY MIXED CONCRETE ASSOCIATION**
Grassroots Network Action Guide

DeMint, Jim - (R - SC)
340 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-6121
Web Form: demint.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=ContactInformation
2016 Election Cycle

Graham, Lindsey - (R - SC)
290 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-5972
Web Form: lgraham.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Contact.Email
2014 Election Cycle

Johnson, Tim - (D - SD)
136 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-5842
Web Form: johnson.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=Contact
2014 Election Cycle

Thune, John - (R - SD)
493 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-2321
Web Form: thune.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Contact.Email
2016 Election Cycle

Alexander, Lamar - (R - TN)
455 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-4944
Web Form: alexander.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=Email
2014 Election Cycle

Corker, Bob - (R - TN)
185 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-3344
Web Form: corker.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=ContactMe
*2012 Election Cycle

Cornyn, John - (R - TX)
517 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-2934
Web Form: cornyn.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=ContactForm
2014 Election Cycle

Hutchison, Kay Bailey - (R - TX)
284 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510
(202) 224-5922
Web Form: hutchison.senate.gov/contact.cfm
**2012 Election Cycle
Bennett, Robert F. - (R - UT)  
316 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-5444  
Web Form: www.lee.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/contact  
2016 Election Cycle

Hatch, Orrin G. - (R - UT)  
104 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-5251  
Web Form: hatch.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Offices.Cont...  
*2012 Election Cycle

Leahy, Patrick J. - (D - VT)  
433 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-4242  
Web Form: leahy.senate.gov/contact/  
2016 Election Cycle

Sanders, Bernard - (I - VT)  
332 DIRksen SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-5141  
Web Form: sanders.senate.gov/contact/  
*2012 Election Cycle

Warner, Mark R. - (D - VA)  
459A RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-2023  
Web Form: warner.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=Contact  
2014 Election Cycle

Webb, Jim - (D - VA)  
248 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-4024  
Web Form: webb.senate.gov/contact.cfm  
**2012 Election Cycle

Cantwell, Maria - (D - WA)  
511 DIRksen SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-3441  
Web Form: cantwell.senate.gov/contact/  
*2012 Election Cycle

Murray, Patty - (D - WA)  
173 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-2621  
Web Form: murray.senate.gov/email/index.cfm  
2016 Election Cycle
Manchin, Joe – (D – WV)  
303 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-3954  
Web Form: www.manchin.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/contact-form  
*2012 Election Cycle

Rockefeller, John D., IV - (D - WV)  
531 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-6472  
Web Form: rockefeller.senate.gov/contact/email.cfm  
2014 Election Cycle

Johnson, Rob - (R - WI)  
386 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-5323  
Web Form: www.ronjohnson.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/contact  
2016 Election Cycle

Kohl, Herb - (D - WI)  
330 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-5653  
Web Form: kohl.senate.gov/contact.cfm  
** 2012 Election Cycle

Barrasso, John - (R - WY)  
307 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-6441  
Web Form: barrasso.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=ContactUs...  
*2012 Election Cycle

Enzi, Michael B. - (R - WY)  
379A RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON DC 20510  
(202) 224-3424  
Web Form: enzi.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=ContactInform...  
2014 Election Cycle

*Denotes Current Election Year  
**Denotes member is not seeking reelection  
***Denotes member sought reelection and suffered primary defeat

Information can be found at:  
http://www.senate.gov/
B. United States House of Representatives

Democrats (193); Republicans (241); Vacancies (3); Total 435
Last, First (Party-District-State)

Alabama
Jo Bonner (R-1-AL)
Martha Robby (R-2-AL)
Mike Rogers (R-3-AL)
Robert Aderholt (R-4-AL)
Mo Brooks (R-5-AL)
Spencer Bachus (R-6-AL)
Terry A. Sewell (D-7-AL)

Alaska
Don Young (R-At Large-AK)

Arizona
Paul A. Gosar (R-1-AZ)
Trent Franks (R-2-AZ)
John Shadegg (R-3-AZ)
Ed Pastor (D-4-AZ)
David Schweikert (R-5-AZ)
Jeff Flake (R-6-AZ)
Raul Grijalva (D-7-AZ)
Ron Barber (D-8-AZ)

Arkansas
Rick Crawford (R-1-AR)
Tim Griffin (R-2-AR)
Steve Womack (R-3-AR)
Mike Ross (D-4-AR)

California
Mike Thompson (D-1-CA)
Wally Herger (R-2-CA)
Daniel E. Lungren (R-3-CA)
Tom McClintock (R-4-CA)
Doris Matsui (D-5-CA)
Lynn Woolsey (D-6-CA)
George Miller (D-7-CA)
Nancy Pelosi (D-8-CA)- Min. Leader
Barbara Lee (D-9-CA)
John Garamendi (D-10-CA)
Jerry Mcnerney (D-11-CA)
Jackie Speier (D-12-CA)
Fortney "Pete" Stark (D-13-CA)
Anna G. Eshoo (D-14-CA)
Mike Honda (D-15-CA)
Zoe Lofgren (D-16-CA)
Sam Farr (D-17-CA)
Dennis Cardoza (D-18-CA)
Jeff Denham (R-19-CA)
Jim Costa (D-20-CA)
Kevin McCarthy (R-22-CA)- Maj. Whip
Lois Capps (D-23-CA)
Elton Gallegly (R-24-CA)
Howard McKeon (R-25-CA)
David Dreier (R-26-CA)
Brad Sherman (D-27-CA)
Howard Berman (D-28-CA)
Adam Schiff (D-29-CA)
Henry Waxman (D-30-CA)
Xavier Becerra (D-31-CA)
Judy Chu (D-32-CA)
Karen Bass (D-33-CA)
Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-34-CA)
Maxine Waters (D-35-CA)
Janice Hahn (D-36-CA)
Laura Richardson (D-37-CA)
Grace Napolitano (D-38-CA)
Linda Sanchez (D-39-CA)
Ed Royce (R-40-CA)
Jerry Lewis (R-41-CA)
Gary Miller (R-42-CA)
Grassroots Network Action Guide

Joe Baca (D-43-CA)  John Mica (R-7-FL)
Ken Calvert (R-44-CA)  Daniel Webster (R-8-FL)
Mary Bono (R-45-CA)  Gus M. Bilirakis (R-9-FL)
Dana Rohrabacher (R-46-CA)  C.W. Bill Young (R-10-FL)
Loretta Sanchez (D-47-CA)  Kathy Castor (D-11-FL)
John Campbell (R-48-CA)  Dennis Ross (R-12-FL)
Darrell Issa (R-49-CA)  Vern Buchanan (R-13-FL)
Brian Bilbray (R-50-CA)  Connie Mack (R-14-FL)
Bob Filner (D-51-CA)  Bill Posey (R-15-FL)
Duncan Hunter (R-52-CA)  Thomas Rooney (R-16-FL)
Susan Davis (D-53-CA)  Frederica Wilson (D-17-FL)
Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-18-FL)
Ted Deutch (D-19-FL)
Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-20-FL)- DNC Chair
John B. Larson (D-1-CT)- Caucus Chair
Joe Courtney (D-2-CT)
Rosa L. DeLauro (D-3-CT)
Jim Himes (D-4-CT)
Christopher S. Murphy (D-5-CT)

Colorado
Diana DeGette (D-1-CO)
Jared Polis (D-2-CO)
Scott Tipton (R-3-CO)
Cory Gardner (R-4-CO)
Doug Lamborn (R-5-CO)
Mike Coffman (R-6-CO)
Ed Perlmutter (D-7-CO)

Connecticut
John B. Larson (D-1-CT)- Caucus Chair
Joe Courtney (D-2-CT)
Rosa L. DeLauro (D-3-CT)
Jim Himes (D-4-CT)
Christopher S. Murphy (D-5-CT)

District of Columbia
Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC)

Delaware
John Carney (D-At Large-DE)

Florida
Jeff Miller (R-1-FL)
Steve Southerland (R-2-FL)
Corrine Brown (D-3-FL)
Ander Crenshaw (R-4-FL)
Richard Nugent (R-5-FL)
Cliff Stearns (R-6-FL)

Georgia
Jack Kingston (R-1-GA)
Sanford D. Bishop Jr. (D-2-GA)
Lynn A. Westmoreland (R-3-GA)
Henry C. "Hank" Jr. Johnson (D-4-GA)
John Lewis (D-5-GA)
Tom Price (R-6-GA)-Rep. Policy Committee Chair
Robert Woodall (R-7-GA)
Austin Scott (R-8-GA)
Tom Graves (R-9-GA)
Paul C. Broun (R-10-GA)
Phil Gingrey (R-11-GA)
John Barrow (D-12-GA)
Davis Scott (D-13-GA)

Hawaii
Colleen Hanabusa (D-1-HI)
Mazie K. Hirono (D-2-HI)
Grassroots Network Action Guide

**Idaho**
Raul Labrador (R-1-ID)
Mike Simpson (R-2-ID)

**Illinois**
Bobby L. Rush (D-1-IL)
Jesse L. Jackson Jr. (D-2-IL)
Daniel Lipinski (D-3-IL)
Luis Gutierrez (D-4-IL)
Mike Quigley (D-5-IL)
Peter J. Roskam (R-6-IL)
Danny K. Davis (D-7-IL)
Joe Walsh (R-8-IL)
Jan Schakowsky (D-9-IL)
Robert Dold (R-10-IL)
Adam Kinzinger (R-11-IL)
Jerry Costello (D-12-IL)
Judy Biggert (R-13-IL)
Randy Hultgren (R-14-IL)
Timothy V. Johnson (R-15-IL)
Donald Manzullo (R-16-IL)
Bobby Schilling (R-17-IL)
Aaron Schock (R-18-IL)
John Shimkus (R-19-IL)

**Indiana**
Peter Visclosky (D-1-IN)
Joe Donnelly (D-2-IN)
Marlin Stutzman (R-3-IN)
Todd Rokita (R-4-IN)
Dan Burton (R-5-IN)
Mike Pence (R-6-IN)
André Carson (D-7-IN)
Larry Buschon (R-8-IN)
Todd Young (R-9-IN)

**Iowa**
Bruce L. Braley (D-1-IA)
David Loeb (D-2-IA)
Leonard Boswell (D-3-IA)
Tom Latham (R-4-IA)
Steve King (R-5-IA)

**Kansas**
Tom Huelskamp (R-1-KS)
Lynn Jenkins (R-2-KS)
Kevin Yoder (R-3-KS)
Mike Pompeo (R-4-KS)

**Kentucky**
Ed Whitfield (R-1-KY)
Brett Guthrie (R-2-KY)
John A. Yarmuth (D-3-KY)
Geoff Davis (R-4-KY)
Harold Rogers (R-5-KY)
Ben Chandler (D-6-KY)

**Louisiana**
Steve Scalise (R-1-LA)
Cedric Richmond (D-2-LA)
Jeffry Landry (R-3-LA)
John Fleming (R-4-LA)
Rodney Alexander (R-5-LA)
William Cassidy (R-6-LA)
Charles W. Boustany Jr. (R-7-LA)

**Maine**
Chellie Pingree (D-1-ME)
Michael Michaud (D-2-ME)

**Maryland**
Andy Harris. (R-1-MD)
Dutch Ruppersberger (D-2-MD)
John P. Sarbanes (D-3-MD)
Donna Edwards (D-4-MD)
Steny H. Hoyer (D-5-MD) - Min. Whip
Roscoe Bartlett (R-6-MD)
Elijah Cummings (D-7-MD)
Chris Van Hollen (D-8-MD)
Grassroots Network Action Guide

Massachusetts
John Olver (D-1-MA)
Richard E. Neal (D-2-MA)
James McGovern (D-3-MA)
Barney Frank (D-4-MA)
Niki Tsongas (D-5-MA)
John Tierney (D-6-MA)
Ed Markey (D-7-MA)
Michael E. Capuano (D-8-MA)
Stephen F. Lynch (D-9-MA)
William Keating (D-10-MA)

Michigan
Dan Benisheck (R-1-MI)
Bill Huizenga (R-2-MI)
Justin Amash (R-3-MI)
Dave Camp (R-4-MI)
Dale Kildee (D-5-MI)
Fred Upton (R-6-MI)
Tim Walberg (R-7-MI)
Mike Rogers (R-8-MI)
Gary Peters (D-9-MI)
Candice Miller (R-10-MI)
Vacant (-11-MI)
Sander Levin (D-12-MI)
Clark Hansen (D-13-MI)
John Conyers Jr. (D-14-MI)
John D. Dingell (D-15-MI)

Minnesota
Timothy J. Walz (D-1-MN)
John Kline (R-2-MN)
Erik Paulsen (R-3-MN)
Betty McCollum (D-4-MN)
Keith Ellison (D-5-MN)
Michele Bachmann (R-6-MN)
Collin Peterson (D-7-MN)
Chip Cravaak (R-8-MN)

Mississippi
Alan Nunnelee (R-1-MS)
Bennie G. Thompson (D-2-MS)
Gregg Harper (R-3-MS)
Steven Palazzo (R-4-MS)

Missouri
William "Lacy" Clay Jr. (D-1-MO)
Todd Akin (R-2-MO)
Russ Carnahan (D-3-MO)
Vicky Hartzler (R-4-MO)
Emanuel Cleaver (D-5-MO)
Sam Graves (R-6-MO)
Billy Long (R-7-MO)
Jo Ann Emerson (R-8-MO)
Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-9-MO)

Montana
Dennis Rehberg (R-At Large-MT)

Nebraska
Jeff Fortenberry (R-1-NE)
Lee Terry (R-2-NE)
Adrian Smith (R-3-NE)

Nevada
Shelley Berkely (D-1-NV)
Mark Amodei (R-2-NV)
Joe Heck (R-3-NV)

New Hampshire
Frank Guinta (R-1-NH)
Charles Bass (R-2-NH)

New Jersey
Robert E. Andrews (D-1-NJ)
Frank LoBiondo (R-2-NJ)
Jon Runyan (R-3-NJ)
Chris Smith (R-4-NJ)
Scott Garrett (R-5-NJ)
Frank Pallone Jr. (D-6-NJ)
Leonard Lance (R-7-NJ)
Bill Pascrell Jr. (D-8-NJ)
Steven Rothman (D-9-NJ)
**Vacant (-10-NJ)**
Rodney Frelinghuysen (R-11-NJ)
Rush Holt (D-12-NJ)
Albio Sires (D-13-NJ)

**New Mexico**
Martin Heinrich (D-1-NM)
Steve Pearce (R-2-NM)
Ben Lujan (D-3-NM)

**New York**
Timothy Bishop (D-1-NY)
Steve Israel (D-2-NY)
Pete King (R-3-NY)
Carolyn McCarthy (D-4-NY)
Gary Ackerman (D-5-NY)
Gregory W. Meeks (D-6-NY)
Joseph Crowley (D-7-NY)
Jerrold Nadler (D-8-NY)
Robert Turner (R-9-NY)
Edolphus Towns (D-10-NY)
Yvette D. Clarke (D-11-NY)
Nydia M. Velázquez (D-12-NY)
Michael Grimm (R-13-NY)
Carolyn Maloney (D-14-NY)
Charles B. Rangel (D-15-NY)
José E. Serrano (D-16-NY)
Eliot Engel (D-17-NY)
Nita Lowey (D-18-NY)
Nan Hayworth (R-19-NY)
Chris Gibson (R-20-NY)
Paul Tonko (D-21-NY)
Maurice Hinchey (D-22-NY)
Bill Owens (D-23-NY)
Richard Hanna (R-24-NY)
Ann Marie Buerkle (R-25-NY)
Kathy Hochul (D-26-NY)
Brian Higgins (D-27-NY)
Louise Slaughter (D-28-NY)
Tom Reed (R-29-NY)

**North Carolina**
G.K. Butterfield (D-1-NC)
Renee Elmers (R-2-NC)
Walter B. Jones (R-3-NC)
David Price (D-4-NC)
Virginia Foxx (R-5-NC)
Howard Coble (R-6-NC)
Mike McIntyre (D-7-NC)
Larry Kissell (D-8-NC)
Sue Myrick (R-9-NC)
Patrick T. McHenry (R-10-NC)
Heath Shuler (D-11-NC)
Mel Watt (D-12-NC)
Brad Miller (D-13-NC)

**North Dakota**
Rick Berg (R-At Large-ND)

**Ohio**
Steve Chabot (R-1-OH)
Jean Schmidt (R-2-OH)
Michael Turner (R-3-OH)
Jim Jordan (R-4-OH)
Robert E. Latta (R-5-OH)
Bill Johnson (R-6-OH)
Steven Austria (R-7-OH)
**John A. Boehner (R-8-OH)**–Speaker of the House
Marcy Kaptur (D-9-OH)
Dennis J. Kucinich (D-10-OH)
Marcia Fudge (D-11-OH)
Pat Tiberi (R-12-OH)
Betty Sutton (D-13-OH)
Steven LaTourette (R-14-OH)
Steve Stivers (R-15-OH)
Jim Renacci (R-16-OH)
Tim Ryan (D-17-OH)
Bob Gibbs (R-18-OH)
Oklahoma
John Sullivan (R-1-OK)
Dan Boren (D-2-OK)
Frank Lucas (R-3-OK)
Tom Cole (R-4-OK)
James Lankford (R-5-OK)

Oregon
Susan Bonamici (D-1-OR)
Greg Walden (R-2-OR)
Earl Blumenauer (D-3-OR)
Peter DeFazio (D-4-OR)
Kurt Schrader (D-5-OR)

Pennsylvania
Robert Brady (D-1-PA)
Chaka Fattah (D-2-PA)
Mike Kelly (R-3-PA)
Jason Altmire (D-4-PA)
Glenn Thompson (R-5-PA)
Jim Gerlach (R-6-PA)
Pat Meehan (R-7-PA)
Michael G. Fitzpatrick (R-8-PA)
Bill Shuster (R-9-PA)
Tom Marino (R-10-PA)
Lou Barletta (R-11-PA)
Mark Critz (D-12-PA)
Allyson Y. Schwartz (D-13-PA)
Mike Doyle (D-14-PA)
Charles W. Dent (R-15-PA)
Joseph R. Pitts (R-16-PA)
Tim Holden (D-17-PA)
Tim Murphy (R-18-PA)
Todd Platts (R-19-PA)

Rhode Island
David Cicilline (D-1-RI)
Jim Lengevin (D-2-RI)

South Carolina
Tim Scott (R-1-SC)
Joe Wilson (R-2-SC)
Jeff Duncan (R-3-SC)
Trey Gowdy (R-4-SC)
Mick Mulvaney (R-5-SC)
James E. Clyburn (D-6-SC)- Asst. Dem. Leader

South Dakota
Kristi Noem (R-At Large-SD)

Tennessee
Phil Roe (R-1-TN)
John J. Duncan Jr. (R-2-TN)
Chuck Fleischmann (R-3-TN)
Scott DesJarlais (R-4-TN)
Jim Cooper (D-5-TN)
Diane Blake (R-6-TN)
Marsha Blackburn (R-7-TN)
John Tanner (D-8-TN)
Stephen Fincher (R-9-TN)

Texas
Louie Gohmert (R-1-TX)
Ted Poe (R-2-TX)
Sam Johnson (R-3-TX)
Ralph M. Hall (R-4-TX)
Jeb Hensarling (R-5-TX)-Rep. Conference Chair
Joe Barton (R-6-TX)
John Culberson (R-7-TX)
Kevin Brady (R-8-TX)
Al Green (D-9-TX)
Michael T. McCaul (R-10-TX)
K. Michael Conaway (R-11-TX)
Kay Granger (R-12-TX)
Mac Thornberry (R-13-TX)
Ron Paul (R-14-TX)
Rubén Hinojosa (D-15-TX)
Silvestre Reyes (D-16-TX)
Bill Flores (R-17-TX)
Sheila Jackson Lee (D-18-TX)
Grassroots Network Action Guide

Randy Neugebauer (R-19-TX)
Charlie A. Gonzalez (D-20-TX)
Lamar Smith (R-21-TX)
Pete Olson (R-22-TX)
Francisco Conceco (R-23-TX)
Kenny Marchant (R-24-TX)
Lloyd Doggett (D-25-TX)
Michael Burgess (R-26-TX)
Blake Farenthold (R-27-TX)
Henry Cuellar (D-28-TX)
Gene Green (D-29-TX)
Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-30-TX)
John Carter (R-31-TX)
Pete Sessions (R-32-TX)

Utah
Rob Bishop (R-1-UT)
Jim Matheson (D-2-UT)
Jason Chaffetz (R-3-UT)

Vermont
Peter Welch (D-At Large-VT)

Virginia
Robert J. Wittman (R-1-VA)
Scott Rigell (R-2-VA)
Robert C. "Bobby" Scott (D-3-VA)
J. Randy Forbes (R-4-VA)
Robert Hurt.(R-5-VA)
Bob Goodlatte (R-6-VA)
Eric Cantor (R-7-VA)-Majority Leader
Jim Moran (D-8-VA)
Morgan Griffin (R-9-VA)
Frank Wolf (R-10-VA)
Gerald “Gerry” Connolly (D-11-VA)

Washington
Vacant (-1-WA)
Rick Larsen (D-2-WA)
Jamie Herrera Beutler (R-3-WA)
Doc Hastings (R-4-WA)

Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R-5-WA)
Norman D. Dicks (D-6-WA)
Jim McDermott (D-7-WA)
David G. Reichert (R-8-WA)
Adam Smith (D-9-WA)

West Virginia
David McKinley (R-1-WV)
Shelley Moore Capito (R-2-WV)
Nick Rahall (D-3-WV)

Wisconsin
Paul Ryan (R-1-WI)
Tammy Baldwin (D-2-WI)
Ron Kind (D-3-WI)
Gwen Moore (D-4-WI)
F. James Sensenbrenner (R-5-WI)
Thomas Petri (R-6-WI)
Sean P. Duffy (R-7-WI)
Reid Ribble (R-8-WI)

Wyoming
Cynthia Lummis (R-At Large-WY)

American Samoa
Eni F. H. Faleomavaega (D-Delegate-American Samoa)

Guam
Madeleine Bordallo (D-Delegate-Guam)

Puerto Rico
Pedro R. Pierluisi (D-Resident Commissioner-Puerto Rico)

Virgin Islands
Donna M. Christensen (D-At Large-Virgin Islands)

Information can be found at:
http://www.house.gov/
Committee Rosters
A. United States Senate Committees

I. Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry
II. Appropriations
III. Armed Forces
IV. Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs
V. Budget
VI. Commerce, Science and Transportation
VII. Energy and Natural Resources
VIII. Environment and Public Works
IX. Finance
X. Foreign Relations
XI. Health, Education, Labor and Pensions
XII. Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
XIII. Judiciary
XIV. Rules and Administration
XV. Small Business and Entrepreneurship
XVI. Veterans’ Affairs
I. U.S. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry

Debbie Stabenow (D-MI)  
Chairman  
(Majority)
- Patrick J. Leahy, Vermont
- Tom Harkin, Iowa
- Kent Conrad, North Dakota
- Max Baucus, Montana
- Debbie Stabenow, Michigan
- Benjamin Nelson, Nebraska
- Sherrod Brown, Ohio
- Robert Casey, Jr., Pennsylvania
- Amy Klobuchar, Minnesota
- Michael Bennet, Colorado
- Kirsten Gillibrand, New York

Pat Roberts (R-KS)  
Ranking Member  
(Minority)
- Richard G. Lugar, Indiana
- Thad Cochran, Mississippi
- Mitch McConnell, Kentucky
- Saxby Chambliss, Georgia
- Mike Johanns, Nebraska
- Charles Grassley, Iowa
- John Thune, South Dakota
- John Cornyn, Texas
- John Hoeven, North Dakota
- John Boozman, Arkansas
II. U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations

Daniel K Inouye (D-HI)
Chairman
(Majority)
Patrick J. Leahy, Vermont
Tom Harkin, Iowa
Barbara A. Mikulski, Maryland
Herb Kohl, Wisconsin
Patty Murray, Washington
Byron Dorgan, North Dakota
Dianne Feinstein, California
Richard J. Durbin, Illinois
Tim Johnson, South Dakota
Mary L. Landrieu, Louisiana
Jack Reed, Rhode Island
Frank J. Lautenberg, New Jersey
Ben Nelson, Nebraska
Mark Pryor, Arkansas
Jon Tester, Montana
Sherrod Brown, Ohio

Thad Cochran (R-MS)
Vice Chairman
(Minority)
Mitch McConnell, Kentucky
Richard Shelby, Alabama
Kay Baily Hutchison, Texas
Sam Brownback, Kansas
Lamar Alexander, Tennessee
Susan Collins, Maine
George Voinovich, Ohio
Lisa Murkowski, Alaska
Lindsay Graham, South Carolina
Mark Kirk, Illinois
Dan Coats, Indiana
Roy Blunt, Missouri
Jerry Moran, Kansas
John Hoeven, North Dakota
Ron Johnson, Wisconsin
III. U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services

Carl Levin (D-MI)  
Chairman  
(Majority)  
Joseph I. Lieberman, Connecticut  
Jack Reed, Rhode Island  
Daniel K. Akaka, Hawaii  
Benjamin Nelson, Nebraska  
Jim Webb, Virginia  
Claire McCaskill, Missouri  
Mark Udall, Colorado  
Kay R. Hagan, North Carolina  
Mark Begich, Alaska  
Joe Manchin III, West Virginia  
Jeanne Shaheen, New Hampshire  
Kristen Gillibrand, New York  
Richard Bluementhal, West Virginia

John McCain (R-AZ)  
Ranking Member  
(Minority)  
James M. Inhofe, Oklahoma  
Jeff Sessions, Alabama  
Saxby Chambliss, Georgia  
Lindsey Graham, South Carolina  
Rob Portman, Ohio  
Roger F. Wicker, Mississippi  
George Lemieux, Florida  
Scott Brown, Massachusetts  
Richard Burr, North Carolina  
David Vitter, Louisiana  
John Corryn, Texas  
Susan M. Collins, Maine
IV. U.S. Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs

Tim Johnson (D-SD)
Chairman
(Majority)
Jack Reed, Rhode Island
Charles E. Schumer, New York
Kay Hagan, North Carolina
Robert Menendez, New Jersey
Daniel Akaka, Hawaii
Sherrod Brown, Ohio
Jon Tester, Montana
Herb Kohl, Wisconsin
Mark Warner, Virginia
Jeff Merkley, Oregon
Michael Bennet, Colorado

Richard C. Shelby (R-AL)
Ranking Member
(Minority)
Mike Crapo, Idaho
Bob Corker, Tennessee
Jim DeMint, South Carolina
David Vitter, Louisiana
Mike Johanns, Nebraska
Patrick J. Toomey, Pennsylvania
Jerry Moran, Kansas
Roger F. Wicker, Mississippi
Mark Kirk, Illinois
V. U.S. Senate Committee on Budget

Kent Conrad (D-ND)
Chairman
(Majority)
Patty Murray, Washington
Ron Wyden, Oregon
Bill Nelson, Florida
Debbie Stabenow, Michigan
Benjamin L. Cardin, Maryland
Bernie Sanders, Vermont
Sheldon Whitehouse, Rhode Island
Mark R. Warner, Virginia
Jeff Merkley, Oregon
Mark Begich, Alaska
Chris Coons, Delaware

Jeff Sessions (R-AL)
Ranking Member
(Minority)
Chuck Grassley, Iowa
Michael B. Enzi, Wyoming
Mike Crapo, Idaho
John Cornyn, Texas
Lindsey Graham, South Carolina
Kelly Ayotte, New Hampshire
Ron Johnson, Wisconsin
Pat Toomey, Pennsylvania
Rob Portman, Ohio
John Thune, South Dakota
VI. U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation

John D. Rockefeller IV (D-WV)  
Chairman  
(Majority)  
Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii  
John F. Kerry, Massachusetts  
Barbara Boxer, California  
Bill Nelson, Florida  
Maria Cantwell, Washington  
Frank R. Lautenberg, New Jersey  
Mark Pryor, Arkansas  
Claire McCaskill, Missouri  
Amy Klobuchar, Minnesota  
Tom Udall, New Mexico  
Mark Warner, Virginia  
Mark Begich, Alaska

Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX)  
Ranking Member  
(Minority)  
Olympia J. Snowe, Maine  
John Ensign, Nevada  
Jim DeMint, South Carolina  
John Thune, South Dakota  
Roger Wicker, Mississippi  
Johnny Isakson, Georgia  
Roy Blunt, Missouri  
John Boozman, Arkansas  
Dean Heller, Nevada  
Kelly Ayotte, New Hampshire  
Marco Rubio, Florida  
Pat Toomey, Pennsylvania
VII. U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Jeff Bingaman (D-NM)  
Chairman  
(Majority)  
Ron Wyden, Oregon  
Tim Johnson, South Dakota  
Mary L. Landrieu, Louisiana  
Maria Cantwell, Washington  
Blanche Lincoln, Arkansas  
Bernard Sanders, Vermont  
Debbie Stabenow, Michigan  
Mark Udall, Colorado  
Jeanne Shaheen, New Hampshire  
Al Franken, Minnesota Joe  
Manchin, West Virginia  
Chris Coons, Delaware

Lisa Murkowski (R-AK)  
Ranking Member  
(Minority)  
John Barrasso, Wyoming  
James Risch, Idaho  
Mike Lee, Utah  
Rand Paul, Kentucky  
Daniel Coats, Indiana  
Rob Portman, Ohio  
Bob Corker, Tennessee  
John Hoeven, North Dakota  
Dean Heller, Nevada
VIII. U.S. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works

Barbara Boxer (D-CA)
Chairwoman
(Majority)
Max Baucus, Montana
Thomas Carper, Delaware
Frank R. Lautenberg, New Jersey
Benjamin L. Cardin, Maryland
Bernard Sanders, Vermont
Sheldon Whitehouse, Rhode Island
Tom Udall, New Mexico
Jeff Merkley, Oregon
Kirstin Gillibrand, New York

James M. Inhofe (R-OK)
Ranking Member
(Minority)
David Vitter, Louisiana
Jeff Sessions, Alabama
John Barrasso, Wyoming
Mike Crapo, Idaho
John Boozman, Arkansas
Mike Johanns, Nebraska
Lamar Alexander, Tennessee
IX. U.S. Senate Committee on Finance

Max Baucus (D-MT)
Chairman
(Majority)
John D. Rockefeller IV, West Virginia
Kent Conrad, North Dakota
Jeff Bingaman, New Mexico
John F. Kerry, Massachusetts
Ron Wyden, Oregon
Charles E. Schumer, New York
Debbie Stabenow, Michigan
Maria Cantwell, Washington
Bill Nelson, Florida
Robert Menendez, New Jersey
Thomas Carper, Delaware
Benjamin Cardin, Maryland

Orin G. Hatch (R-UT)
Ranking Member
(Minority)
Chuck Grassley, Iowa
Olympia J. Snowe, Maine
Jon Kyl, Arizona
Mike Crapo, Idaho
Pat Roberts, Kansas
Mike Enzi, Wyoming
John Cornyn, Texas
Tom Coburn, Oklahoma
John Thune, South Dakota
Richard Burr, North Carolina
X. U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

John F. Kerry (D-MA)
Chairman
(Majority)
Barbara Boxer, California
Robert Menendez, New Jersey
Benjamin Cardin, Maryland
Robert P. Casey, Jr., Pennsylvania
Jim Webb, Virginia
Jeanne Shaheen, New Hampshire
Christopher Coons, Delaware
Richard J. Durbin, Illinois
Tom Udall, New Mexico

Richard G. Lugar (R-IN)
Ranking Member
(Minority)
Bob Corker, Tennessee
Johnny Isakson, Georgia
James Risch, Idaho
Jim DeMint, South Carolina
John Barrasso, Wyoming
Marco Rubio, Florida
James Inhofe, Oklahoma
XI. U.S. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions

Tom Harkin (D-IA)  
Chairman
Barbara A. Mikulski, Maryland  
Jeff Bingaman, New Mexico  
Patty Murray, Washington  
Sheldon Whitehouse, Rhode Island  
Bernard Sanders, Vermont  
Robert P. Casey, Jr., Pennsylvania  
Kay Hagan, North Carolina  
Jeff Merkley, Oregon  
Al Franken, Minnesota  
Michael Bennet, Colorado  
Richard Blumenthal, Connecticut

Michael B. Enzi (R-WY)  
Ranking Member
Judd Gregg, New Hampshire  
Lamar Alexander, Tennessee  
Richard Burr, North Carolina  
Johnny Isakson, Georgia  
John McCain, Arizona  
Orrin G. Hatch, Utah  
Lisa Murkowski, Alaska  
Rand Paul, Kentucky  
Mark Kirk, Illinois
XII. U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs

Joseph I. Lieberman (ID-CT)
Chairman
(Majority)
Carl Levin, Michigan
Daniel K. Akaka, Hawaii
Thomas R. Carper, Delaware
Mark L. Pryor, Arkansas
Mary L. Landrieu, Louisiana
Claire McCaskill, Missouri
John Tester, Montana
Mark Begich, Alaska

Susan M. Collins (R-ME)
Ranking Member
(Minority)
Tom Coburn, Oklahoma
Scott Brown, Massachusetts
John McCain, Arizona
Ron Johnson, Wisconsin
Rob Portman, Ohio
Jerry Morgan, Kansas
Rand Paul, Kentucky
XIII. U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Patrick J. Leahy (D-VT)
Chairman
(Majority)
Herb Kohl, Wisconsin
Dianne Feinstein, California
Charles E. Schumer, New York
Richard J. Durbin, Illinois
Benjamin L. Cardin, Maryland
Sheldon Whitehouse, Rhode Island
Amy Klobuchar, Minnesota
Christopher Coons, Delaware
Al Franken, Minnesota
Richard Blumenthal, Connecticut

Chuck Grassley (R-IA)
Ranking Member
(Minority)
Orrin G. Hatch, Utah
Jeff Sessions, Alabama
Jon Kyl, Arizona
Lindsey Graham, South Carolina
John Cornyn, Texas
Mike Lee, Utah
Tom Coburn, Oklahoma
XIV. U.S. Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

Charles E. Schumer (D-NY)  
Chairman  
(Majority)

Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii  
Dianne Feinstein, California  
Richard J. Durbin, Illinois  
E. Benjamin Nelson, Nebraska  
Patty Murray, Washington  
Mark L. Pryor, Arkansas  
Tom Udall, New Mexico  
Mark Warner, Virginia  
Patrick Leahy, Vermont

Lamar Alexander (R-TN)  
Ranking Member  
(Minority)

Mitch McConnell, Kentucky  
Thad Cochran, Mississippi  
Kay Bailey Hutchison, Texas  
Saxby Chambliss, Georgia  
Richard Shelby, Alabama  
Roy Blunt, Missouri  
Pat Roberts, Kansas
XV. U.S. Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship

Mary L. Landrieu (D-LA)
Chairwoman
(Majority)
John F. Kerry, Massachusetts
Carl Levin, Michigan
Tom Harkin, Iowa
Joseph I. Lieberman, Connecticut
Maria Cantwell, Washington
Mark L. Pryor, Arkansas
Benjamin L. Cardin, Maryland
Jeanne Shaheen, New Hampshire
Kay Hagan, North Carolina

Olympia J. Snowe (R-ME)
Ranking Member
(Minority)
David Vitter, Louisiana
James Risch, Idaho
Marco Rubio, Florida
Rand Paul, Kentucky
Kelly Ayotte, New Hampshire
Mike Enzi, Wyoming
Scott Brown, Massachusetts
Jerry Morgan, Kansas
XVI. U.S. Senate Committee on Veterans’ Affairs

Patty Murray (D-WA)
Chairman
(Majority)
John D. Rockefeller IV, West Virginia
Daniel Akaka, Hawaii
Bernard Sanders, Vermont
Sherrod Brown, Ohio
Jim Webb, Virginia
Jon Tester, Montana
Mark Begich, Alaska

Richard Burr (R-NC)
Ranking Member
(Minority)
Johnny Isakson, Georgia
Roger Wicker, Mississippi
Mike Johanns, Nebraska
Scott Brown, Massachusetts
Jerry Moran, Kansas
John Boozman, Arkansas
B. United States House Committees

I. Agriculture
II. Appropriations
III. Armed Services
IV. Budget
V. Education and The Workforce
VI. Energy and Commerce
VII. Financial Services
VIII. Foreign Affairs
IX. Homeland Security
X. House Administration
XI. Judiciary
XII. Natural Resources
XIII. Oversight and Government Reform
XIV. Rules
XV. Science, Space and Technology
XVI. Small Business
XVII. Ethics
XVIII. Transportation and Infrastructure
XIX. Veterans’ Affairs
XX. Ways and Means
I. U.S. House Committee on Agriculture

Frank D. Lucas (R-OK)
Chairman
(Majority)
Bob Goodlatte, VA
Timothy V. Johnson, IL
Steve King, IA
Randy Neugebauer, TX
K. Michael Conaway, TX
Jeff Fortenberry, NE
Jean Schmidt, OH
Glenn Thompson, PA
Thomas J. Rooney, FL
Marlin A. Stutzman, IN
Bob Gibbs, OH
Austin Scott, GA
Scott R. Tipton, CO
Steve Southerland II, FL
Eric A. “Rick” Crawford, AR
Martha Roby, AL
Tim Huelskamp, KS
Scott DesJarlais, TN
Renee L. Ellmers, NC
Christopher P. Gibson, NY
Randy Hultgren, IL
Vicky Hartzler, MO
Robert T. Schilling, IL
Reid J. Ribble, WI
Kristi L. Noem, SD

Collin Peterson (D-MN)
Ranking Member
(Minority)
Tim Holden, PA
Mike McIntyre, NC
Leonard L. Boswell, IA
Joe Baca, CA
Dennis A. Cardoza, CA
David Scott, GA
Henry Cuellar, TX
Jim Costa, CA
Timothy J. Walz, MN
Kurt Schrader, OR
Larry Kissell, NC
William L. Owens, NY
Chellie Pingree, ME
Joe Courtney, CT
Peter Welch, VT
Marcia L. Fudge, OH
Gregorio Sablan, MP
Terri A. Sewell, AL
James P. McGovern, MA
II. U.S. House Committee on Appropriations

Hal Rodgers (R-KY)
Chairman
(Majority)
C.W. Bill Young, FL
Jerry Lewis, CA
Frank R Wolf, VA
Jack Kingston, GA
Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, NJ
Tom Latham, IA
Robert B. Aderholt, AL
Jo Ann Emerson, MO
Kay Granger, TX
Michael K Simpson, ID
John Abney Culberson, TX
Ander Crenshaw, FL
Denny Rehberg, MT
John R. Carter, TX
Rodney Alexander, LA
Ken Clavert, CA
Jo Bonner, AL
Steven C. LaTourette, OH
Tom Cole, OK
Jeff Flake, AZ
Mario Diaz-Balart, FL
Charles W. Dent, PA
Steve Austria, OH
Cynthia M. Lummis, WY
Tom Graves, GA
Kevin Yoder, KS
Steve Womack, AR
Alan Nunnelee, MS

Norman D. Dicks (D-WA)
Ranking Member
(Minority)
Macy Kaptur, OH
Peter J. Visclosky, IN
Nita M. Lowey, NY
Rosa L. Delauro, CT
James P. Moran, VA
John W. Olver, MA
David E. Price, NC
Ed Pastor, AZ
Maurice D. Hinchey, NY
Lucille Roybal-Allard, CA
Jesse L. Jackson Jr., IL
Chaka Fattah, PA
Steven Rothman, NJ
Sanford D. Bishop Jr., GA
Barbara Lee, CA
Adam B. Schiff, CA
Michael M. Honda, CA
Betty McCollum, MN
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Walter B. Jones, NC
J. Randy Forbes, VA
W. Todd Akin, MO
Jeff Miller, FL
Joe Wilson, SC
Frank LoBiondo, NJ
Michael Turner, OH
John Kline, MN
Mike Rodgers, AL
Trent Franks, AZ
Bill Schuster, PA
K. Michael Conway, TX
Doug Lamborn, CO
Rob Whitman, VA
Duncan Hunter, CA
John Fleming, LA
Mike Coffman, CO
Tom Rooney, FL
Todd Russell Platts, PA
Scot Rigell, VA
Chris Gibson, NY
Vicky Hartzler, MO
Joe Heck, NV
Bobby Schilling, IL
Jon Runyan, NJ
Austin Scott, GA
Tim Griffin, AK
Steve Palazzo, MS

Adam Smith (D-WA)
Ranking Member
(Minority)
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Loretta Sanchez, CA
Mike McIntyre, NC
Robert Brady, PA
Rob Andrews, NJ
Susan A. Davis, CA
James R. Langevin, RI
Rick Larsen, WA
Jim Cooper, TN
Madeleine Bordallo, Guam
Joe Courtney, CT
David Loeb, IA
Niki Tsongas, MA
Chellie Pingree, ME
Larry Kissell, NC
Martin Heinrich, NM
William L. Owens, NY
John Garamendi, CA
Mark Critz, PA
Tim Ryan, OH
C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger, MD
Hank Johnson, GA
Betty Sutton, OH
Colleen Hanabusa, HI
Kathleen C. Hochul, NY
Jackie Speier, CA
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Ret. Col. Allen West, FL
Martha Roby, AL
Mo Brooks, AL
Todd Young, IN
IV. U.S. House Committee on Budget

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Mike Simpson, IN  
John Campbell, CA  
Ken Calvert, CA  
Todd Akin, MO  
Tom Cole, OK  
Tom McClintock, CA  
Jason Chaffetz, UT  
Marlin Stutzman, IN  
James Lankford, OK  
Diane Black, TN  
Reid Ribble, WI  
Bill Flores, TX  
Mike Mulvaney, SC  
Tim Huelskamp, KS  
Todd Rokita, IN  
Frank Guinta, NH  
Rob Woodall, GA

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Marcy Kaptur, OH  
Lloyd Doggett, TX  
Earl Blumenauer, OR  
Betty McCollum, MN  
John Yarmuth, KY  
Bill Pascrell, NJ  
Mike Honda, CA  
Tim Ryan, OH  
Debbie Wasserman-Schultz, FL  
Gwen Moore, WI  
Kathy Castor, FL  
Heath Shuler, NC  
Karen Bass, CA  
Suzanne Bonamici, OR
V. U.S. House Committee on Education and the Workforce

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Todd Russell Platts, PA
Joe Wilson, SC
Virginia Foxx, NC
Bob Goodlatte, VA
Duncan Hunter, CA
David P. Roe, TN
Glenn Thompson, PA
Tim Walberg, MI
Scott DesJarlais, TN
Richard L. Hanna, NY
Todd Rokita, IN
Larry Bucshon, IN
Trey Gowdy, SC
Lou Barletta, PA
Kristi L. Noem, SD
Martha Roby, AL
Joseph J. Heck, NV
Dennis A. Ross, FL
Mike Kelly, PA

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Robert C. “Bobby” Scott, VA
Lynn C. Woolsey, CA
Rubén Hinojosa, TX
Carolyn McCarthy, NY
John F. Tierney, MA
Dennis J. Kucinich, OH
Rush D. Holt, NJ
Susan A. Davis, CA
Raúl M. Grijalva, AZ
Timothy H. Bishop, NY
David Loebsack, IA
Mazie K. Hirono, HI
Jason Altmire, PA
Marcia L. Fudge, OH
VI. U.S. House Committee on Energy and Commerce

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Ed Whitfield, KY
John Shimkus, IL
Joseph R. Pitts, PA
Mary Bono Mack, CA
Greg Walden, OR
Lee Terry, NE
Mike Rogers, MI
Sue Wilkins Myrick, NC
John Sullivan, OK
Tim Murphy, PA
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Kathy Castor, FL
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Charles Dent, PA
Gregg Harper, MS

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Donna Edwards, MD
Pedro Pierluisi, Puerto Rico
Joe Courtney, CT
VII. U.S. House Committee on Financial Services

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Judy Biggert, IL
Gary G. Miller, CA
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Scott Garrett, NJ
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Patrick T. McHenry, NC
John Campbell, CA
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Kevin McCarthy, CA
Stevan Pearce, NM
Bill Posey, FL
Michael G. Fitzpatrick, PA
Lynn A. Westmoreland, GA
Blaine Luetkemeyer, MO
Bill Huizenga, MI

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Nydia M. Velázquez, NY
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Gary L. Ackerman, NY
Brad Sherman, CA
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Michael E. Capuano, MA
Rubén Hinojosa, TX
Wm. Lacy Clay, MO
Carolyn McCarthy, NY
Joe Baca, CA
Stephen F. Lynch, MA
Brad Miller, NC
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David Schweikert, AZ  
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Francisco "Quico" Canseco, TX  
Steve Stivers, OH  
Stephen Lee Fincher, TN  
James A. Himes, CT  
Gary C. Peters, MI  
John C. Carney, Jr., DE
VIII. U.S. House Committee on Foreign Affairs

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Edward E. Royce, CA
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Ron Paul, TX
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Joe Wilson, SC
Connie Mack, FL
Jeff Fortenberry, NE
Michael T. McCaul, TX
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Jean Schmidt, OH
Bill Johnson, OH
David Rivera, FL
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Tom Marino, PA
Jeff Duncan, SC
Ann Marie Buerkle, NY
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Gerald E. Connolly, VA
Theodore E. Deutch, FL
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Ben Chandler, KY
Brian Higgins, NY
Allyson Y. Schwartz, PA
Christopher S. Murphy, CT
Frederica Wilson, FL
Karen Bass, CA
William Keating, MA
David Cicilline, RI
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Mike Rogers, AL
Michael T. McCaul, TX
Gus M. Bilirakis, FL
Paul C. Broun, GA
Candice S. Miller, MI
Tim Walberg, MI
Chip Cravaack, MN
Joe Walsh, IL
Patrick Meehan, PA
Benjamin Quayle, AZ
E. Scott Rigell, VA
Billy Long, MO
Jeff Duncan, SC
Tom Marino, PA
Blake Farenthold, TX
Robert L. Turner, NY

Bennie G. Thompson (D-MS)
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(Minority)
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Sheila Jackson Lee, TX
Henry Cuellar, TX
Yvette D. Clarke, NY
Laura Richardson, CA
Danny K. Davis, IL
Brian Higgins, NY
Cedric L. Richmond, LA
Hansen Clarke, MI
William R. Keating, MA
Kathleen C. Hochul, NY
Janice Hahn, CA
X. U.S. House Committee on House Administration

Dan Lungren (R-CA)
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Gregg Harper, MS
Richard Nugent, FL
Todd Rokita, IN
Aaron Schock, IL

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Ranking Member
(Minority)
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Charlie Gonzalez, TX
XI. U.S. House Committee on the Judiciary

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Howard Coble, NC
Elton Gallegly, CA
Bob Goodlatte, VA
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Steve Chabot, OH
Darrell E. Issa, CA
Mike Pence, IN
J. Randy Forbes, VA
Steve King, IA Trent Franks, AZ
Louie Gohmert, TX
Jim Jordan, OH
Ted Poe, TX
Jason Chaffetz, UT
Tim Griffin, AR
Tom Marino, PA
Trey Gowdy, SC
Dennis A. Ross, FL
Sandy Adams, FL
Benjamin Quayle, AZ
Mark E. Amodei, NV

John Conyers, Jr. (D-MI)
Ranking Member
(Minority)
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Jerrold Nadler, NY
Robert C. “Bobby” Scott, VA
Melvin L. Watt, NC
Zoe Lofgren, CA
Sheila Jackson Lee, TX
Maxine Waters, CA
Steve Cohen, TN
Henry C. “Hank” Johnson, Jr., GA
Pedro R. Pierluisi, PR
Mike Quigley, IL
Judy Chu, CA
Theodore E. Deutch, FL
Linda T. Sánchez, CA
Jared Polis, CO
XII. U.S. House Committee on Natural Resources

Doc Hastings (R-WA)
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Louie Gohmert, TX
Rob Bishop, UT
Doug Lamborn, CO
Robert J. Wittman, VA
Paul C. Broun, GA
John Fleming, LA
Mike Coffman, CO
Tom McClintock, CA
Glenn Thompson, PA
Jeff Denham, CA
Dan Benishek, MI
David Rivera, FL
Jeff Duncan, SC
Scott R. Tipton, CO
Paul A. Gosar, AZ
Raúl R. Labrador, ID
Kristi L. Noem, SD
Steve Southerland II, FL
Bill Flores, TX
Andy Harris, MD
Jeffrey M. Landry, LA
Jon Runyan, NJ
Bill Johnson, OH
Mark E. Amodei, NV

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Peter A. DeFazio, OR
Eni F. H. Faleomavaega, AS
Frank Pallone, Jr., NJ
Grace F. Napolitano, CA
Rush D. Holt, NJ
Raúl M. Grijalva, AZ
Madeleine Z. Bordallo, GU
Jim Costa, CA
Dan Boren, OK
Camacho Sablan, MP
Martin Heinrich, NM
Ben Ray Luján, NM
Betty Sutton, OH
Niki Tsongas, MA
Pedro R. Pierluisi, PR
John Garamendi, CA
Colleen W. Hanabusa, HI
Paul Tonko, NY
XIII. U.S. House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform

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Patrick T. McHenry, NC
Jim Jordan, OH
Jason Chaffetz, UT
Connie Mack, FL
Tim Walberg, MI
James Lankford, OK
Justin Amash, MI
Ann Marie Buerkle, NY
Paul A. Gosar, AZ
Raúl R. Labrador, ID
Patrick Meehan, PA
Scott DesJarlais, TN
Joe Walsh, IL
Trey Gowdy, SC
Dennis A. Ross, FL
Frank C. Guinta, NH
Blake Farenthold, TX
Mike Kelly, PA

Elijah Cummings (D-MD)
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(Minority)
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Eleanor Holmes Norton, DC
Dennis J. Kucinich, OH
John F. Tierney, MA
Wm. Lacy Clay, MO
Stephen F. Lynch, MA
Jim Cooper, TN
Gerald E. Connolly, VA
Mike Quigley, IL
Danny K. Davis, IL
Bruce L. Braley, IA
Peter Welch, VT
John A. Yarmuth, KY
Christopher S. Murphy, CT
Jackie Speier, CA
XIV. U.S. House Committee on Rules

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Virginia Foxx, NC
Rob Bishop, UT
Rob Woodall, GA
Richard B. Nugent, FL
Tim Scott, SC
Daniel Webster, FL

Louise McIntosh Slaughter
Ranking Member
(Minority)
James P. McGovern, MA
Alcee L. Hastings, FL
Jared Polis, CO
XV. U.S. House Committee on Science, Space and Technology

Ralph M. Hall (R-TX)
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(Majority)
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Lamar Smith, TX
Dana Rohrabacher, CA
Roscoe G. Bartlett, MD
Frank D. Lucas, OK
Judy Biggert, IL
W. Todd Akin, MO
Randy Neugebauer, TX
Michael T. McCaul, TX
Paul C. Broun, GA
Sandy Adams, FL
Benjamin Quayle, AZ
Charles J. “Chuck” Fleischmann, TN
E. Scott Rigell, VA
Steven M. Palazzo, MS
Mo Brooks, AL
Andy Harris, MD
Randy Hultgren, IL
Chip Cravaack, MN
Larry Bucshon, IN
Dan Benishek, MI

Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX)
Ranking Member
(Minority)
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Lynn C. Woolsey, CA
Zoe Lofgren, CA
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Daniel Lipinski, IL
Donna F. Edwards, MD
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Paul Tonko, NY
Jerry McNerney, CA
Terri A. Sewell, AL
Frederica S. Wilson, FL
Hansen Clarke, MI
Suzanne Bonamici, OR
XVI. U.S. House Committee on Small Business

Sam Graves (R-MO)
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Steve King, IA
Mike Coffman, CO
Mick Mulvaney, SC
Scott Tipton, CO
Chuck Fleischmann, TN
Jeff Landry, LA
Jaime Herrera Beutler, WA
Ret. Col. Allen West, FL
Renee Ellmers, NC
Joe Walsh, IL
Lou Barletta, PA
Richard L. Hanna, NY

Nydia M. Valazquez (D-NY)
Ranking Member
(Minority)
Kurt Schrader, OR
Mark Critz, PA
Jason Altmire, PA
Yvette Clarke, NY
Judy Chu, CA
David Cicilline, RI
Cedric Richmond, LA
Gary Peters, MI
Bill Owens, NY
William R. Keating, MA
XVIII. U.S. House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure

John L. Mica (R-FL)  
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(Majority)
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Thomas E. Petri, WI  
Howard Coble, NC  
John J. Duncan, Jr., TN  
Frank A. LoBiondo, NJ  
Gary Miller, CA  
Timothy V. Johnson, IL  
Sam Graves, MO  
Bill Shuster, PA  
Shelley Moore Capito, WV  
Jean Schmidt, OH  
Candice Miller, MI  
Duncan Hunter, CA  
Andy Harris, MD  
Rick Crawford, AR  
Jaime Herrera Beutler, WA  
Frank Guinta, NH  
Randy Hultgren, IL  
Lou Barletta, PA  
Chip Cravaack, MN  
Blake Farenthold, TX  
Larry Bucshon, IN  
Billy Long, MO  
Bob Gibbs, OH  
Patrick Meehan, PA  
Richard Hanna, NY

Nick J. Rahall II (D-WV)  
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(Minority)
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Jerry F. Costello, IL  
Eleanor Holmes Norton, DC  
Jerrold Nadler, NY  
Corrine Brown, FL  
Bob Filner, CA  
Eddie Bernice Johnson, TX  
Elijah E. Cummings, MD  
Leonard Boswell, IA  
Tim Holden, PA  
Rick Larsen, WA  
Michael E. Capuano, MA  
Timothy H. Bishop, NY  
Michael H. Michaud, ME  
Russ Carnahan, MO  
Grace Napolitano, CA  
Daniel Lipinski, IL  
Mazie Hirono, HI  
Jason Altmire, PA  
Timothy J. Walz, MN  
Heath Shuler, NC  
Steve Cohen, TN  
Laura A. Richardson, CA  
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Steve Southerland, FL
Jeff Denham, CA
James Lankford, OK
Reid Ribble, WI
Chuck Fleischmann, TN
XIX. U.S. House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs

Jeff Miller (R-FL)  
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(Majority)  
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Gus M. Bilirakis, FL  
David P. Roe, TN  
Marlin A. Stutzman, IN  
Bill Flores, TX  
Bill Johnson, OH  
Jeff Denham, CA  
Jon Runyan, NJ  
Dan Benishek, MI  
Ann Marie Buerkle, NY  
Tim Huelskamp, KS  
Mark E. Amodei, NV  
Robert L. Turner, NY

Bob Filner (D-CA)  
Ranking Member  
(Minority)  
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Silvestre Reyes, TX  
Michael H. Michaud, ME  
Linda T. Sánchez, CA  
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Jerry McNerney, CA  
Joe Donnelly, IN  
Timothy J. Walz, MN  
John Barrow, GA  
Russ Carnahan, MO
XX. U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means

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Kevin Brady, TX
Paul Ryan, WI
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Geoff Davis, KY
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Jim Gerlach, PA
Tom Price, GA
Vern Buchanan, FL
Adrian Smith, NE
Aaron Schock, IL
Lynn Jenkins, KS
Erik Paulsen, MN
Kenny Marchant, TX
Rick Berg, ND
Diane Black, TN
Tom Reed, NY

Sander Levin (D-MI)
Ranking Member
(Minority)
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Fortney Pete Stark, CA
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John Lewis, GA
Richard E. Neal, MA
Xavier Becerra, CA
Lloyd Doggett, TX
Mike Thompson, CA
John B. Larson, CT
Earl Blumenauer, OR
Ron Kind, WI
Bill Pascrell, Jr., NJ
Shelley Berkley, NV
Joseph Crowley, NY

*No Voting Privileges in 112th Congress
Legislative Process
A. The Path of Legislation: “How a Bill Becomes a Law”

1. A bill is introduced in either the House or the Senate (House bills begin with H.R.; Senate bills begin with S.)

2. The bill is then referred to the committee of jurisdiction.

3. A subcommittee then conducts studies, holds hearings, makes revisions and approves the legislation.

4. The full committee holds its own hearings, makes revisions and gives its approval.

5. Bills often go before the Rules Committee for rule setting conditions for floor debate and amendments.

6. The bill is debated, usually amended, and passed on the House or Senate floor.

7. It then must go to the other chamber to follow the same route through committee and floor stages. If the other chamber has passed a related bill, both versions go to a conference committee of members from both houses of Congress.

8. The conference committee meets to work out the differences between the two versions.

9. The compromise version is sent to each chamber for final approval.

10. The compromise bill is sent to the president for signature. If the bill is vetoed, Congress may override the veto by a two-thirds majority vote in both houses.
Glossary
A. Glossary of Frequently Used Terms

**Act** - Legislation (a bill or joint resolution, see below) which has passed both chambers of Congress in identical form, been signed into law by the President, or passed over his veto, thus becoming law. Technically, this term also refers to a bill that has been passed by one house and engrossed (prepared as an official copy).

**Adjourn** - A motion to adjourn in the Senate (or a committee) ends that day's session.

**Adjourn for more than 3 days** - Under the Constitution, neither chamber may adjourn for more than three days without the approval of the other. Such approval is obtained in a concurrent resolution approved by both chambers.

**Adjournment Sine Die** - Final adjournment of an annual or two-year session of Congress. The two houses must agree to a privileged concurrent resolution for such an adjournment.

**Adjournment to a day and time certain** - An adjournment of the Senate that fixes the day and time for its next session.

**Advice and consent** - Under the Constitution, presidential nominations for executive and judicial posts take effect only when confirmed by the Senate, and international treaties become effective only when the Senate approves them by a two-thirds vote.

**Amendment** - A proposal to alter the text of a pending bill or other measure by striking out some of it, by inserting new language, or both. Before an amendment becomes part of the measure, the Senate must agree to it.

**Amendment in the nature of a substitute** - An amendment that would strike out the entire text of a bill or other measure and insert a different full text.

**Appeal** - When the Chair rules on a point of order, any Senator may appeal the ruling, in which case the full Senate makes a final decision on the point of order by voting whether to sustain or reverse the ruling.

**Appropriation** - The provision of funds, through an annual appropriations act or a permanent law, for federal agencies to make payments out of the Treasury for specified purposes. The formal federal spending process consists of two sequential steps: authorization and then appropriation.
**Authorization** - (1) A statutory provision that establishes or continues a federal agency, activity, or program for a fixed period of time. It may also establish policies and restrictions and deal with organizational and administrative matters. (2) A statutory provision that authorizes appropriations for an agency, activity or program. The appropriations may be authorized for one year, several years, or an indefinite period of time, and the authorization may be for a specific amount of money or an indefinite amount (“Such sums as may be necessary”). Authorizations of specific amounts are construed as ceilings on the amounts that subsequently may be appropriated in an appropriations bill, but not as minimums; either house may appropriate lesser amounts or nothing at all.

**Authorizations Act** - A law that establishes or continues one or more Federal agencies or programs, establishes the terms and conditions under which they operate, authorizes the enactment of appropriations, and specifies how appropriated funds are to be used. Authorizations acts sometimes provide permanent appropriations.

**Balanced Budget** - A budget in which receipts equal outlays.

**Baseline** - Projection of the receipts, outlays, and other budget amounts that would ensue in the future without any change in existing policy. Baseline projections are used to gauge the extent to which proposed legislation, if enacted into law, would alter current spending and revenue levels.

**Bicameral** - Consisting of two houses or chambers - like House and Senate.

**Bill** - The principal vehicle employed by lawmakers for introducing their proposals (enacting or repealing laws, for example) in the Senate. Bills are designated S. 1, S. 2, and so on depending on the order in which they are introduced. They address either matters of general interest ("public bills") or narrow interest ("private bills"), such as immigration cases and individual claims against the Federal government.

**Bipartisan Measure** - A measure supported by members of both political parties, and sometimes by both party leaders. When those leaders, sometimes joined by the President, agree that an issue is of such importance that they are willing to set aside normal considerations of partisan advantage, majorities in both houses usually vote for such a measure.

**Budget Authority** - Authority provided by law to enter into obligations that will result in outlays of Federal funds. Budget authority may be classified by the period of availability (one-year, multiyear, no-year), by the timing of congressional action.
(current or permanent), or by the manner of determining the amount available (definite or indefinite).

**Budget resolution** - Legislation in the form of a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget. The budget resolution establishes various budget totals, divides spending totals into functional categories (e.g., transportation), and may include reconciliation instructions to designated House or Senate committees.

**Calendar of Business** - A Senate publication sent to each lawmaker's office (and other offices) every day the Senate is in session. It contains information on, for instance, measures reported from the various standing committees, bills in conference, and the status of appropriation bills.

**Caucus** - From the Algonquian Indian language, a caucus meant "to meet together." An informal organization of Members of the House or the Senate, or both, that exists to discuss issues of mutual concern and possibly to perform legislative research and policy planning for its members. There are regional, political or ideological, ethnic, and economic-based caucuses.

**Chairman** - The presiding officer of a committee or subcommittee. In the Senate, chairmanship is based on seniority of committee tenure, but a Senator may not chair more than one standing committee.

**Chaplain** - A clergyman elected by the Senate to open its daily sessions with prayer. The chaplain is also available as an advisor and counselor to Senators, Senators' families, and congressional employees.

"**Christmas Tree" Bill** - Informal nomenclature for a bill on the Senate floor that attracts many, often unrelated, floor amendments. The amendments which adorn the bill may provide special benefits to various groups or interests.

**Class** - Article I, section 3 of the Constitution requires the Senate to be divided into three classes for purposes of elections. Senators are elected to six-year terms, and every two years the members of one class—approximately one-third of the Senators—face election or reelection. Terms for Senators in Class I expire in 2013, Class II in 2015, and Class III in 2011.

**Clean Bill** - Generally, after a committee has amended legislation, the chairman may be authorized by the panel to assemble the changes and what remains unchanged from the original bill and then reintroduce everything as a clean bill. A clean bill may
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expedite Senate action by avoiding separate floor consideration of each committee amendment.

**Cloakroom** - Democratic and Republican cloakrooms adjacent to the Senate chamber serve as gathering places for party members to discuss chamber business privately.

**Cloture** - A Senate procedure that limits further consideration of a pending proposal to thirty hours in order to end a filibuster. If a three-fifths majority of all Senators (60 if there are no vacancies) vote for a cloture motion, then the Senate must take final action on the cloture proposal by the end of the thirty hours of consideration and may consider no other business until it takes that action.

**Committee** - Subsidiary organization of the Senate established for the purpose of considering legislation, conducting hearings and investigations, or carrying out other assignments as instructed by the parent chamber.

**Committee Amendment** - An amendment recommended by a committee in reporting a bill or other measure.

**Committee Calendar** - Senate committees periodically publish a committee calendar that lists the bills and resolutions referred to them, action taken on those measures, and other relevant information.

**Committee Jurisdiction** - The subjects and functions assigned to a committee by rule, resolution, precedent, or practice, including legislative matters, oversight and investigations, and nominations of executive officers.

**Committee Membership** - Senators are assigned to specific committees by their party conference. Seniority, regional balance, and political philosophy are the most prominent factors in the committee assignment process.

**Committee on Committees** - Committees formed in each party conference and responsible for nominating the party's Senators to committee membership and committee leadership positions. Nominations are subject to approval by the full party conference and to a formal vote of the Senate.

**Committee Print** - A publication used by committees for various purposes. For example, the rules of each standing committee may be published as a committee print, and drafts of bills or committee reports may be produced as committee prints.

**Committee Substitute** - Short for committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.
Companion Bills - Identical or similar bills introduced in both houses.

Concurrent Resolution - A legislative measure designated "S. Con. Res." and numbered consecutively upon introduction, generally employed to address the sentiments of both chambers, to deal with issues or matters affecting both houses, such as a concurrent budget resolution, or to create a temporary joint committee. Concurrent resolutions are not submitted to the President and thus do not have the force of law.

Concurrent Adjournment - When Congress adjourns for more than three days, authority is often provided the Speaker and President Pro Tempore (or the Senate Majority Leader) to reconvene Congress at an earlier date to address an emergency or important issue. This authority is provided in the concurrent resolution authorizing the conditional adjournment.

Conferees - A common title for managers, the Members from each house appointed to a conference committee. The Senate usually authorizes its presiding officer to appoint its conferees. The Speaker appoints House conferees. Conferees are expected to support the positions of their houses despite their personal views (although this is not always the case). The party ratio of conferees generally reflects the ratios in their houses. Each house has only one vote in a conference.

Conference Committee - A temporary joint committee formed for the purpose of resolving differences between the houses on a measure or, occasionally, several measures. Major and controversial legislation usually require conference committee action. A committee decision must be affirmed by a majority of the conferees from each house.

Conference, Party - The organization of all party members in the chamber. The conferences elect the party and committee leaders as well as rank-and-file committee members from their party. The conferences meet periodically to discuss political strategy and to review party positions on pending legislative business.

Conference Report - A document submitted to both houses that contains a conference committee’s agreements for resolving their difference on a measure. Each house then has an opportunity to accept or reject the conference report in its entirety. Amendments to a conference report are prohibited.

Confirmation - Informal term for the Senate giving "Advice and Consent" to a presidential nomination for an executive or judicial position.
Congressional Record - The substantially verbatim account of daily proceedings on the Senate floor. It is printed for each day the Senate is in session. At the back of each daily issue is the "Daily Digest," which summarizes the day's floor and committee activities.

Consideration - To "call up" or "lay down" a bill or other measure on the Senate floor is to place it before the full Senate for consideration, including debate, amendment, and voting. Measures normally come before the Senate for consideration by the Majority Leader requesting unanimous consent that the Senate take it up.

Continuing Resolution - A joint resolution that provides funds to continue the operation of federal agencies and programs at the beginning of a new fiscal year if their annual appropriation bills have not yet been enacted; also called continuing appropriations.

Controlled Time - When a unanimous consent agreement limits the time for debate on a bill or other measure and places it under the control of bill floor managers, the time is said to be controlled. Each manager then allows any Senator to participate in debate by yielding a specified amount of time to the Senator.

Cosponsor - A Member who has joined one or more other Members to sponsor a measure.

Deficit - The amount by which the government’s outlays exceed its budget receipts for a given fiscal year.

Degrees of Amendment - Designations that indicate the relationships of amendments to the text of a measure and to each other. In general, an amendment offered directly to the text of a measure is an amendment in the first degree, and an amendment to that amendment is an amendment in the second degree.

Discretionary Spending - Spending (budget authority and outlays) controlled in annual appropriations acts.

Earmark - To set aside funds for a specific purpose, use or recipient. Generally, virtually every appropriation is earmarked, and so are certain revenue sources credited to trust funds.

Effective Dates - Provisions of an act that specify when the entire act or individual provisions in it become effective as law.
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**Enacted** - Once legislation has passed both chambers of Congress in identical form, been signed into law by the President, become law without his signature, or passed over his veto, the legislation is enacted.

**Engrossed Bill** - The official copy of a bill or joint resolution passed by the Senate and certified by the Secretary of the Senate.

**Enrolled Bill** - The final copy of a bill or joint resolution which has passed both chambers in identical form. It is printed on parchment paper, signed by appropriate House and Senate officials, and submitted to the President for signature.

**Entitlement** - A Federal program or provision of law that requires payments to any person or unit of government that meets the eligibility criteria established by law. Entitlements constitute a binding obligation on the part of the Federal Government, and eligible recipients have legal recourse if the obligation is not fulfilled. Social Security and veterans' compensation and pensions are examples of entitlement programs.

**Executive Calendar** - A list of executive business (i.e., treaties and nominations) available for Senate floor consideration.

**Executive Communication** - A message sent to the Senate by the President or other executive branch official. Presidential veto messages are an example of an "executive communication."

**Executive Session** - A portion of the Senate's daily session in which it considers executive business.

**Ex Officio** - By virtue of one’s office.

**Executive Business** - Nominations and treaties; called executive business because these categories of business are received by the Senate from the President, rather than introduced by Senators.

**Executive Order** - A unilateral proclamation by the President that has a policy-making or legislative impact. Members of Congress have challenged some executive orders on the grounds that they usurped the authority of the legislative branch. Although the Supreme Court has ruled that a particular order exceeded the President’s authority, it has upheld others as falling within the President’s general constitutional powers.
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**Fast-Track Procedures** - Generally, procedures that circumvent or speed up the usually lengthy legislative process. In the House, these include special procedures in rules reported by the Rules Committee, procedures for dealing with measures on the consent and private calendars, and suspension of the rules. The Senate uses unanimous consent agreements.

**Field Hearing** - A committee or subcommittee hearing held outside the Washington, D.C. area often in the district or state of a committee Member.

**Filibuster** - The use of obstructive and time-consuming parliamentary tactics by one Member or a minority of Members to delay, modify, or defeat proposed legislation or rules changes. Filibusters are also sometimes used to delay an urgently needed measure in order to force the other body to accept other legislation. The Senate’s rules permitting unlimited debate and the extraordinary majority it requires to impose cloture make filibustering particularly effective in that chamber. Under the stricter rules of the House, filibusters in that body are short-lived and therefore ineffective and rarely attempted.

**Fiscal Year** - The federal government’s annual accounting period. It begins October 1 and ends on the following September 30. A fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends and is often referred to as FY.

**Floor** - (1) The ground level of the House or Senate chamber where Members sit and the houses conduct their business. When Members are attending a meeting of their house, they are said to be “on the floor.” (2) A Member recognized by the presiding officer is said to “have the floor” or “hold the floor.” When Senators finish what they have to say, they often declare, “Mr. President, I yield the floor.” (3) “Floor stage” refers to the stage of the legislative process, usually following the committee stage, when a house takes up a measure. (4) “Floor action” refers to the procedural actions take during floor consideration, such as deciding motions, taking up measures, amending them and voting.

**Floor Amendment** - An amendment offered on the floor by a Member. These amendments are distinguished from committee amendments and certain amendments whose consideration is automatically required by a special rule in the House.

**Floor Leaders** - The Majority Leader and Minority Leader are elected by their respective party conferences to serve as the chief Senate spokesmen for their parties and to manage and schedule the legislative and executive business of the Senate. By custom, the Presiding Officer gives the floor leaders priority in obtaining recognition to speak on the floor of the Senate.
**Floor Manager** - A majority party Member responsible for guiding a measure through its floor consideration in a house and for devising the political and procedural strategies that might be required to get it passed. The presiding officer gives the floor manager priority recognition to debate, offer amendments, oppose amendments, and make crucial procedural motions.

**Full Funding** - An appropriation that finances the full estimated cost of a project or activity that will take several years to complete and that requires periodic or intermittent expenditures over that period of time: for example, a construction project or a procurement program. In contrast, incremental funding refers to instances in which Congress provides funds in each fiscal year for only that year’s portion of the estimated cost of the project or activity.

**General Debate** - In the House of Representatives, usually refers to debate at the beginning of proceedings in the Committee of the Whole during which amendments may not be offered. Customarily, the time for general debate is controlled by and divided equally between the majority and minority floor managers of a measure. Senators seldom use the term. However, the Senate sometimes provides a rough equivalent to general debate under unanimous consent agreements that explicitly set aside time for debate on a bill or on the question of final passage, in addition to time for debate on amendments.

**Germane** - Basically, on the same subject as the matter under consideration. A House rule requires that all amendments be germane. In the Senate, only amendments proposed to general appropriation bills and budget resolutions or under cloture must be germane.

**Gerrymandering** - The manipulation of legislative district boundaries to benefit a particular party, politician, or minority group. The term originated in 1812 when the Massachusetts legislature redrew the lines of state legislative districts to favor the party of Gov. Elbridge Gerry, and some critics said one district looked like a salamander.

**Grandfather Clause** - A provision in a measure, law, or rule that exempts an individual, entity, or a defined category of individuals or entities from complying with a new policy or restriction.

**Hearing** - Committee or subcommittee meetings to receive testimony on proposed legislation during investigation or for oversight purposes. Relatively few bills are important enough to justify formal hearings. Witnesses often include experts,
government officials, spokespersons for interested groups, officials of the General Accounting Office, and Members of Congress.

**Hold** - A Senator’s request that his or her party leaders delay floor consideration of certain legislation or Presidential nominations. The majority leader usually honors a hold for a reasonable period of time.

**Hopper** - A box on the clerk’s desk in the House chamber into which Members deposit bills and resolutions to introduce them.

**Impeachment** - The first step to remove the President, Vice President, or other federal civil officers from office and to disqualify them from any future federal office “of Honor, Trust, or Profit.” An impeachment is a formal charge of treason, bribery, or “other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.” The House has the sole power of trying the charges and convicting. The House impeaches by a simple majority vote; conviction requires a two-thirds vote of all Senators present.

**Item Veto** - A suggested presidential authority to veto a portion of a measure rather than all of it as is now required; sometimes called a line-item veto.

**Joint Committee** - A committee composed of Members selected from each house. The functions of most joint committees involve investigation, research, or oversight of agencies closely related to Congress. Permanent joint committees, created by statute, are sometimes called standing joint committees.

**Joint Meeting** - An occasion, often ceremonial, when the House and Senate each adopt a unanimous consent agreement to recess and to meet together to hear an address by various dignitaries, such as foreign leaders.

**Joint Referral** - Another term for a multiple referral; the referral of a measure to two or more committees simultaneously.

**Joint Resolution** - A legislative measure that Congress uses for purposes other than general legislation. Like a bill, it has the force of law when passed by both houses and either approved by the President or passed over the President’s veto. Unlike a bill, a joint resolution enacted into law is not called an act; it retains its original title. Most often, joint resolutions deal with such relatively limited matters as the correction of errors in existing law, continuing appropriations, a single appropriation, or the establishment of permanent joint committees. Unlike bills, however, joint resolutions also are used to propose constitutional amendments; these do not require the President’s signature and become effective only when ratified by three-fourths of the
states. The House designates joint resolutions as H.J. Res., the Senate as S.J. Res. Each house numbers its joint resolutions consecutively in the order of introduction during a two-year Congress.

**Joint Session** - Informally, any combined meeting of the Senate and the House. Technically, a joint session is a combined meeting to count the electoral votes for President and Vice President or to hear a presidential address, such as the State of the Union message; any other formal combined gathering of both houses is called a joint meeting. Joint sessions are held in the House chamber because of its larger seating capacity.

**Journal** - Under the Constitution, the Senate (and House) is required to keep a Journal of its official proceedings, such as motions agreed to and votes taken. The Journal does not contain Senate debates. Senate rules stipulate that different Journals be kept for legislative and executive (treaties and nominations) proceedings, as well as for confidential legislative proceedings and proceedings when the Senate sits as a court for impeachment of high Federal officials.

**Junket** - A Member’s trip at government expense, especially abroad, ostensibly on official business but, it is often alleged, for pleasure.

**“Lame Duck” Session** - When Congress (or either chamber) reconvenes in an even-numbered year following the November general elections to consider various items of business. Some lawmakers who return for this session will not be in the next Congress. Hence, they are informally called "lame duck" Members participating in a "lame duck" session.

**Law** - An act of Congress that has been signed by the President or passed over the President’s veto.

**Lay on the Table** - A motion to dispose of a pending proposition immediately, finally and adversely; that is, to kill it without a direct vote on its substance. Informally referred to as a motion to table, it is not debatable and is adopted by majority vote or without objection. It is a highly privileged motion, taking precedence over all others except the motion to adjourn in the House and all but three additional motions in the Senate. It can kill a bill, resolution, amendment, another motion, a point of order, an appeal, or virtually any other matter.

**Layover** - Informal term for a period of delay required by rule. For example, when a bill or other measure is reported from committee, it may be considered on the floor only after it "lies over" for one legislative day and after the written report has been
available for two calendar days. Layover periods may be waived by unanimous consent.

**Leave to Sit** - Permission for a committee to meet during the proceedings of the parent chamber. Under Senate Rule XXVI committees are forbidden to meet after the first two hours of the Senate's daily session, and in no case after 2 p.m. while the Senate is in session, without special permission from the majority and minority leaders.

**Legislation** - (1) A synonym for legislative measures: bills and joint resolutions. (2) Provisions in such measures or in substantive amendments offered to them. (3) In some contexts, provisions that change existing substantive or authorizing law, rather than provisions that make appropriations.

**Legislative Day** - A "day" that starts when the Senate meets after an adjournment and ends when the Senate next adjourns. Hence, a legislative day may extend over several calendar days or even weeks and months.

**Legislative Session** - That part of the Senate's daily session in which it considers legislative business (bills, resolutions, and actions related thereto).

**Line Item** - Generally, an amount in an appropriation measure. It can refer to a single appropriation account or to separate amounts within the account.

**Lobby** - To try to persuade Members of Congress to propose, pass, modify, or defeat proposed legislation or to change or repeal existing laws. A lobbyist attempts to promote his or her own preferences to those of a group, organization or industry. Originally the term referred to persons frequenting the lobbies or corridors of legislative chambers in order to speak to lawmakers. The right to lobby stems from the First Amendment of the Constitution, which bans laws that abridge the right of the people “to petition the government for a redress of grievances.” A federal law tries to force disclosure of lobbying activities by requiring persons who receive and spend money for that purpose to register with (and submit quarterly statements to) the clerk of the House or Secretary of the State. In a general sense, lobbying includes not only direct contact with Members but also indirect attempts to influence them, such as writing to them, attempting to mold public opinion toward a desired legislative goal by various means, and contribution or arranging for contributions to Members’ election campaigns. The Supreme Court has taken a much narrower view of lobbying in its interpretation of federal law.

**Lower Body** - A common reference to the House of Representatives, but one that House Members consider pejorative.
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Main Question - A measure, motion, or proposal under consideration, as distinguished from the amendments to it. In the House, Members may speak once on the main question and once on each amendment.

Majority Leader - The majority party’s chief floor spokesman, elected by that party’s caucus - sometimes called the floor leader. In the Senate, the majority leader also develops the party’s political and procedural strategy, usually in collaboration with other party officials and committee chairmen. He negotiates the Senate’s agenda and committee ratios with the minority leader and usually calls up measures for floor action. In the House, the majority leader is the Speaker’s deputy and heir apparent. He helps plan the floor agenda and the party’s legislative strategy and often speaks for the party leadership in debate.

Majority Vote - Although not explicitly stated in the rules of either house, both houses decide questions by a majority vote of the Members voting except when the Constitution or the rules require otherwise.

Mandatory Spending - Spending (budget authority and outlays) controlled by laws other than annual appropriations acts.

Markup - A meeting or series of meetings by a committee or subcommittee during which Members “mark up” a measure by offering, debating, and voting amendments to it.

Measure - Term embracing bill, resolution and other matters on which the Senate takes action.

Member - (1) Generic term for one who serves in the House of Representatives or Senate. (2) One who serves on a committee.

Minority Leader - The minority party’s leader and chief floor spokesman, elected by the party caucus; sometimes called minority floor leader. With the assistance of other party officials and ranking minority Members of the committees, the minority leader devises the party’s political and procedural strategy.

Morning Business - Routine business that is supposed to occur during the first two hours of a new legislative day. This business includes receiving messages from the President and from the House of Representatives, reports from executive branch officials, petitions from citizens, memorials from States, and committee reports, and
the introduction of bills and submission of resolutions. In practice, the Senate often does this business instead by unanimous consent at other convenient points in the day.

**Motion** - A formal proposal for a procedural action, such as to consider, to amend, to lay on the table, to reconsider, or to adjourn. It has been estimated that at least eighty-five motions are possible under various circumstances in the House, somewhat fewer in the Senate.

**Motion to Proceed to Consider** - A motion, usually offered by the Majority Leader to bring a bill or other measure up for consideration. The usual way of bringing a measure to the floor when unanimous consent to do so cannot be obtained. For legislative business, the motion is debatable under most circumstances, and therefore may be subject to filibuster.

**“Must Pass” Bill** - A vitally important measure that Congress must enact, such as annual money bills to fund operations of the government. Because of their must-pass quality, these measures often attract "riders" (unrelated policy provisos).

**Nomination** - An appointment by the President to executive or judicial office that is subject to Senate confirmation.

**Nongermane Amendment** - An amendment that would add new and different subject matter to, or may be irrelevant to, the bill or other measure it seeks to amend. Senate rules permit nongermane amendments in all but a few specific circumstances.

**Obligation** - A binding agreement by a government agency to pay for goods, products, services, studies, and the like, either immediately or in the future. When an agency enters into such an agreement, it incurs an obligation. As the agency makes the required payments, it liquidates the obligation. Appropriation laws usually make funds available for obligation for one or more fiscal years but do not require agencies to spend their funds during those specific years. The actual outlays can occur years after the appropriation is obligated.

**Off-Budget Entities** - Specific federal entities whose budget authority, outlays, and receipts are excluded by law from the calculation of budget totals, although they are a part of government spending and income. As of early 1993, these included the Social Security trust funds (Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund) and the Postal Service. Government-sponsored enterprises are also excluded from the budget.
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**Omnibus Bill** - A measure that combines the provisions of several disparate subjects into a single and often lengthy bill. Examples include reconciliation bills, continuing resolutions that contain all or most of the thirteen general appropriation bills and omnibus claims bills that combine several private bills into one measure.

**Open Rule** - A special rule from the House Rules Committee that permits Members to offer as many floor amendments as they wish as long as the amendments are germane and do not violate other House rules.

**Ordered Reported** - A committee’s formal action of agreeing to report a measure to its house for floor consideration.

**Original Bill** - A bill which is drafted by a committee. It is introduced by the committee or subcommittee chairman after the committee votes to report it, and it is placed directly on the Senate's Calendar of Business.

**Outlays** - Amounts of government spending. They consist of payments, usually by check or in cash, to liquidate obligations incurred in prior fiscal years as well as in the current year, including the net lending funds under budget authority. In federal budget accounting, net outlays are calculated by subtracting the amounts of refunds and various kinds of reimbursements to the governments from actual spending.

**Oversight** - Congressional review of the way in which federal agencies implement laws to ensure that they are carrying out the intent of Congress and to inquire into the efficiency of the implementation and effectiveness of the law. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 defined oversight as the function of exercising continuous watchfulness over the execution of the laws by the executive branch. The rules of both houses assign this responsibility to their standing committees and direct them to determine, on the basis of their reviews, whether laws within their respective jurisdictions should be changed or if additional laws are necessary. The function is also sometimes called legislative review.

**Parliamentarian** - The Parliamentarian is the Senate's advisor on the interpretation of its rules and procedures. Staff from the Parliamentarian's office sit on the Senate dais and advise the Presiding Officer on the conduct of Senate business. The office also refers bills to the appropriate committees on behalf of the Senate's Presiding Officer.

**Parliamentary Inquiry** - A question from the floor to the Presiding Officer by a Senator requesting a clarification of the procedural situation on the floor. Responses to parliamentary inquiries are not rulings of the Presiding Officer, but may lead the Senator posing the inquiry or another to raise a point of order.
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**Permanent Appropriation** - Budget authority that becomes available as the result of previously enacted legislation (substantive legislation or prior appropriations act) and does not require current action by Congress. Budget authority is considered to be "current" if provided in the current session of Congress and "permanent" if provided in prior sessions.

**Petition** - A formal plea from a citizen, group, or organization that asks Congress to take some legislative action or oppose an action.

**Pocket Veto** - The indirect veto of a bill as a result of the President withholding approval of it until after Congress has adjourned sine die. A bill the President does not sign, but does not formally veto while Congress is in session, automatically becomes a law ten days (excluding Sundays) after it is received. But if Congress adjourns its annual session during that ten-day period, the measure dies even if the President does not formally veto it.

**Point of Order** - A parliamentary term used in committee and on the floor to an alleged violation of a rule and to demand that the chair enforce the rule. The objecting Member must explain the nature of the violation. A point of order immediately halts the proceedings until the chair decides whether the contention is valid. With some exceptions in the House, a Member may appeal the chair’s ruling. Appeals are rarely demanded in the House and even more rarely upheld. They are demanded more often in the Senate and are occasionally successful.

**Policy Committees** - Each party policy committee provides research and other services to Senators and also serves as a forum for discussion of party legislative strategy. Each policy committee holds weekly lunches for party members, and the Senate normally takes a recess to allow Senators to attend.

**Pork or Pork Barrel Legislation** - Pejorative terms for federal appropriations, bills, or policies that provide funds to benefit a legislator’s district or state, with the implication that the legislator presses for enactment for such benefits to ingratiate himself or herself with constituents rather than on the basis of impartial, objective assessment of need or merit. The terms are often applied to such benefits as new parks, post offices, dams, canals, bridges, roads, water projects, sewage treatment plants, public works of any kind as well as demonstration projects, research grants, and relocation of government facilities. Funds released by the President for various kinds of benefits or government contracts approved by him allegedly for political purposes are also sometimes referred to as pork.
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**Postcloture Filibuster** - A filibuster conducted after the Senate invokes cloture. It employs an array of procedural tactics rather than lengthy speeches to delay final action. The Senate curtailed the postcloture filibuster’s effectiveness by closing a variety of loopholes in the cloture rule in 1979 and 1986, principally by fixing a time limitation in all proceedings following a Senate vote to invoke cloture. Moreover, under the Senate’s precedents, the chair may rule dilatory and nongermane amendments out of order on his own initiative once cloture is invoked.

**Postpone** - A motion to postpone a proposal indefinitely kills it. Postponing to a day certain brings the proposal back for consideration on the specified day. Both motions are debatable.

**Power of the Purse** - A reference to the constitutional power Congress has over legislation to raise revenue and appropriate moneys from the Treasury. Article I, Section 8, states that Congress “shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties Imposts and Excises, [and] to pay the Debts.” Section 9 declares: “No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law…”

**Preamble** - Introductory language describing the reasons for and intent of a measure, sometimes called a whereas clause. It occasionally appears in joint, concurrent, and simple resolutions but rarely in bills. In a bill it is placed before the enacting clause, in a joint resolution before the resolving clause, and in other resolutions above the text. Like other parts of a measure, preambles may be amended.

**Precedent** - A previous ruling on a parliamentary or a long-standing practice or custom of a house. Before a presiding officer makes a ruling, he or she is expected to consider prior rulings on the same, similar or analogous questions. Precedents serve to control arbitrary rulings and serve as the common law of a house. Each house complies and publishes its precedents from time to time.

**President of the Senate** - The Vice President of the United States in his constitutional role as presiding officer of the Senate. Senators address him and his surrogates as “Mr. President.” The Constitution permits the Vice President to cast a vote in the Senate only to break a tie, but he is not required to do so. The vote is sometimes called a casting vote. The Senate usually authorizes the Vice President, by unanimous consent, to appoint Senators to conference committees and to some commissions and boards, but he normally appoints those recommended by the Senate’s party leaders or by the chairman and ranking minority Member of the committee with jurisdiction over the measure. Modern Vice Presidents usually preside only when their vote may be needed, on ceremonial occasions, or to rule on some crucial procedural questions. The
President pro tempore or a Senator designated by him presides over the Senate during the Vice President’s frequent absences.

**President Pro Tempore** - Under the Constitution, an officer elected by the Senate to preside over it during the absence of the Vice President of the United States. Often referred to as “the proton,” he is usually the majority party senator with the longest continuous service in the chamber and also, by virtue of his seniority, a committee chairman. When attending to committee and other duties, the President pro tempore appoints other Senators to preside. Whoever presides is formally addressed as Mr. or Madam President. In 1890, the Senate decided that a President pro tempore should continue in that office until it determines otherwise.

**Presidential Signature** - A proposed law passed by Congress must be presented to the President, who then has 10 days to approve or disapprove it. The President signs bills he supports, making them law. He vetoes a bill by returning it to the house in which it began, usually with a written message. Normally, bills he neither signs nor vetoes within 10 days become law without his signature.

**Presiding Officer** - In a formal meeting, the individual authorized to maintain order and decorum, recognize Members to speak or offer motions, and apply and interpret the chamber’s rules, precedents, and practices. The Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate are the chief presiding officers in their respective houses.

**Previous Question** - A non-debatable motion which, when agreed to by the majority vote, usually cuts off further debate, prevents the offering of additional amendments, and brings the pending matter to an immediate vote. It is a major debate-limiting device in the House; it is not permitted in the Committee of the Whole or in the Senate. If the previous question is ordered on a debatable proposal before any debate has occurred on it, the proposal may be debated for forty minutes.

**Private Law** - A private bill enacted into law. Private laws have restricted applicability, often addressing immigration and naturalization issues affecting individuals.

**Pro Forma Amendment** - In the House, an amendment that ostensibly proposes to change a measure or another amendment by moving “to strike the last word” or “to strike the requisite number of words.” A Member offers it not to make any actual change in the measure or amendment but only to obtain time for debate. Pro forma amendments are permitted in the House of Representatives under the five-minute rule, either in the Committee of the Whole or in the House as in Committee of the Whole, but not in the Senate. In modern practice, pro forma amendments are not put to a vote.
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and are considered as withdrawn when the time has expired of the Member who has offered one.

**Procedures** - The methods of conducting business in a deliberative body. The procedures of each house are governed first by applicable provisions of the Constitution, then by its standing rules and orders, precedents, traditional practices, and any statutory rules that apply to it. The authority of the houses to adopt rules in addition to those specified in the Constitution is derived from Article I, Section 5, Clause 2 of the Constitution, which states: “Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings….”

**Proxy Voting** - The practice of allowing a Senator to cast a vote in committee for an absent Senator. Senate Rule XXVI provides that proxies may not be voted when the absent Senator has not been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has not requested that he be so recorded.

**Public Bill** - A bill dealing with general legislative matters having national applicability or applying to the federal government or to a class of persons, groups or organizations.

**Public Debt** - Federal government debt incurred by the Treasury or the Federal Financing Bank by the sale of securities to the public or borrowings from a federal fund or account.

**Public Law** - A public bill or joint resolution enacted into law. It is cited by the letters P.L. followed by a hyphenated number. The digits before the hyphen indicate its position in the numerical sequence of public measures that became law during that Congress. For example, the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 became P.L. 101-508 because it was the 508th measure in that sequence for the 101st Congress.

**Question** - A parliamentary term for a pending proposition, such as a measure, motion or amendment when the chair puts it to a vote by stating, “The question is on the [type of proposition].”

**Quorum** - The minimum number of Members required to be present for the transaction of business. Under the Constitution, a quorum in each house is a majority of its Members: 218 in the House and 51 in the Senate when there are no vacancies. By House rule, a quorum in the Committee of the Whole is 100. In practice, both houses usually assume a quorum is present even if it is not, unless a Member makes a point of no quorum in the House or suggests the absence of a quorum in the Senate. Consequently, each house transacts much of its business, and even passes bills, when
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only a few Members are present. A majority quorum must actually be present in a Senate committee when it reports a measure or recommendation. The same rule applied to House committees until 1993 when it was changed in two respects. First, a majority quorum need not actually be present during a roll call vote to report; the only requirement is that a majority of the committee’s Members must respond to the vote. Thus, Members who have voted need not remain to establish the physical presence of a majority quorum during the vote; it is sufficient that the records of the committee establish that a majority of its Members responded. This is sometimes referred to as “rolling quorum” or “drop-by voting.” Second, on measures reported by unanimous consent or voice votes, no point of order against the measure on the ground that a majority quorum was not present during such actions is permitted on the House floor unless such a point of order was made in the committee at the time of such action. As few as one-third of a committee’s Members may transact other business. Senate committees may fix a number less than one-third for taking sworn testimony; House committees may take testimony with a quorum of two. When the House chooses a President, the Constitution requires a quorum of at least one Member each from two-thirds of the states. The Constitution also mandates a quorum of two-thirds of the Senate when that body elects a Vice President.

Quorum Call - A call of the roll to establish whether a quorum is present. If any Senator "suggests the absence of a quorum," the Presiding Officer must direct the roll to be called. Often, a quorum call is terminated by unanimous consent before completion, which permits the Senate to use the quorum call to obtain a brief delay to work out some difficulty or await a Senator's arrival.

Ranking Member - (1) Most often a reference to the minority Member with the highest ranking on a committee or subcommittee. (2) A reference to the majority Member next in rank to the chairman or to the highest-ranking majority Member present at a committee or subcommittee meeting.

Ratification - (1) The President’s formal act of promulgating a treaty after the Senate has approved it. The resolution of ratification agreed to by the Senate is the procedural vehicle by which the Senate gives its consent to ratification. (2) A state legislature’s act in approving a proposed constitutional amendment. Such an amendment becomes effective when ratified by three-fourths of the states.

Recede - A motion by a house to withdraw from its previous position during the process of amendments between the houses. It may recede from its amendment or from its disagreement to an amendment or from its disagreement to an amendment of the other house. In the latter case, it can simply concur in the amendment or concur with a further amendment to it.
Receipts - Collections from the public and from payments by participants in certain social insurance and other Federal programs. These collections consist primarily of tax revenues and social insurance premiums, but also include receipts from court fines, certain fees, and deposits of earnings by the Federal Reserve System. Total receipts are compared with total outlays in calculating the budget surplus or deficit.

Recess - (1) A temporary interruption or suspension of a meeting of a chamber or committee. Unlike an adjournment, a recess does not end a legislative day. Because the Senate often recesses from one calendar day to another, its legislative day may extend over several calendar days, weeks, or even months. A motion to recess in the Senate takes precedence over most other motions and is not debatable. In the House, an ordinary motion has equal privilege with a motion to adjourn. In addition, under a rule adopted in 1993, the Speaker is authorized to declare a recess “for a short time” when no question is pending before the House. (2) A period of adjournment for more than three days to a day certain, especially over a holiday or in August during odd-numbered years.

Recess Appointment - A presidential appointment to a vacant federal position made after the Senate has adjourned sine die or has adjourned or recessed for more than thirty days. If the President submits the recess appointee’s nomination during the next session of the Senate, that individual can continue to serve until the end of the session even though the Senate might have rejected the nomination.

Recognition - Permission by the presiding officer to a Member to speak or propose a procedural action. A Member seeking recognition must rise and address the chair, but may not do so while another Member holds the floor unless that Member has violated a rule.

Recommit - To send a measure back to the committee that reported it; sometimes called a straight motion to recommit to distinguish it from a motion to recommit kills the measure unless it is accompanied by instructions. The motion is allowed in the Senate and the House but not in Committee of the Whole. In the Senate, a motion to recommit a measure may be offered any time before the measure’s passage or adoption. In the House, the motion may be offered just before the vote on final passage.

Reconciliation - A procedure for changing existing revenue and spending laws to bring total federal revenues and spending within the limits established in a budget resolution. Congress has applied reconciliation chiefly to revenues and mandatory
spending programs, especially entitlements. Discretionary spending is controlled through annual appropriation bills.

**Reconciliation Bill** - A bill containing changes in law recommended pursuant to reconciliation instructions in a budget resolution. If the instructions pertain to only one committee in a chamber, that committee reports the reconciliation bill. If the instructions pertain to more than one committee, the Budget Committee reports an omnibus reconciliation bill, but it may not make substantive changes in the recommendations of the other committees.

**Reconciliation Instruction** - A provision in a budget resolution directing one or more committees to report (or submit to the Budget Committee) legislation changing existing law in order to bring spending, revenues, or the debt-limit into conformity with the budget resolution. The instructions specify the committees to which they apply, indicate the appropriate dollar changes to be achieved, and usually provide a deadline by which the legislation is to be reported or submitted.

**Reconsider** - Senate rules permit one motion to reconsider any question decided by vote, if offered by a Senator who voted on the winning side. Normally a supporter of the outcome immediately moves to reconsider the vote, and the same Senator or another immediately moves to table this motion, thus securing the outcome of the vote.

**Recorded Vote** - Generally, any vote in which Members are recorded by name for or against a measure; also called a record vote or roll-call vote. The only recorded vote in the Senate is a vote by the yeas and nays and is commonly called a roll-call vote.

**Redistricting** - The redrawing of congressional district boundaries within a state after a decennial census. Redistricting may be required to reequalize district populations or to accommodate an increase or decrease in the number of a state’s House seats that might have resulted from the decennial apportionment. The state governments determine the district lines, but they are subject both to Supreme Court decisions that district populations should be as nearly equal as practicable and to federal laws that prohibit districting intended to dilute the voting power of minorities or that produce discriminatory results.

**Referral** - The assignment of a measure to one or more committees for consideration.

**Regular Meeting Day** - Senate Rule XXVI requires that all committees designate at least one day a month on which it will meet to transact business. Additional meetings may be called by the chairman or by demand of a majority of a committee's members.
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**Regulatory Impact Statement** - An evaluation of the regulatory impact of a proposed bill or joint resolution. It is required to appear in Senate committee reports. A regulatory impact statement must include: (1) an estimate of the number and types of individuals and businesses that would be regulated by the measure. (2) The economic impact of the measure on individuals, consumers, and businesses. (3) The measure’s impact on personal privacy. (4) How much additional paperwork the measure would require and the paperwork costs in time and money.

**Relevant** - Many unanimous consent agreements require amendments to a specific bill or other measure to be relevant to the measure.

**Report** - A committee document that accompanies a reported measure. It describes the measure, the committee’s views on it, its costs, and the changes it proposes to make in existing law; it also includes certain impact statements. These reports are required in the House; although they are optional in the Senate, its committees usually provide them. A committee document submitted to its parent chamber that describes the results of an investigation or other study or provides information it is required to provide by rule or law.

**Rescind** - A seldom used motion to annul or invalidate a previously taken action. On rare occasions, the House has nullified proceedings by rescinding the records of them in the *Journal* and both houses have rescinded or expunged entries in the *Journals* of preceding Congresses.

**Rescission** - A provision of law that repeals previously enacted budget authority in whole or in part. Under the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, the President can impound such funds by sending a message to Congress requesting one or more restrictions and the reasons for doing so. If Congress does not pass a rescission bill for the programs requested by the President within forty-five days of continuous session after receiving the message, the President must make the funds available for obligation and expenditure. If the President does not, the comptroller general of the United States is authorized to bring suit to compel the release of those funds. A rescission bill may rescind all, part, or none of an amount proposed by the President, and may rescind funds the President has not impounded.

**Resolution** - A simple resolution; that is, a nonlegislative measure effective only in the house in which it is proposed and not requiring concurrence by the other chamber or approval by the President. Simple resolutions are designated H. Res. in the House and S. Res. in the Senate and are consecutively numbered in the order of their introduction during a two-year Congress. Simple resolutions express nonbonding opinions on policies or issues or deal with the internal affairs or prerogatives of a house.
Riding Fund - A trust fund or account whose income remains available to finance its continuing operations without any fiscal year limitation.

Riddick’s Senate Procedure - Named after Senate Parliamentarian Emeritus Floyd M. Riddick, this Senate document contains the contemporary precedents and practices of the Senate. It is updated periodically by the Senate Parliamentarian.

Rider - Congressional slang for an amendment unrelated or extraneous to the subject matter of the measure to which it is attached. Riders often contain proposals that are less likely to become law on their own merits as separate bills, either because of opposition in the committee of jurisdiction, resistance in the other house, or the probability of a presidential veto. Riders are more common in the Senate, where rules permit unrelated amendments on most legislation, than in the House, where a rule requires amendments to be germane. Nevertheless, House bills often carry riders because no point of order is made against them or because points of order are waived by a special rule. Riders sometimes take the guise of limitation provisions in general appropriation bills.

Roll Call - A call of the roll to determine whether a quorum is present, to establish a quorum, or to vote a question. Usually, the House uses its electronic voting system for a roll call, but when the system is malfunctioning the Speaker directs the clerk to read the names. The Senate does not have an electronic voting system; its roll is always called by a clerk. After the entire roll has been called, the clerk calls the names of those who did not respond and the names of Members who indicate they now wish to respond. Before the chair has announced the result of a roll-call who indicate they now wish to respond. Before the chair has announced the result of a roll-call vote in the Senate, Senators are permitted to ask how they are recorded on the vote and to change the way they are recorded, if they so desire. Sometimes, a number of Senators rise in turn to ask how they are recorded in order to delay the announcement of the vote’s result until one or more absent Senators can come to the floor and cast their votes by presenting themselves in the well of the House and seeking recognition for that purpose before the chair has announced the result of the vote.

Rule - (1) A permanent regulation that a house adopts to govern its conduct of business, its procedures, its internal organization, behavior of its Members, regulation of its facilities, duties of an officer, or some other subject it chooses to govern in that form. In addition to its standing rules, a house is subject to precedents, constitutional rules, statutory rules, standing order, and in the House of Representatives, certain rules in Jefferson’s Manual. Under the Constitution, each house determines the rules of its proceedings, an authority called rulemaking power. Generally, when two or more rules
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are in conflict, the most recently adopted rule is followed. In the House, a privileged simple resolution reported by the Rules Committee that provides methods and conditions for floor consideration of a measure or, rarely, several measures. (2) In the House, a privileged simple resolution reported by the Rules Committee that provides methods and conditions for floor consideration of a measure or, rarely, several measures.

Scheduling - Senate practice today generally concedes to the Majority Leader the prerogative of arranging the floor schedule of the Senate and making unanimous consent requests and motions to proceed to consider bills and other items of business. The Majority Leader is also chiefly responsible for negotiating unanimous consent agreements governing the consideration of items of business.

Scorekeeping - Procedures for tracking and reporting on the status of congressional budgetary actions, including up-to-date tabulations and reports on congressional actions affecting budget authority, receipts, outlays, the surplus or deficit, and the public debt limit.

Secretaries, Party - The Secretary for the Majority and the Secretary for the Minority are elected to serve as scheduling and information coordinators between the party floor leaders and individual Senators within the party. The party secretaries may also assist their party conference with its work.

Secretary of the Senate - The chief legislative officer nominated by the majority party conference and elected by the Senate. The Secretary affirms the accuracy of bill text by signing all measures that pass the Senate. The Secretary supervises the preparation and printing of bills and reports, the publication of the Congressional Record and Senate journals, and other matters.

Section - A subdivision of a bill or statute. By law, a section must be numbered and, as nearly as possible, contain “a single proposition of enactment.” When a measure is not divided into titles, its sections are numbered 1, 2, 3, and so on. Within a title, the first one or two digits of each section’s number correspond with its title’s main number: Title I begins with section 101, title II with section 201, and so forth.

Select or Special Committee - A committee established by a resolution in either house for a special purpose and, usually, for a limited time. Most select and special committees are assigned specific investigations or studies, but are not authorized to report measures to their chambers. During the past several decades, however, both houses created several permanent select and special committees and gave legislative reporting authority to a few of them: the Ethics and the Indian Affairs committees in
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the Senate and the Intelligence committees in both houses. There is no substantive difference between a select and a special committee.

**Self-Executing Rule** - A special rule from the House Rules Committee stipulating that upon the adoption of the rule, the House is deemed to have passed a measure, adopted an amendment, or taken some other action. The rule precludes a separate vote.

**Senate Manual** - A document that contains the Senate's standing rules and orders and other laws and regulations that apply to the Senate. It is usually published once each new Congress.

**Senator** - The Constitution requires that a Senator be at least 30 years old, a citizen of the United States for at least nine years, and an inhabitant of the State from which he or she is elected. A person elected or appointed to the Senate and duly sworn is a Senator.

**Seniority** - The priority, precedence, or status accorded Members according to the length of their continuous service in a house or on a committee.

**Sequestration** - A procedure for canceling budgetary resources - that is, money available for obligation or spending - to enforce budget limitations established in law. Sequestered funds are no longer available for obligation or expenditure.

**Sergeant at Arms** - The chief security officer of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms and staff in the office help to preserve order in the Senate chamber, the Senate galleries, and the Senate side of the Capitol. The Sergeant at Arms is elected by the Senate upon the nomination of the majority party conference.

**Session** - (1) The annual series of meetings of a Congress. Under the Constitution, Congress must assemble at least once a year at noon on January 3 unless it appoints a different day-by-day law. (2) The meetings of Congress or of one house convened by the President under his constitutional authority, called a special session. (3) A house is said to be in session during the period of a day when it is meeting.

**Simple Resolution** - Designated "S. Res.," simple resolutions are used to express nonbinding positions of the Senate or to deal with the Senate's internal affairs, such as the creation of a special committee. They do not require action by the House of Representatives.

**Slip Law** - A few days after a law has been enacted, it is officially published first as a "slip law." Slip laws are unbound and printed on one or a few pages of paper.
**Speaker** - The presiding officer of the House of Representatives and the leader of its major party. The Speaker is selected by the majority party and formally elected by the House at the beginning of each Congress. Although the Constitution does not require the Speaker to be a Member of the House, in fact, all Speakers have been Members. As presiding officer, the Speaker maintains order in the House, manages the flow of legislation to the floor, and has numerous administrative responsibilities, including general control of the House side of the Capitol. As Party leader, the Speaker chairs the party’s Committee on Committees, plans the party’s legislative strategy, and negotiates committee party ratios with the minority leader. In addition, the Speaker is second to the Vice President in the line of succession to the presidency.

**Speaker Pro Tempore** - A Member of the House who is designated as the temporary presiding officer by the Speaker elected by the House to that position during the Speaker’s absence.

**Special Order** - A temporary regulation or directive. In the House, it is often a rule (also called a special rule) reported by the Rules Committee that provides methods for the consideration of a measure or, rarely, a class of measures. Special orders are adopted by majority vote, unanimous consent, or occasionally by suspension of the rule. A Senate rule requires a two-thirds vote to adopt special orders fixing a day and time for the consideration of legislative proposals, but in practice the Senate uses unanimous consent agreements for those purposes.

**Special Session** - A session of Congress convened by the President, under his constitutional authority, after Congress has adjourned sine die at the end of a regular session.

**Sponsor** - The principal proponent and introducer of a measure or an amendment.

**Standing Committee** - Permanent committees established under the standing rules of the Senate and specializing in the consideration of particular subject areas. There are currently 16 standing committees.

**Statutory Limit on the Public Debt** - The maximum amount, established in law, of public debt that can be outstanding. The limit covers virtually all debt incurred by the Federal Government (primarily the Treasury Department), including borrowing from trust funds, but excludes some debt incurred by agencies.

**Statutory Rules** - Procedural rules mandated by law for one or both houses. Though embodied in law, they are enacted under the constitutional rule making power of Congress; consequently, each house may at any time change a statutory rule as the rule
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applies to that house. The manual of each house usually includes the texts of its applicable statutory rules.

**Strike from the Record** - Expunge objectionable remarks from the *Congressional Record*, after a Member’s words have been taken down on a point of order.

**Subcommittee** - Subunit of a committee established for the purpose of dividing the committee's workload. Recommendations of a subcommittee must be approved by the full committee before being reported to the Senate.

**Subpoena Power** - The authority granted to committees by the rules of their respective houses to issue legal orders requiring individuals to appear and testify, or to produce documents pertinent to the committee’s functions or both. Persons who do not comply with subpoenas can be cited for contempt of Congress and prosecuted. The Senate rule specifies no particular procedure for issuing subpoenas. The House rule requires a majority vote by a committee or subcommittee, provided that a quorum is present, but a committee may delegate the power to its chairman. Subpoenas can be signed by the chairman or any other Member designated by the committee.

**Subsidy** - Generally, a payment or benefit made by the federal government for which no current repayment is required. Subsidy payments may be designated to support the conduct of an economic enterprise or activity, such as ship operations, or to support certain market prices, as in the case of farm subsidies.

**Substantive Law** - Public Law other than appropriations law; sometimes called basic law or, in some contexts, existing law. It often refers to a law that authorizes an agency or program.

**Substitute** - An amendment that proposes to replace the entire text of another amendment or of a measure.

**Sunset Legislation** - A term sometimes applied to laws authorizing the existence of agencies or programs that expire annually or at the end of some other specified period of time.

**Sunshine Rules** - Rules requiring open committee hearings and business meetings, including markup sessions, in both houses, and also open conference committee meetings.

**Super Majority** - A term sometimes used for a vote on a matter that requires approval by more than a simple majority of those Members present and voting.
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**Supplemental Appropriation Bill** - A measure providing appropriations for use in the current fiscal year, in addition to those already provided in annual general appropriation bills. Supplemental appropriations are often unforeseen emergencies requiring urgent expenditures that cannot be postponed until enactment of the next regular annual appropriations act.

**Supplemental, Minority, and Additional Views** - Senate Rule XXVI requires that, when a committee (other than the Appropriations Committee) reports a measure, committee members may have three days to file statements providing their views on the measure which will be included in the committee's written report.

**Surplus** - The amount by which the government’s budget receipt exceeds its outlays for a given fiscal year.

**Suspension of the Rules (House)** - An expeditious procedure for passing relatively noncontroversial or emergency measures by a two-thirds vote of those Members voting, a quorum being present. Debate on a motion to suspend the rules and pass a measure is limited to forty minutes; the time is evenly divided between proponents and opponents. Members may offer amendments from the floor, but the motion itself can include amendments. The two-thirds vote simultaneously suspends the rules and passes the measure. If the motion is not supported by the required two-thirds vote, the House has not rejected the measure involved; it has only refused to suspend the rules in order to pass it. Therefore, the measure may be considered at another time under some other procedure.

**Suspension of the Rules (Senate)** - A procedure to set aside one or more of the Senate’s rules; it is used infrequently, and then most often to suspend the rule banning legislative amendments to appropriation bills. A Senator may move to suspend the rules at any time after giving one day’s written notice, specifying the purpose for suspending any rule. The motion is debated under the general rules of the Senate and requires a two-thirds majority.

**Sustained** - The presiding officer’s affirmative ruling on a point of order. When the presiding officer makes an adverse ruling, the point of order is said to be overruled.

**Table, Motion to** - A Senator may move to table any pending question. The motion is not debatable, and agreement to the motion is equivalent to defeating the question tabled. The motion is used to dispose quickly of questions the Senate does not wish to consider further.
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**Tie Vote** - When the votes for and against are equal, it loses. The President of the Senate may cast a vote only to break a tie. Because the Speaker is invariably a Member of the House, he is entitled to vote but usually does not. He may choose to do so to break, or create, a tie vote.

**Treaty** - A formal document containing an agreement between two or more sovereign nations. The Constitution authorizes the President to make treaties, but he must submit them to the Senate for its approval by a two-thirds vote of the senators present. Under the Senate’s rules, that vote actually occurs on a resolution of ratification. Unlike legislative measures, a treaty not yet approved does not die at the end of a Congress; it may be considered in future Congresses unless the President withdraws it or the Senate votes to return it to him.

**Trust Funds** - Special accounts in the Treasury that receive earmarked taxes or other kinds of revenue collections, such as user fees, and from which payments are made for special purposes or to recipients who meet the requirements of the trust funds as established by law. Of the more than 150 federal government trust funds, several finance major entitlement programs, such as Social Security, Medicare and retired federal employees’ pensions. Others fund infrastructure construction and improvements, such as highways and airports.

**Unanimous Consent** - Without an objection by any Member. A unanimous consent request asks permission, explicitly or implicitly, to set aside one or more rules. Both houses and their committees frequently use such requests to expedite their proceedings. The Senate, in particular, relies heavily on the device because it has few other procedural methods for moving business promptly. Although Members rarely object to routine unanimous consent requests, they have the right to do so and, thereby, force full compliance with the rules. Unanimous consent requests in the House came into use about 1832.

**Unanimous Consent Agreement** - A unanimous consent request setting terms for the consideration of a specified bill or other measure. These agreements are usually proposed by the Majority Leader or floor manager of the measure, and reflect negotiations among Senators interested in the measure. Many are "time agreements," which limit the time available for debate and specify who will control that time. Many also permit only a list of specified amendments, or require amendments to be to the measure. Many also contain other provisions, such as empowering the Majority Leader to call up the measure at will or specifying when consideration will begin or end.
**Unfinished Business** - A measures under consideration that is still pending when a house adjourns or recesses its daily session. If displaced by other business, unfinished business remains pending until the chamber acts on it in some fashion.

**Upper Body** - A common reference to the Senate, but not used by Members of the House.

**U.S. Code** - Popular title for the *United States Code: Containing the General and Permanent Laws of the United States in Force on…. It is a consolidation and partial codification of the general and permanent laws of the United States arranged by subject under fifty titles. The first six titles deal with general or political subjects, the other forty-four with subjects ranging from agriculture to war, alphabetically arranged. A supplement is published after each session of Congress, and the entire Code is revised every six years. The preface to the June 1989 edition of the Code declares: “Because many of the general and permanent laws that are required to be incorporated in the Code are inconsistent, redundant, and obsolete, the Office of the Law Revision Council of the House…has been engaged in a continuing, comprehensive project authorized by law to revise and codify, for enactment into positive law, each title of the Code. When this project is completed all the titles of the Code will be legal evidence of the general and permanent laws and recourse to the numerous volumes of the U.S. Statutes at Large for this purpose will no longer be necessary. [As of 1989, 22 titles had been] revised, codified, and enacted into positive law and the text thereof is legal evidence of the laws therein contained. The matter contained in the other titles of the Code is prima facie evidence of laws.”

**User Fee** - A fee charged to users of goods or services provided by the federal government. When Congress levies or authorizes such fees, it determines whether the revenues should go into the general collections of the Treasury or be available for expenditures by the agency that provides the goods or services.

**Vacate Proceedings** - To nullify a chamber’s previous action, such as the passage of a measure, adoption of an amendment or conference report, or an order for the yeas and nays. Requests to vacate proceedings require unanimous consent and are usually made to correct some inadvertent error in the proceedings.

**Veto** - The President’s disapproval of a legislative measure passed by Congress. He returns the measure to the house in which it originated without his signature but with a veto message stating his objections to it. When Congress is in session, the President must veto a bill within ten days, excluding Sundays, after he has received it; otherwise it becomes law without his signature. The ten-day clock begins to run at midnight following his receipt of the bill.
**Veto Override** - Congressional enactment of a measure over the President’s veto. A veto override requires a two-thirds vote of those voting in each house, a quorum being present. Because the President must return the vetoed measure to its house of origin, that house votes first, but neither house is required to attempt an override, whether immediately or at all. If an override attempt fails in the house of origin, the veto stands and the measure dies.

**Vice President** - Under the Constitution, the Vice President serves as President of the Senate. He may vote in the Senate in the case of a tie, but is not required to. The President Pro Tempore (and others designated by him) usually perform these duties during the Vice President's frequent absences from the Senate.

**Voice Vote** - A method of voting in which Members who favor a question answer “aye” in chorus after which those opposed answer “no” in chorus, and the chair decides which position prevails.

**Vote** - Unless rules specify otherwise, the Senate may agree to any question by a majority of Senators voting, if a quorum is present. The Chair puts each question by voice vote unless the "yeas and nays" are requested, in which case a roll call vote occurs.

**Voting** - Members vote in three ways on the floor: (1) Shouting aye or no on voice votes. (2) Standing for or against on division votes. (3) Answering “aye” or “no” (including yeas and nays) when their names are called on recorded votes, or in the House, by recording their votes through the electronic voting system.

**Waiver** - A temporary setting aside of one or more rules by prohibiting points of order that might be raised to enforce them against a measure. The House uses special rules from the Rules Committee for this purpose. These rules may contain specific waivers, most frequently to protect unauthorized appropriations and legislative provisions in appropriations bills, or blanket waiver that protects a measure or an amendment from all possible points of order.

**Whip** - The majority or minority party Member in each house who acts as assistant leader, helps plan and marshal support for party strategies, encourages party discipline, and advises his leader on how his colleagues intend to vote on the floor. In the Senate, the Republican whip’s official title is assistant leader. Whips are elected by their party caucuses. They are assisted by other party Members variously called deputy whips, assistant whips, regional whips and at-large whips.
Without Objection - To permit an action to take place in violation of a rule, or without following the full requirements of the rules, when no Member objects.

Yeas and Nays - A vote in which Members usually respond “aye” or “no” (despite the official title of the vote) on a question when their names are called in alphabetical order. The Constitution requires the yeas and nays when a demand for it is supported by one-fifth of the Members present, and it also requires an automatic yea-and-nay-vote on overriding a veto.

Yield - When a Senator who has been recognized to speak "yields" to another, he or she permits the other to speak while the first Senator retains the floor. Technically, a Senator may yield to another only for a question.

Yield the Floor - To give up possession of the floor voluntarily. Senators often say, “Mr. President, I yield the floor,” when they have completed their remarks. The expression is not used in the House.

Yield Time - When the Senate has reached a unanimous consent agreement limiting the time for debate and placing it under the control of floor managers, a Senator may be recognized to speak only if a manager yields the Senator a specified amount of time to speak. The Chair then recognizes the Senator receiving the time, not the manager who yields the time, to hold the floor.
Resilient Construction
H.R. 5839: DISASTER SAVINGS AND RESILIENT CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 2012

Representatives Geoff Davis (R-KY) and Mario Diaz-Balart (R-FL) introduced legislation on May 18, 2012 that will help save money, reduce property damage and loss of life in disaster-prone areas. H.R. 5839, the Disaster Savings and Resilient Construction Act of 2012, will provide a tax credit to builders and contractors who use resilient construction techniques when building and renovating homes and commercial structures in federally declared disaster areas.

When a federal disaster is declared, taxpayers’ dollars are used to help rebuild communities and cities around the country. Last year alone, Congress spent 8 billion federal dollars on unfunded disaster relief. In this challenging economic climate, our communities cannot afford to completely rebuild every time a disaster strikes.

As of June 2012, there had been 827 reported tornadoes and a total of 57 deaths. Resilient construction has the potential to substantially reduce property damage and loss of life resulting from all forms of natural disasters. In an example from Hurricane Ike, while all other homes in the surrounding area were totally destroyed, 10 of 13 resilient constructed homes in the path of the storm remained standing with minimal damage. The three houses that did not survive actually were destroyed by the impact of debris from traditionally built homes knocked off their foundations by storm surge. Source: http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3577

In a recent simulated hurricane conducted at The Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS) test facility, the structure built with FORTIFIED resilient construction technique was able to withstand the simulated disaster, and the traditionally built structure was destroyed in 52 seconds.

In addition, homeowners may be eligible for a reduction in insurance costs if their home utilizes resilient construction techniques. According to the Alabama Press-Register, an Alabama homeowner who retrofitted their home to meet resilient standards saw their annual insurance premiums reduced from $3,488 to $1,800 – a $1,688 yearly savings to the homeowner. Source: http://blog.al.com/press-register-business/2011/11/fortified_homes_get_insurance.html

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION

A CBO analysis has found that where federal dollars are spent on pre-disaster mitigation programs, "on average, future losses are reduced by about $3 for every $1 spent on those projects..."

<table>
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<tr>
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Industry estimate based upon scoring of substantially similar tax credit. Legislation has been submitted to Joint Tax Committee for official score.
H.R. 5839: Disaster Savings and Resilient Construction Act
Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

What is H.R. 5839?

Representatives Geoff Davis (R-KY) and Mario Diaz-Balart (R-FL) introduced legislation on May 18, 2012 that will help save money, reduce property damage and loss of life in disaster-prone areas. Once a disaster strikes, we are faced with the task of rebuilding our communities so Americans can get back to work. Every time the President declares a federal disaster, taxpayer dollars pour into the region to help rebuild the area. Last year alone, the federal government spent $8 billion in unfunded disaster relief. In this challenging economic climate, we cannot afford a complete rebuild every time a disaster strikes. H.R. 5839, the Disaster Savings and Resilient Construction Act of 2012, will provide a tax credit to builders and contractors who use resilient construction techniques when building and renovating homes and commercial structures in federally declared disaster areas.

How will it work?

H.R. 5839 provides a tax credit when a structure meets the 2009 or later International Building Code (published by the International Code Council©) and has received the designation from the Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety of FORTIFIED for Safer Living/Business. Contractors are eligible for a tax credit if they build disaster resilient homes or buildings within a federally declared disaster zone up to two years following the occurrence of the disaster. In the case of qualified residential property, builders and contractors can receive up to $3,000, and in the case of qualified commercial property they can receive up to $25,000.

How will this benefit homeowners?

Homeowners may be eligible for a reduction in insurance costs if their home utilizes resilient construction techniques. When a building is certified to withstand certain degrees of disasters, insurance companies can more accurately assess the risk of insuring a house in a disaster-prone area. According to the Alabama Press-Register, an Alabama homeowner who retrofitted their home to meet resilient standards saw their annual insurance premiums reduced from $3,488 to $1,800 – a $1,688 yearly savings to the homeowner.

Will it save lives and property loss?

As of June 2012, there had been 827 reported tornadoes and a total of 57 deaths. Resilient construction has the potential to substantially reduce property damage and loss of life resulting from all forms of natural disasters. Homes that can withstand disasters protect those who stay within the confines of their homes during storms and as more disaster-resilient homes are built, there will be less debris to cause additional damage. In an example from Hurricane Ike, while all other homes in the surrounding area were totally destroyed, 10 of 13 resilient constructed homes in the path of the storm remained standing with minimal damage. The three houses that did not survive actually were destroyed by the impact of debris from traditionally built homes knocked off their foundations by storm surge.

What resilient construction?

Resilient construction can be as simple as using longer nails or strapping a roof down but usually entails using building techniques that go beyond minimum building code requirements to address specific natural hazards such as hurricanes, tornadoes, wildfires, earthquakes and floods. There are many simple and easy steps builders can take to ensure a home can withstand a potential disaster and the legislation provides detailed guidance for disaster resilient construction.
Does the tax credit include retrofitting homes to be disaster-resilient?

Preexisting homes in federally declared disaster zones can qualify for the tax credit for retrofitting their homes to be disaster resilient within two years following the disaster declaration.

How much extra does it cost to build a resilient home?

The additional cost of using resilient construction techniques is on average $1,500.

What is the economic impact of pre-disaster mitigation?

A CBO analysis has found that where federal dollars are spent on pre-disaster mitigation programs, "on average, future losses are reduced by about $3 for every $1 spent on those projects..."

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What is the difference between a traditional home and a resilient home?

When a home is designated as resilient it means that the home is built with specific features to withstand disasters. Qualified homes and buildings must be designated as FORTIFIED by the Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS) program. A FORTIFIED designation provides an evaluation of the home’s overall construction and ability to withstand a disaster, including an evaluation of the methods used in the construction process.

Do any examples exist of how a resilient home holds up to a traditional home?

In a recent simulated hurricane conducted at the IBHS test facility, the structure built with FORTIFIED resilient construction technique was able to withstand the simulated disaster, and the traditionally built structure was destroyed in 52 seconds. To view the video, visit http://vimeo.com/17764719.

Can we afford a tax credit?

When a federal disaster is declared, taxpayers’ dollars are used to help rebuild communities and cities around the country. Last year, Congress spent $8 billion dollars on unfunded disaster relief. In this economic climate, our communities cannot afford to completely rebuild every time a disaster strikes. This bill will help reduce the amount the federal government spends on disaster relief.

What will it cost?

Over its three-year lifespan, that credit is estimated to cost a total of $181,350,000. An official score has been requested from the Joint Committee on Taxation.

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To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a business tax credit for resilient construction.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MAY 18, 2012
Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky (for himself and Mr. DIAZ-BALART) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL
To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a business tax credit for resilient construction.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
This Act may be cited as the “Disaster Savings and Resilient Construction Act of 2012”.

SEC. 2. RESILIENT CONSTRUCTION TAX CREDIT.
(a) In general.—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after section 45R the fol-
SEC. 45S. RESILIENT CONSTRUCTION.

(a) General Rule.—For purposes of section 38, in the case of an eligible contractor, the resilient construction credit for the taxable year is the applicable amount for each building—

“(1) constructed by the eligible contractor in a disaster area determined as a result of a federally declared major disaster,

“(2) the construction of which began after the date of such disaster in that area,

“(3) which—

“(A) in the case of qualified commercial property, is placed in service for commercial purposes, and

“(B) in the case of qualified residential property, is placed in service for residential purposes, and

“(4) for which a certificate of occupancy is issued before the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date of such disaster declaration in that area.

(b) Applicable Amount.—For purposes of subsection (a), the applicable amount is:

“(1) Commercial Property.—In the case of a qualified commercial property, the applicable amount is the lesser of—
(A) 1 percent of the cost of construction, or
(B) $25,000.

(2) RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.—In the case of a qualified residential property, the applicable amount is the lesser of—
(A) 1 percent of the cost of construction, or
(B) $3,000.

(c) QUALIFIED PROPERTY.—For purposes of this section:

(1) QUALIFIED COMMERCIAL PROPERTY.—The term ‘qualified commercial property’ means a building that is—
(A) located in the United States,
(B) defined in the scope of the 2009 or later International Building Code published by the International Code Council, and
(C) designed and constructed to meet resilient construction requirements.

(2) QUALIFIED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.—The term ‘qualified residential property’ means a building that is—
(A) located in the United States,
“(B) defined in the scope of the 2009 or later International Residential Code published by the International Code Council, and

“(C) designed and constructed to meet resilient construction requirements.

“(d) Resilient Construction Requirements.—

For purposes of this section:

“(1) In General.—The resilient construction requirements with respect to a property are that the property is designed and constructed to—

“(A) resist hazards brought on by a major disaster and continues to provide its primary functions after a major disaster,

“(B) reduce the magnitude or duration of a disruptive event, and

“(C) have the absorptive capacity, adaptive capacity, recoverability to withstand a potentially disruptive event.

“(2) Treated as Meeting Resiliency Requirements.—For purposes of paragraph (1)—

“(A) in the case of a qualified commercial property, the property shall be treated as meeting the requirements specified in paragraph (1) if the property is a building which—
“(i) was designed to meet the requirements of the 2009 or later International Building Code published by the International Code Council and received the Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety FORTIFIED for Safer Business designation, or

“(ii) was designed and built in a jurisdiction that requires commercial buildings to meet the requirements of the 2009 or later International Building Code published by the International Code Council with amendments that are equivalent or more restrictive than the requirements described in FORTIFIED for Safer Business Standards published by the Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety and received a certificate of occupancy (or other documentation stating that it has met the requirements of the building code) from the jurisdiction, and

“(B) in the case of a qualified residential property, the property shall be treated as meeting the requirements specified in paragraph (1) if the property is a building which was designed
to meet the requirements of the 2009 or later International Residential Code published by the International Code Council, and meets one of the following requirements:

“(i) The building received the Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety as FORTIFIED for Safer Living designation.

“(ii) The building received the Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety as FORTIFIED for Existing Homes designation.

“(iii) It was designed and built in a jurisdiction that requires residential buildings to meet the requirements of the 2009 or later International Building Code published by the International Code Council© with amendments that are equivalent or more restrictive than the requirements described in FORTIFIED for Safer Living Builders Guide published by the Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety and received a certificate of occupancy (or other documentation stating that it has
met the requirements of the building code) from the jurisdiction.

“(3) Absorptive Capacity.—The term ‘absorptive capacity’ means the ability of the construction to endure a disruption without significant deviation from normal operating performance.

“(4) Adaptive Capacity.—The term ‘adaptive capacity’ means the ability of the construction to adapt to a drastic change in normal operating conditions.

“(5) Recoverability.—The term ‘recoverability’ means the ability of the construction to recover quickly, and at low cost, from potentially disruptive events.

“(e) Other Definitions.—For purposes of this section:

“(1) Eligible Contractor.—The term ‘eligible contractor’ means the person who constructed the qualified building.

“(2) Construction.—The term ‘construction’ includes new construction and reconstruction and rehabilitation that meets resilient construction requirements.
“(3) DISASTER AREA.—The term ‘disaster area’ has the meanings given such terms by section 165(h)(3).

“(4) FEDERALLY DECLARED MAJOR DISASTER.—The term ‘federally declared major disaster’ means a disaster subsequently determined by the President of the United States to be a ‘major disaster’ that warrants assistance by the Federal Government under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

“(f) BASIS REDUCTION.—For purposes of this subtitle, the basis of any property for which a credit is allowable under subsection (a) shall be reduced by the amount of such credit so allowed.

“(g) TERMINATION.—This section shall not apply to any property for which a certificate for occupancy is issued after December 31, 2015.”.

(b) CREDIT MADE PART OF GENERAL BUSINESS CREDIT.—Section 38(b) of such Code, as amended by this Act, is amended by striking “plus” at the end of paragraph (35), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (36) and inserting “, plus”, and by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(37) the resilient construction credit determined under section 45S(a).”.

•HR 5839 IH
(c) Basis Adjustment.—Subsection (a) of section 1016 is amended by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (31), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (32) and inserting “, and”, and by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(38) to the extent provided in section 45S(f), in the case of amounts with respect to which a credit has been allowed under section 45S.”.

(d) Deduction for Certain Unused Business Credits.—Section 196(c) (defining qualified business credits) is amended by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (13), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (14) and inserting “, and”, and by adding after paragraph (14) the following new paragraph:

“(15) the resilient construction credit determined under section 45S(a).”.

(e) Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections for subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after section 45R the following new item:

“Sec. 45S. Resilient construction.”.

(f) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property for which a certificate for occupancy is issued after the date of the enactment of this Act.
Legislator Contact Report Forms
NRMCA Legislator Contact Report

Name:__________________________________________________________

Company Name:________________________________________________

Telephone:_____________________________________________________

Name of Legislator:______________________________________________

Relationship with Legislator:
___ I am a relative by blood or marriage.
___ I am a close friend on a first name basis, can call anytime.
___ I am a friend or acquaintance, have met the legislator and discussed issues.
___ I, or my company’s PAC, have contributed to this elected official’s campaign.
___ I am a constituent who is willing to call, write or visit my legislator on issues affecting the industry.

Form of Contact: (Please Circle)
Visit at the District/State Office Letter Social Function
Visit at the Washington, D.C. Office Plant Tour Phone Call

Other (Please explain)___________________________________________

Date of Contact:_______________________________________________

Issue Discussed:_______________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________

Any Comments:_________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________

Special Notes:________________________________________________________________

Keep a copy of this form for your records.
Please send or fax us a copy so that we can follow-up.
NRMCA Government Affairs Department
900 Spring Street
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Main: 301-587-1400
Fax: 301-587-0399
www.nrmca.org