

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS AND AEROSPACE WORKERS

FEDERAL ADVOCACY RESOURCE BOOK



115TH CONGRESS
2017-2018



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INTRODUCTION

Congress is comprised of two branches, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Two senators are elected to serve for each of the 50 states.

Delegates to the House of Representatives are elected from districts, which are geographically determined by population. Each representative speaks on behalf of approximately 700,000 people from only one of 435 Congressional Districts.

Members of the House serve two-year terms, which compares to the length of each congressional session. We are currently in the 115th session, which was called to order on January 3, 2017, and consists of those elected during the 2016 election cycle.

As an IAM member, you are able to lobby and advocate to Congressional Members to introduce or influence legislation on the ideals you hold true as a citizen and union member.

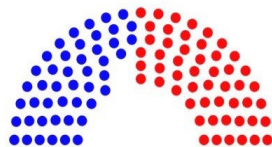
Current U.S Senate Structure:

Senate Party Standings:

52 Republicans
46 Democrats
2 Independents
(caucusing with Democrats)

100 TOTAL

2017:
Democrats: 46
Republicans: 52



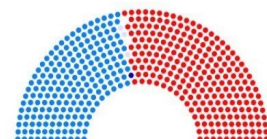
Current U.S House Structure:

House Party Standings:

241 Republicans
194 Democrats

435 TOTAL

2017:
Democrats: 194
Republicans: 241



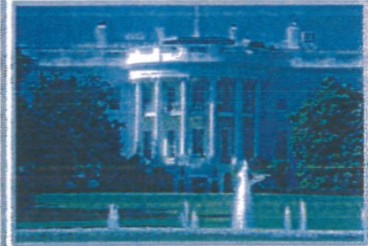
Checks And Balances

In order to establish a fair system of government, each branch has an ability to limit the other two branches powers to avoid absolute power of any of the three branches.

Legislative Powers..

Over the executive branch includes overriding vetoes and impeaching presidents.

Over the Judicial branch includes approving federal Judges and impeaching federal judges.



Executive Powers...

Over the Legislative Branch include vetoing acts of congress and calling congress into a special session.

Over the Judicial branch includes appointing federal judges.



Judicial Powers...

Over the Legislative branch includes declaring laws.

Over the Executive Branch includes the ability to declare executive acts unconstitutional.

THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT, DEFINED

The United States Constitution established the federal system of government and acts as the statute of law in our country. A federal system of government divides the power of government between the national (federal) government and state and local governments.

The legislative branch (Congress) is comprised of the Senate and House of Representatives.

- The Senate is comprised of 100 members. Two senators represent each state. Senate members are elected every six years.
- The House of Representatives is comprised of 435 members. The House is composed of representatives who sit in Congressional Districts, with each district entitled to one representative.
- This branch of government is responsible for making and approving laws. In order to make a law, a bill must be proposed. Any person can write a bill; however, it must be presented by a congressman. The bill can start on either side of Congress, Senate, or House of Representatives. From there, it goes to a specialized committee before it is presented to the entire Congress. The bill must get a majority vote from both the House and Senate before it becomes law, and at last is signed off by the President.
- Congress assumes the responsibility to declare war by majority vote.
- They create an annual budget and tax citizens to appropriately cover expenses.
- The legislative branch oversees the judicial, executive, and government's spending of tax monies.

The judicial branch resolves issues by defining the Constitution.

- They have the power to determine if the laws that Congress passes are constitutional.
- There are different court systems where cases proceed according to hierarchy. The district courts are the general trial courts of the federal court system. Once the federal district court has decided a case, the case can be appealed to a United States court of appeal. There are twelve federal circuits that divide the country into different regions. The Fifth Circuit, for example, includes the states of Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Cases from the district courts of those states are appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, which is headquartered in New Orleans, Louisiana. After the circuit court or state supreme court has ruled on a case, either party may choose to appeal to the Supreme Court. Unlike circuit court appeals, however, the Supreme Court is usually not required to hear the appeal.

The executive branch is comprised of the President, Vice President, and cabinet members.

- The President is the head of the executive branch. The Vice President is appointed to take over in a case when the President can no longer serve, i.e. the President dies in office.
- Cabinet members are heads of executive committees, and oversee laws specific to their committee.
- Although Congress has the power to declare war, the President is Commander in Chief, and has the responsibility to assign tasks to the Armed Forces.
- The President is also chief of state; executive; diplomat; legislator; and super-politician. In these roles, the President's duties are to act as symbolic figurehead of our country; execute laws; grant pardons and reprieves; negotiate with other countries; sign or veto bills; introduce legislation; collaborate with Congress on the budget; and help to support and participate in fundraising for their party's candidates.

FORMS OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

A motion in the form of a bill, a joint resolution, a concurrent resolution, or a simple resolution starts the legislative process of making a law or editing the constitution.

BILLS

The most common proposal presented to Congress is a bill. A bill that emanates in the House of Representatives is labeled with "H.R.," followed by a number that follows the bill throughout the entire checks and balances process.

Likewise, a bill first emerging from the Senate, is designated with "S." for Senate and a number it holds through all parliamentary stages. Bills, when they are approved from either Congressional division, are then given to the President for further attention.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Joint resolutions are similar to bills in that they can originate in either the House of Representatives or the Senate, and they both are identifiable by either the House or Senate initials, followed by its own assigned number.

H.J.Res" signifies a Joint Resolution beginning in the House; likewise "S.J.Res" is for one starting in the Senate. Additionally, they both undergo a similar parliamentary procedure. However, the process for a Joint Resolution, rather than one of a Bill, is a proposal to the Constitution.

A two-thirds vote of the House and Senate are required in order for a joint resolution to be approved. After the resolution is authorized, it is sent to the Director of General Services for submission to individual states for ratification. A joint resolution is not sent to the President for confirmation. Otherwise, joint resolutions become laws in the same manner as bills.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

Affairs involving the House of Representatives and the Senate are usually proposed in the manner of a concurrent resolution. Concurrent resolutions can be identified by "H.Con.Res.," followed by its original number, if originating in the House of Representatives.

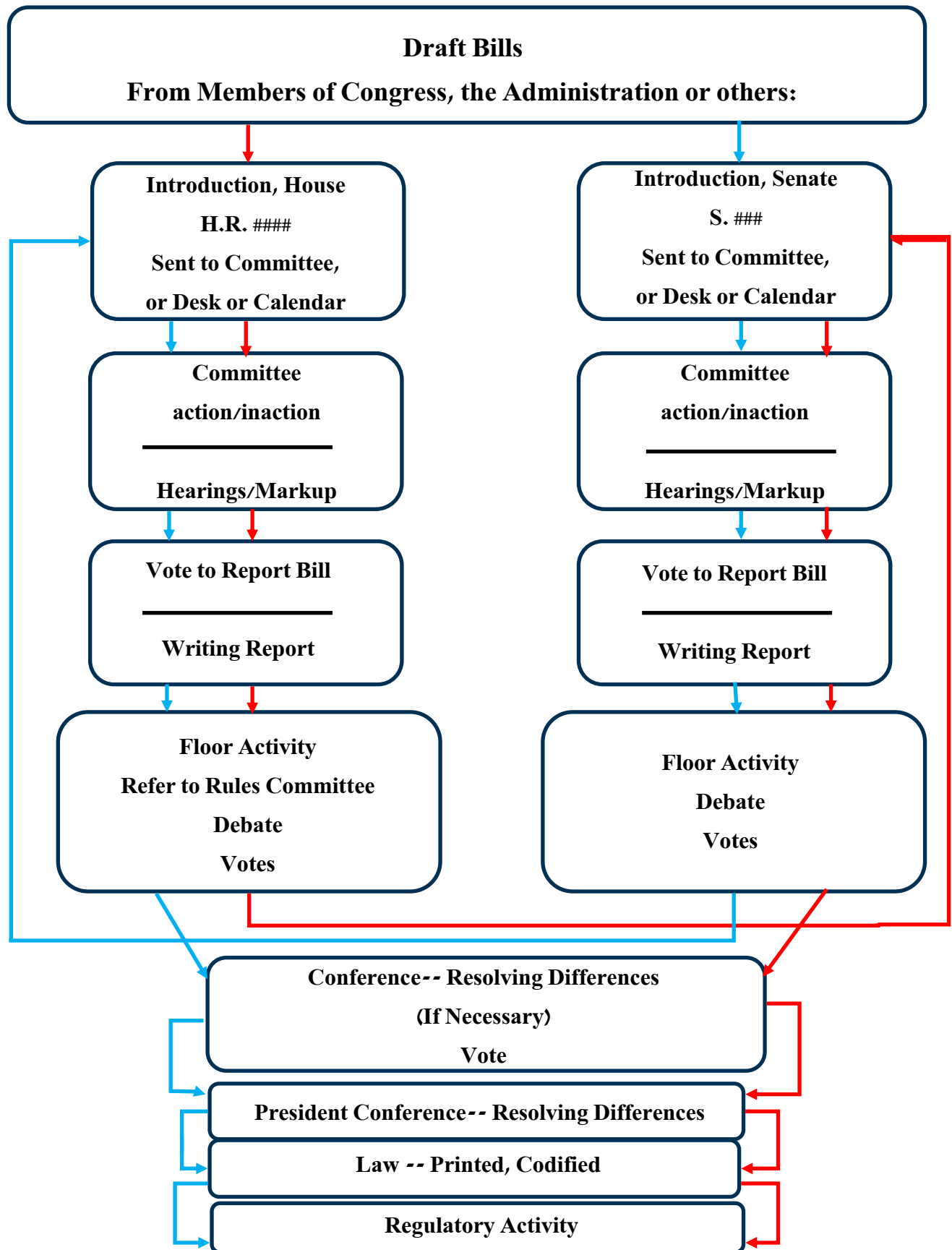
Those that start in the Senate are likewise identified by "S.Con.Res.," followed by its own assigned number. After approval from both branches of Congress, they are then signed by the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate.

Like joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions do not need approval from the President.

SIMPLE RESOLUTIONS

Matters concerning only the Senate or House of Representatives alone originate from a simple resolution. A resolution involving the House only is named "H.Res." followed by its number. A resolution for the action of the Senate is designated "S.Res." followed by its number. Simple resolutions do not go to the President for further action.

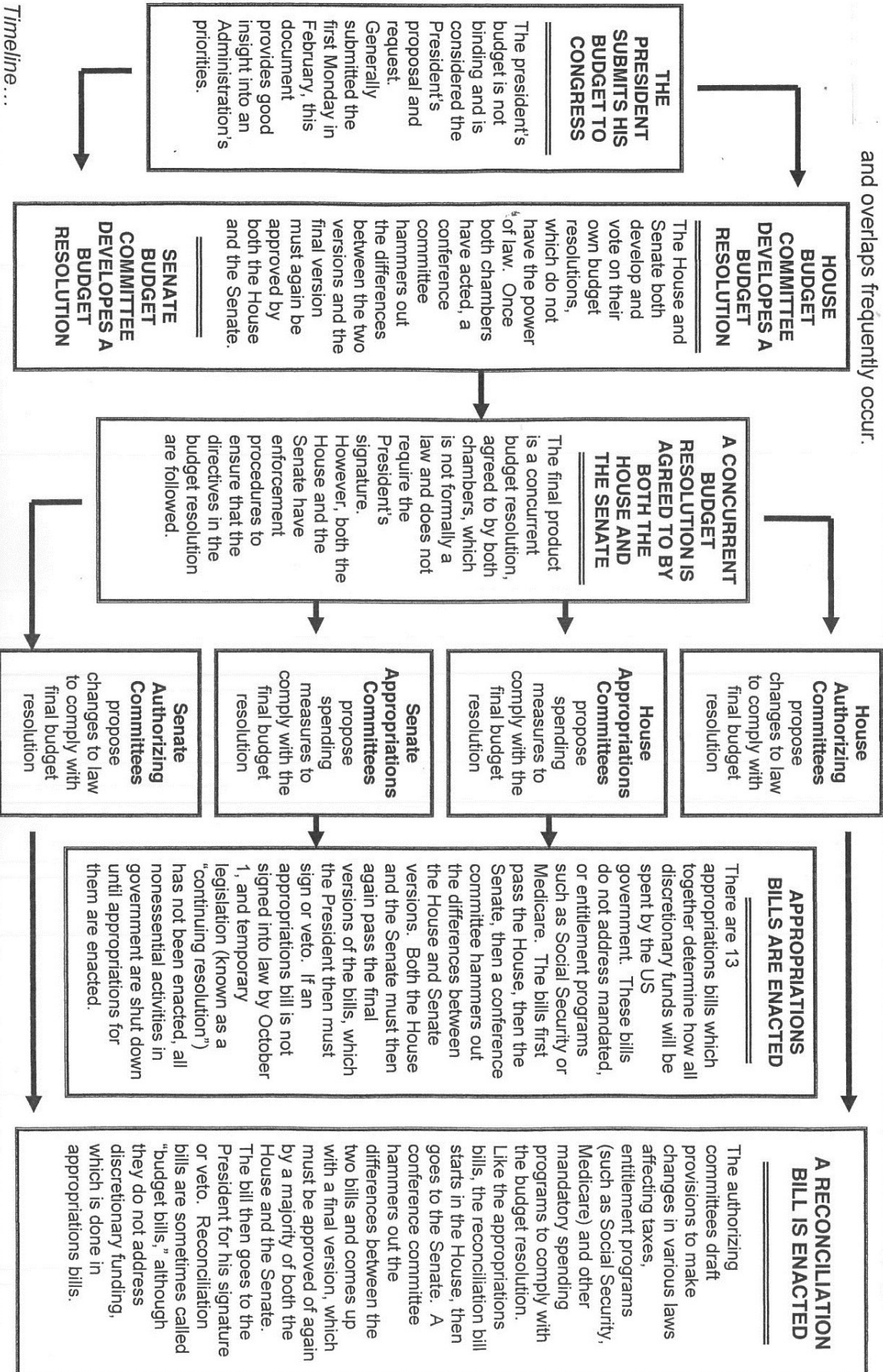
HOW BILLS BECOME LAWS



THE PATH TO A FEDERAL BUDGET

THE PATH TO A FEDERAL BUDGET...

Constructing the federal budget is a lengthy process involving the U.S. House of Representatives, the U.S. Senate, and the President. While there are laws with formal deadlines, in reality the process tends to be much looser, in which slippage and overlaps frequently occur.



Timeline...

FEBRUARY

MARCH

APRIL

MAY THROUGH SEPTEMBER

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMS

APPROPRIATIONS: The process by which Congress spends money on discretionary programs (those not mandated, such as Social Security, Medicare, or Veterans' benefits). There are usually 13 appropriations bills, although several can often be rolled together into one or there is, occasionally, a "supplemental" appropriations bill and can occur at any point in the process which spends money on needs that had not been anticipated. The 13 appropriations bills are: Agriculture and related agencies, Departments of Commerce, Justice and State and the Judiciary, Department of Defense, District of Columbia, Energy and Water Development, foreign Operations (which includes almost all foreign assistance), the Department of Interior, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, the Legislative Branch, Military Construction, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Treasury and General Government (including the Postal Service), and the Department of Veterans' Affairs, Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies (such as NASA).

AUTHORIZATIONS: Laws that affect policy, such as who qualifies for Social Security, hate crime prevention, housing issues and which missiles the Pentagon should buy.

BUDGET RESOLUTION: An agreement between the US House and the US Senate that sets general revenue, spending and other budgetary targets but is not formally a law and does not require the President's signature or even his agreement. However, the House and Senate both have enforcement procedures to ensure that the directives of the budget resolution are met. The budget resolution sets into motion the enactment of legislation that, once signed by the President, does have the power of law.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE: Selected Members of the House and Senate who are named by the leadership of the two houses to get together to hammer out the differences between bills that passed the House and the Senate that address the same subject. Once a final version is developed by the conference committee, it must again pass both the House and the Senate

before it can be sent to the President for his signature or considered completed.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION: Legislation, usually temporary, that provides funding for non-essential federal government services so that they may continue to operate if the relevant appropriations bill has not been signed into law prior to the beginning of the new fiscal year.

DISCRETIONARY SPENDING: Money that is spent on federal government programs subject to legislation developed by the Congress and signed into law by the President. Programs that fall into this area are subject to refunding every year, and are thus dependent upon the approval of Congress and the President.

ENTITLEMENTS: Programs where the government is legally required to make payments to all eligible recipients. Laws defining eligibility and setting or changing the rate of payment must be approved by Congress and signed into law by the President. Entitlement programs include Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment benefits, food stamps and federal and veterans' benefits. These are also called mandatory spending programs.

FISCAL YEAR: The budget year that runs from October 1 through September 30 of the following year

RECONCILIATION: The process by which authorizing committees make changes to existing laws governing taxes and entitlement programs to meet the requirements established in the budget resolution.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS: A PRIMER

*or, "Everything you want to know about the
Federal Judicial system."*

1. WHAT IS A FEDERAL COURT?

There are two types of court systems in this country – the federal court system and the state court system (the state court system includes municipal and local courts). The U.S. Constitution, Article III, establishes the federal court system with the U.S. Supreme Court and permits Congress to create lower federal courts, namely circuit and district courts. Federal courts decide disputes involving the U.S. Constitution, federal laws, disputes between states and disputes involving more than \$75,000 between residents of different states.

At both the federal and state levels there are two kinds of courts: the trial court and the appellate court. The trial court's basic work is to resolve disputes by determining the facts and applying legal principles to decide who is right. The appellate court's work is to decide whether the law was applied correctly in the trial court, and in some cases, whether the law is Constitutional.

Within the federal system, there are three primary types of federal courts: 94 *District Courts* (trial courts), 13 *Courts of Appeals* (intermediate appellate courts) and the United States' *Supreme Court* (the court of final review). The ***District Courts***, which are spread out throughout the 50 United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands, are the federal trial courts. It is in the district courts that federal cases are tried, witnesses testify, and juries serve.

Cases decided in District court can be appealed to the ***Court of Appeals*** that serves your state. There are twelve regional circuits and a US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The Courts of Appeals determine if the laws were applied properly in the trial court.



The U.S. ***Supreme Court***, the highest court in the United States, is located in Washington, DC. There are currently nine Supreme Court Justices. The Supreme Court usually hears cases that have already gone through the federal Court of Appeals system, and sometimes state Supreme Courts. Unlike the Courts of Appeals, the Supreme Court is not required to hear every case that is submitted to it; in fact, the Supreme Court hears only a very small percentage of the cases it is asked to review. If a Supreme Court does not hear a case, the decision of the Court of Appeals is retained. In 2001, although the circuit courts decided over 57,000 cases, the Supreme Court actually heard and decided less than 90.

More

The work of the federal courts often affects many people besides those involved in a specific lawsuit. For example, the Supreme Court's decision in the 1954 *Brown vs. Board of Education* affected many more people than the plaintiff, Linda Brown. As a result of the decision, African American children throughout the country were allowed to attend previously all-white public schools.

2. HOW ARE FEDERAL JUDGES APPOINTED?



Under Article III of the US Constitution, the President nominates men and women to serve on the federal District Courts, the Courts of Appeals, and the US Supreme Court. The President sends the nominations to the US Senate, which provides "advice and consent." Normally, an individual may not serve on the court to which he or she has been nominated without being confirmed by the U.S. Senate (the President has the power to make temporary "recess" appointments when the Senate is not in session).

3. WHAT ARE THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR BECOMING A FEDERAL JUDGE?

Although the Constitution sets forth no specific requirements for who may or may not serve as a federal judge, there are several informal, unwritten qualifications if an individual expects to be approved by the Senate. First, he or she must clearly exhibit a knowledge of the law and the Constitution. Attorneys, state or lower court judges, or law professors are most commonly tapped to serve.

4. HOW ARE FEDERAL JUDICIAL NOMINEES SELECTED?

Members of the U.S. Senate and sometimes Members of the House of Representatives who are in the same political party as the President or those whose ideology is in line with the President's, make recommendations to fill federal judicial vacancies within their state or for the Court of Appeals that serves their state. These recommendations are then reviewed by the Department of Justice and the White House General Counsel's office, which makes recommendations to the President. The President, however, sends the final decision to the Senate).

5. WHAT IS THE SENATE CONFIRMATION PROCESS?

After the President has submitted an individual's name to serve on a federal court to the US Senate, the nomination is referred to the **Senate Judiciary Committee**. The committee can either take no action on the nomination (in which case the nomination eventually dies when the Congress adjourns); the committee can approve the nomination and send it to the floor of the Senate for a vote; or the committee can disapprove a nomination, in which case the nomination is usually dead (although in some extraordinary cases a nomination can be brought before the full Senate for a vote even though the majority of the Senators on the Judiciary Committee felt the candidate was not qualified.)



If the confirmation goes before the **full Senate**, then the nomination is once again voted on. If a simple majority (50% or more) of the Senators present vote in favor of

More

the nominee, then he or she is confirmed and may then take his or her position on the federal bench **for life**.

In both the Judiciary Committee and the full Senate, votes may pass or fail by a recorded (roll call) vote or by voice vote.

6. DO MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EVER VOTE ON A NOMINEE?

No.

7. HOW LONG CAN A FEDERAL JUDGE SERVE?

Under Article III of the U.S. Constitution, once confirmed a federal judge may serve a **lifetime** appointment, or until he or she retires. Furthermore, Article III also guarantees that the judges' salaries cannot be reduced. These provisions were put in place to ensure that judges were not afraid to make unpopular decisions.

Congress can remove a sitting judge through a very lengthy process known as **impeachment** and conviction, although it has only chosen to do this a few times in the history of our country.

8. WHAT IS A RECESS APPOINTMENT?

Under Article II of the U.S. Constitution, the President has the power to fill vacancies that may exist when the Senate is in recess. These appointments are only temporary, however, as they expire at the end of the Congressional session.

As a rule, the President does not make wholesale recess appointments as it may antagonize Members of the Senate and may result in some Senators refusing to consider the nominees for a permanent position or voting against other nominations in retaliation.

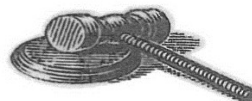
9. WHY ARE FEDERAL JUDGES SO IMPORTANT

The federal courts, from the district courts and up to the U.S. Supreme Court, have the final say on issues that have an effect on the lives of every American, including basic civil rights, religious freedoms, voting rights, affirmative action, and in some cases life or death.

It is for this reason that we must ensure that the men and women who are appointed and confirmed to lifetime appointments to the federal bench

We should pay close attention to all judicial nominations

Given the large number of cases whose ultimate determination is made at the District or Court of Appeals level (over 90%), and the fact that these people are put on the bench for life, we cannot afford to be complacent.



More

U.S. COURTS OF APPEALS **AND THEIR JURISDICTIONS**

COURT OF APPEALS	STATES OR TERRITORIES INCLUDED IN THE CIRCUIT	NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED JUDGES	LOCATION
Federal Circuit	United States	12	Washington, D.C.
District of Columbia Circuit	District of Columbia	12	Washington, D.C.
First Circuit	Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Puerto Rico	6	Boston, Massachusetts
Second Circuit	Connecticut, New York and Vermont	13	New York, New York
Third Circuit	Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the US Virgin Islands	15	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Fourth Circuit	Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia	15	Richmond, Virginia
Fifth Circuit	Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas	17	New Orleans, Louisiana
Sixth Circuit	Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee	16	Cincinnati, Ohio
Seventh Circuit	Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin	11	Chicago, Illinois
Eighth Circuit	Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota	11	Saint Louis, Missouri
Ninth Circuit	Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands	28	San Francisco, California
Tenth Circuit	Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah and Wyoming	12	Denver, Colorado
Eleventh Circuit	Alabama, Florida and Georgia	12	Atlanta, Georgia

LOBBYING

Lobbying is an attempt to impact legislators' support or opposition on issues or legislation. Direct lobbying refers to persuasive communication to a federal representative that influences legislation.

A call-to-action, or grassroots lobbying, is when a person influences the public to communicate with a legislator, thus influencing a specific opinion on legislation.

ADVOCACY

Advocacy is educating the public or legislator on the issues and concerns of the community and making aware the importance of addressing these issues to align with public policy.

To endorse or oppose specific legislation is lobbying. To create community awareness of issues and concerns that need to be addressed is advocacy.

The following activities are considered advocacy, instead of lobbying:

- Provide technical assistance or advice to a legislative body or committee in response to a written request;
- Present nonpartisan analysis, study, or research;
- Examine and discuss broad, social, economic, and similar problems;
- Communicate with a legislative body regarding matters which might affect the existence of the organization, its powers and duties, its tax-exempt status, or the deduction of contributions to the organization; and
- Update your own organization's members on the status of legislation, without a call to action.

CONTACT YOUR FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

It is important to have an active voice in your government. The easiest and most effective way to address your questions and concerns is to contact your federal elected officials.

Several ways to communicate with Members include face-to-face, virtual (Skype, Face Time, etc.), emails, letters, or phone calls. Go to www.senate.gov and www.house.gov to find your representatives and contact information.

- Address the Senator or Representative in the salutation as “The Honorable [and their name].”
- Introduce yourself and the city/town where you reside. State that you are a member of the IAMAW and your local lodge.
- Identify the bill or issue you are addressing.
- Acknowledge their position on the bill or issue.
- Explain how you would like them to support or oppose the bill or issue.
- Provide your contact information (telephone number, address, email).
- Express appreciation for addressing your concerns.
- Follow up in order to establish a professional and personable relationship.

MAIL

Below are samples of how to address the envelope, as well as the salutation.
Please include your return address.

SENATOR OR REPRESENTATIVE

The Honorable (Name)
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510
Dear Senator (Name)

The Honorable (Name)
US House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515
Dear Senator (Name)

COMMITTEE OR COMMITTEE CHAIR

Name of Committee
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Name of Committee
US House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable (Name)
Chairman, Committee on
(Name)
United States Senate

The Honorable (Name)
Chairman, Committee on
(Name)
US House of Representatives

EMAIL

Please include your personal email address.

PHONE

Call the U.S. Capitol Switchboard at (202) 224-3121, who will connect you to the appropriate office.

APPOINTMENT

A face-to-face visit with your elected official is one of the most efficient ways of communicating. Meeting in person allows your representative to match a face with your organization. If you are unable to meet with your legislators, it is important to still meet with their staff. Their staff are very important to the process, as they work on legislative, regulatory, and policy issues everyday. Congressional staff have the ability to influence elected Representatives. When meeting with officials in their Washington D.C. office or their local district office, it is important to follow steps one through five:

STEP 1: SCHEDULE YOUR APPOINTMENT.

Call:

- Ask for the appointment scheduler.
- Clearly state that you want to meet with the Senator or Representative.
- Offer three different dates and times to meet.
- Know how long the meeting will last.
- Identify attendees (IAM Members, Officers, etc.).

Write/Fax:

- Include your name, title (if any), Local Lodge.
- Know the Members voting record on the issue or bill
- Submit no more than one page.

Note:

If you are requesting a meeting in Washington DC, keep in mind that Congress is usually in session Monday evening through mid-day on Friday. Most Members are able to meet with you Tuesday through Friday.

Request the staff person that handles a specific issue in order to contact them about your concerns and create a relationship before the meeting occurs.

STEP 2: PREPARE. Thorough planning and understanding of the issues will greatly improve your presentation, and make an impact on the Member and staff.

- Research the Member's political stand and past voting record on the issue.
- Identify their committee assignments, and favored issues.
- Prepare talking points.
- Prepare a briefing packet. The briefing packet should be one page and include the bill or issue to be discussed during your meeting, support or opposition, and three to five key points. Attach articles and press releases. Include the IAM's position. (Contact the Legislative Department 202- 420-5902 for more information and position papers, if available).
- Designate a spokesperson for group meetings.

STEP 3: MEET. Once planning and preparation are complete, you are ready to meet.

- Wear business or business casual attire.
- Know the building and room number before your visit., and arrive at least 10 or 15 minutes ahead of your scheduled meeting time. The extra time allows you to converse with staff that will be attending the meeting.
- Identify yourself and indicate with whom you have an appointment.
- Request the staff person who handles the issue you will be discussing. He/she will be the one responsible for follow-up on that issue.
- Before your meeting begins, introduce the people present in your group.
- Make a short statement (30 to 60 seconds long) explaining the purpose of your visit, and what issues and bills you will be covering in your meeting. Each person in your group should ask a question and respond to an answer.
- If your meeting runs overtime and you have other scheduled meetings, someone in your group should contact the next appointment and advise that your meeting is running late.
- Leave the packet with your Member or staff.
- Contact relative Committees and Chairs (included in this book) after conclusion.

STEP 4: DEBRIEF. While everything is fresh in your mind from the meeting, gather with your group to debrief.

- Review the Member's answers to your questions.
- Review the demeanor of the representative and staff present. Were they friendly or was the Member responsive or hostile to your point of view?
- Report what happened to your local lodge and community .
- Plan the next step.

STEP 5: FOLLOW UP. Following up from your congressional meeting is just as important as the meeting itself. Following up magnifies the importance of your issues and concerns. It also allows you to work with your congressional district representative for issues that impact your community.

In order to create a positive relationship with your Member, be credible and respectful, and keep an open line of communication.

- Send a thank you note expressing appreciation for the time they took to meet with you.
- Remind them of the bills or concerns that were discussed in your meeting.
- Inform them that you will observe their vote on the issue/bill and any comments they make on that issue.
- Inform them of your action plan as a result of your meeting with them. (Letter to Editor, town hall meeting or other advocacy actions.)
- Stay in touch with the staff person that manages the issue/bill discussed.

SAMPLE MEETING REQUEST LETTER
(On Letterhead)

Date

The Honorable [First name, Last name]
U.S. House of Representatives (or U.S. Senate)
Washington, DC 20515 (or 20510 for Senate)

Dear Representative (or Senator) [Last name]: +

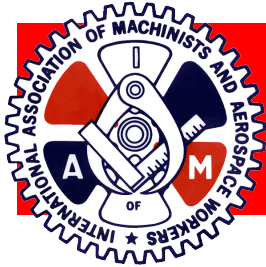
I am a constituent from (city/town). As a member of IAM Local Lodge (#), I would like to request an opportunity to meet briefly with you in your [location] local district office on [date(s)] to discuss H.R. ### (bill or issue) or S. ### (bill or issue). [If necessary , provide additional details about the issue here.]

I can be reached by phone at [your phone number] or by email at [your email address] if you or your staff have any concerns.

Sincerely,

[Your name and title]

IAMAW Local Lodge Number [your local lodge number]



IAMAW CONGRESSIONAL VISIT FORM

Date of visit: _____

Name of Senator/Representative: _____

State: _____ Congressional District: _____ Party Affiliation _____

Issue or Bill: _____

Are they a Sponsor/Co-Sponsor of the bill: _____ YES _____ NO

Did you meet with a Member? _____ YES _____ NO

If so, did staff join the meeting? _____ YES _____ NO

If not, did you meet with a staff member? _____ YES _____ NO

Was the staff member knowledgeable about the issue? _____ YES _____ NO

What is the members position? _____

Support Oppose

Is the member's position in alignment with your position? _____ YES _____ NO

How long did the meeting last? _____

Meeting Summary:

Follow-up actions:

_____ Schedule another meeting _____ Write an op-ed _____ Town Hall meeting

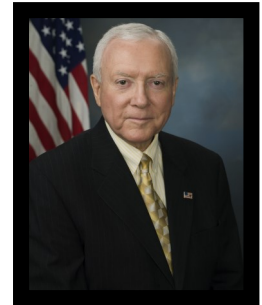
Other _____

U.S. SENATE LEADERSHIP



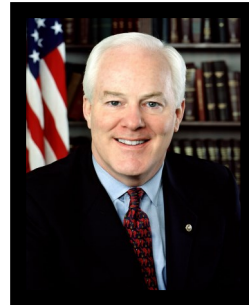
Michael R. Pence
Vice President
United States

Orrin G. Hatch, R-UT
President Pro Tempore



SENATE MAJORITY PARTY LEADERSHIP

Mitch Mc Connell
R-KY
Majority Leader



John Cornyn,
R-TX
Majority Whip



John Thune, R-SD
Republican Conference
Chair

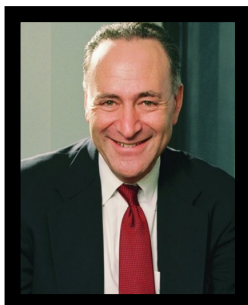


John Barrasso, R-WY
Republican Policy Com-
mittee



Roy Blunt, R-MO
Republican Conference
Vice Chair

SENATE MINORITY PARTY LEADERSHIP



Charles Schumer
D-NY
Democratic Leader
Conference Chair



Richard J. Durbin
D-IL
Democratic Whip



Patty Murray
D-WA
Assistant
Democratic Leader



Elizabeth Warren
D-MA
Conference Vice Chair

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

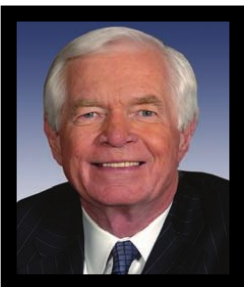


Pat Roberts
R-KS
Chair

AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

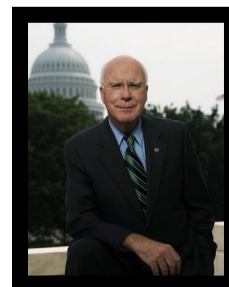


Debbie Stabenow
D-MI
Ranking Member



Thad Cochran
R-MS
Chair

APPROPRIATIONS



Patrick Leahy
R-VT
Ranking Member



John McCain
R-AZ
Chair

ARMED SERVICES



Jack Reed
D-RI
Ranking Member



Mike Crapo
R-ID
Chair

BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS



Sherrod Brown
D-OH
Ranking Member

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES



Michael Enzi
R-RI
Chair



Bernard Sanders
D-VT
Ranking Member

BUDGET



John Thune
R-SD
Chair



Bill Nelson
D-FL
Ranking Member

COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION



Lisa Murkowski
R-AK
Chair



Maria Cantwell
D-WA
Ranking Member

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES



John Barrasso
R-WY
Chair



Tom Carper
D-DE
Ranking Member

ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES



Chuck Grassley
R-IA
Chair

JUDICIARY



Dianne Feinstein
D-CA
Ranking Member

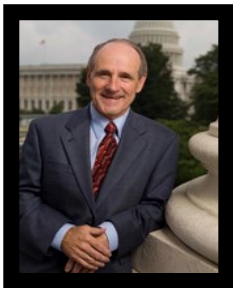


Richard C. Shelby
R-AL
Chair

RULES AND ADMINISTRATION



Amy Klobuchar
D-NY
Ranking Member



James E. Risch
R-ID
Chair

SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP



Jeanne Shaheen
D-NH
Ranking Member



Johnny Isakson
R-GA
Chair

VETERANS' AFFAIRS



John Tester
D-MT
Ranking Member

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEES



Johnny Isakson
R-GA
Chair

ETHICS



Christopher Coons
D-DE
Vice Chair

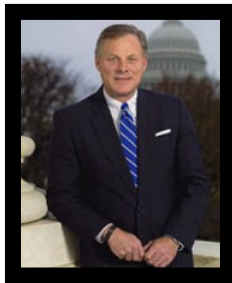


John Hoeven
R-ND
Chair

INDIAN AFFAIRS



Tom Udall
D-MT
Vice Chair



Richard Burr
R-NC
Chair

INTELLIGENCE



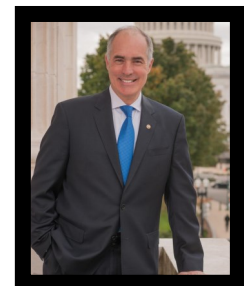
Mark Warner
D-VA
Vice Chair

SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEES



Susan Collins
R-ME
Chair

AGING



Bob Casey
D-PA
Ranking Member

JOINT COMMITTEES

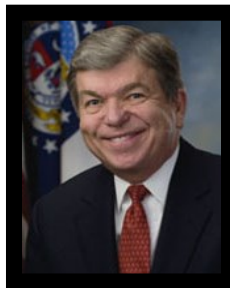


Pat Tiberi
R-OH-12
Chair

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE



Martin Heinrich
D-NM
Ranking Member



Roy Blunt
R-MO
Chair

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY



Gregg Harper
R-MO-3
Vice Chair



Gregg Harper
R-MO-3
Chair

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING



Roy Blunt
R-MO
Vice Chair



Orrin Hatch
R-UT
Chair

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION



Kevin Brady
R-TX-8
Vice Chair

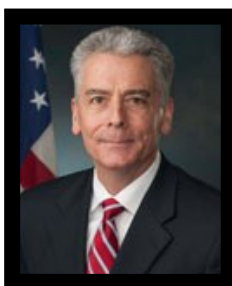
SENATE-ELECTED OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS



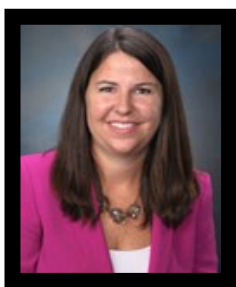
Julie E. Adams
*Senate
Secretary*



Elizabeth MacDonough
Parliamentarian



Frank J. Larkin
Sargent at Arms



Laura Dove
*Majority
Secretary*



Gary Myrick
*Minority
Secretary*



Barry Black
Chaplin

HOUSE MAJORITY LEADERSHIP



Paul Ryan
R-WI-3
Speaker of the House



Kevin McCarthy
R-CA-23
Majority Leader



Steve Scalise
R-LA-1
Majority Whip



Cathy McMorris Rogers
R-WA-5
Chair
Republican Conference



Luke Messer
R-IN-6
Chair
Republican Policy Committee

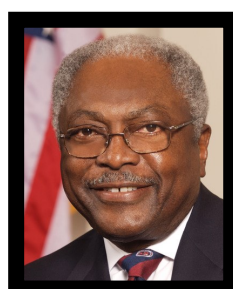
HOUSE MINORITY LEADERSHIP



Nancy Pelosi
D-CA-12
Minority Leader



Steny Hoyer
D-MD-5
Minority Whip



James Clyburn
D-SC-6
Assistant Minority Leader



Joseph Crowley
D-NY-14
Chair
Democratic Caucus

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES



Michael K. Conaway
R-TX-11
Chair

AGRICULTURE



Collin Peterson
D-MN-7
Ranking Member



Harold Rogers
R-KY-5
Chair

APPROPRIATIONS



Nita Lowey
D-NY-17
Ranking Member



Mac Thornberry
R-TX-13
Chair

ARMED SERVICES



Adam Smith
D-WA-9
Ranking Member

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES



Diane Black
R-TN-6
Chair

BUDGET



John Yarmouth
D-KY-3
Ranking Member



Virginia Foxx
R-NC-5
Chair

EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE



Robert Scott
D-VA-3
Ranking Member



Greg Walden
R-OR-2
Chair

ENERGY AND COMMERCE



Frank Pallone, Jr.
D-NJ-6
Ranking Member

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES



Susan W. Brooks
R-IN-5
Chair

ETHICS



Theodore E. Deutch
D-FL-22
Ranking Member



Jeb Hensarling
R-TX-5
Chair

FINANCIAL SERVICES



Maxine Walters
D-CA-43
Ranking Member



Ed Royce
R-CA-39
Chair

FOREIGN AFFAIRS



Eliot Engel
D-NY-16
Ranking Member

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES



Michael McCaul
R-TX-10
Chair

HOMELAND SECURITY

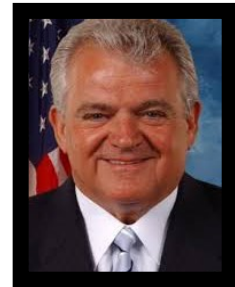


Bennie Thompson
D-MS-2
Ranking Member



Gregg Harper
R-MS-3
Chair

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

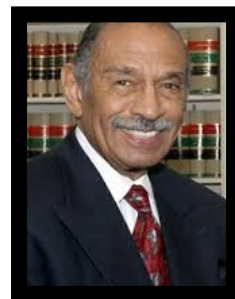


Robert Brady
D-PA-1
Ranking Member



Bob Goodlatte
R-VA-6
Chair

JUDICIARY



John Conyers Jr.
D-MI-13
Ranking Member

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES



Rob Bishop
R-UT-1
Chair

NATURAL RESOURCES



Raul Grijalva
D-AZ-3
Ranking Member



Jason Chaffetz
R-UT-3
Chair

OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM



Elijah Cummings
D-MD-7
Ranking Member



Pete Sessions
R-TX-32
Chair

RULES



Louise Slaughter
D-NY-25
Ranking Member

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES



Lamar Smith
R-TX-21
Chair

SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY



Eddie Bernice Johnson
D-TX-30
Ranking Member



Steve Chabot
R-OH-1
Chair

SMALL BUSINESS

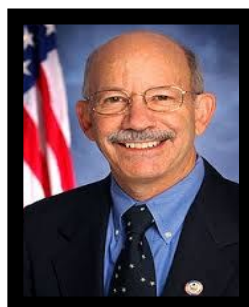


Nydia Velazquez
D-NY-7
Ranking Member



Bill Shuster
R-PA-9
Chair

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Peter DeFazio
D-OR-4
Ranking Member

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES



David P. Roe
R-TN-1
Chair

VETERANS' AFFAIRS



Timothy J. Walz
D-MN-1
Ranking Member

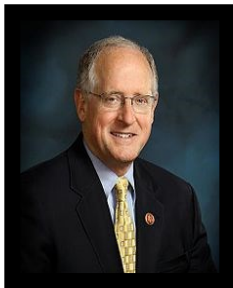


Kevin Brady
R-TX-8
Chair

WAYS AND MEANS



Richard E. Neal
D-MA-1
Ranking Member



K. Michael Conaway
R-TX-11
Chair

INTELLIGENCE



Adam Schiff
D-CA-28
Ranking Member

NOTES

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