

# Welcome to Washington

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**Information to help you navigate  
the Hill like an insider**



# **Welcome to Washington**

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**Thank you for joining us in Washington, D.C. for the 2018 Parkinson's Policy Forum!**

**This slide deck provides you with background information on the lawmaking process and how business is conducted on Capitol Hill. We hope this makes you feel more comfortable going into your Hill Day meetings.**

**At the Forum we will provide you with talking points on specific policy issues to raise with your members of Congress.**

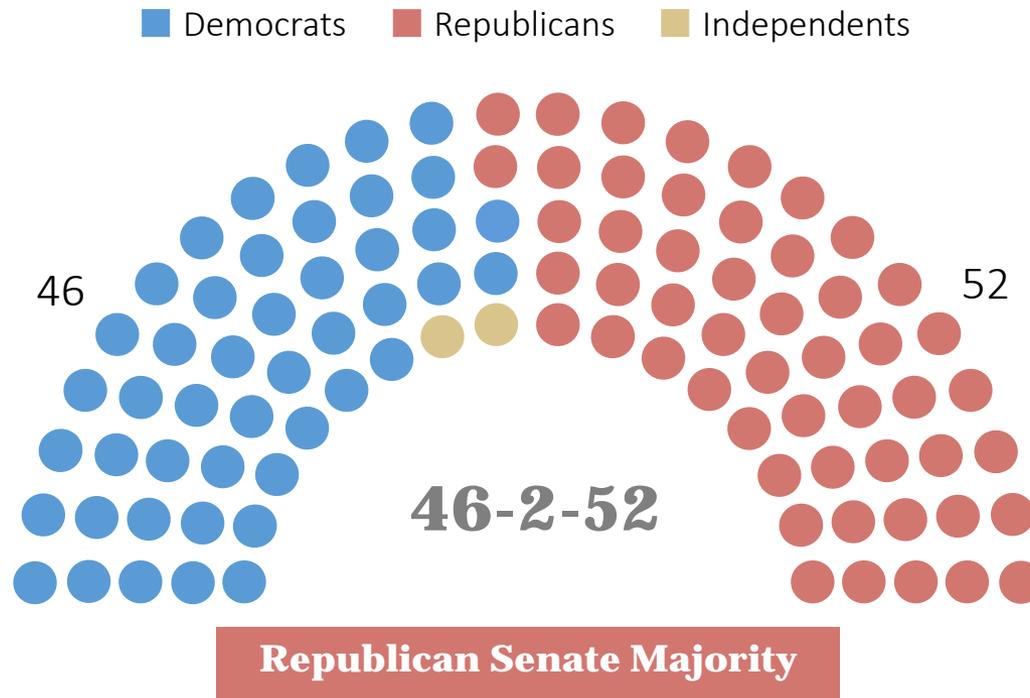
**We look forward to seeing you in Washington!**

# Congressional Composition

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# The Senate

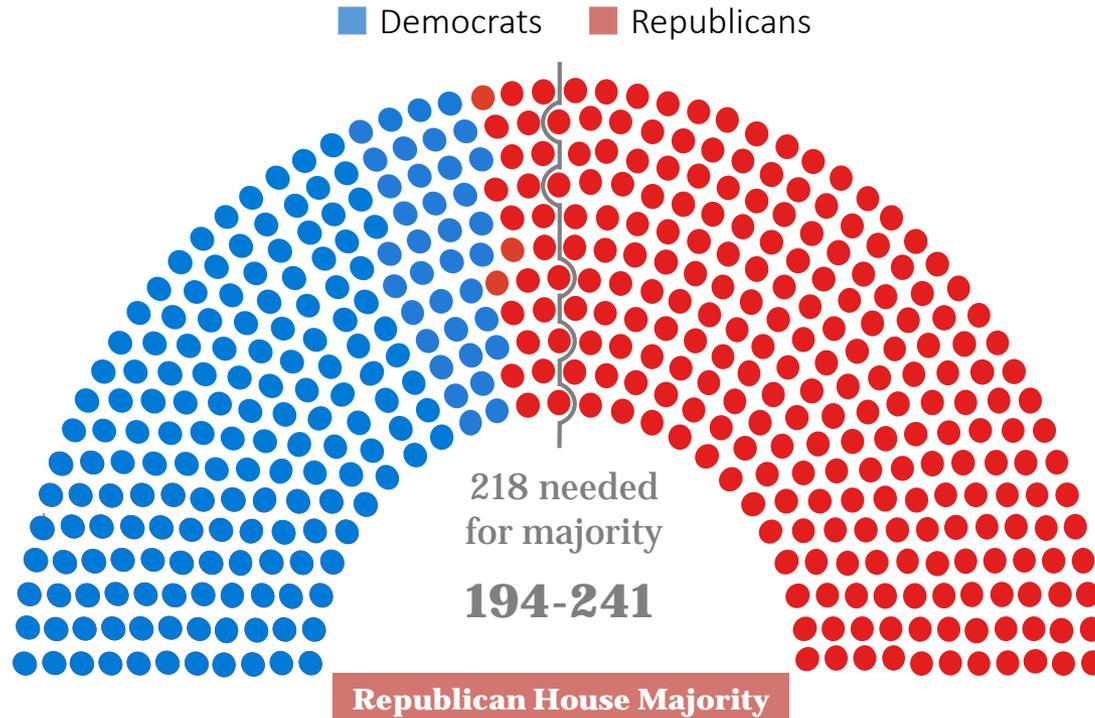
## The 115th Senate (2016-2018)



- There are 100 total senators (two from each state)
- Senators are elected to six-year terms
- Every two years approximately one-third of the Senate is up for re-election

# The House

## The 115th House (2016-2018)

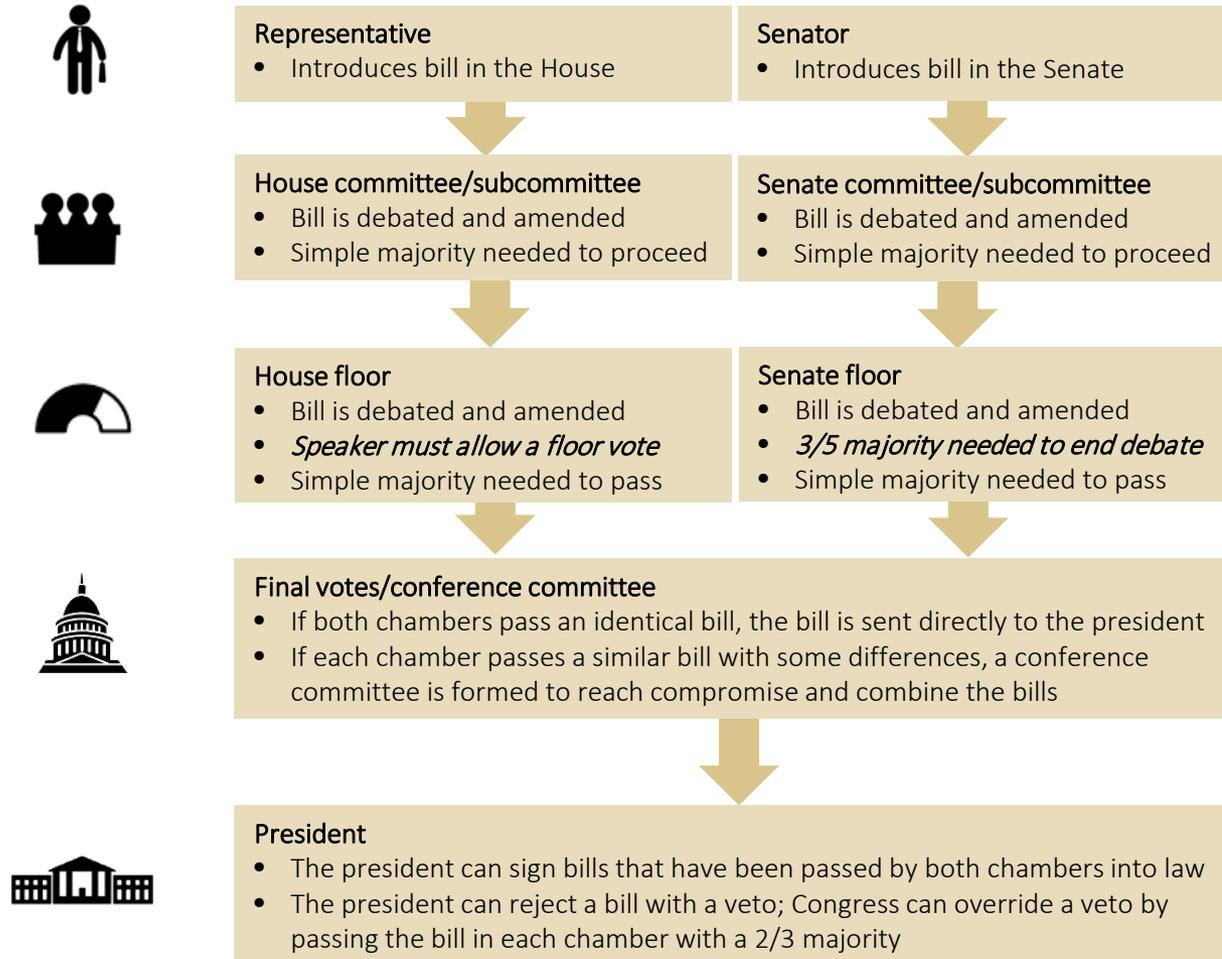


- There are 435 total representatives (a varying number of seats are allocated to each state based on population size)
- Six additional non-voting members represent Washington, D.C. and the five inhabited U.S. territories
- Representatives are elected to two-year terms, meaning all 435 seats are up for election every two years

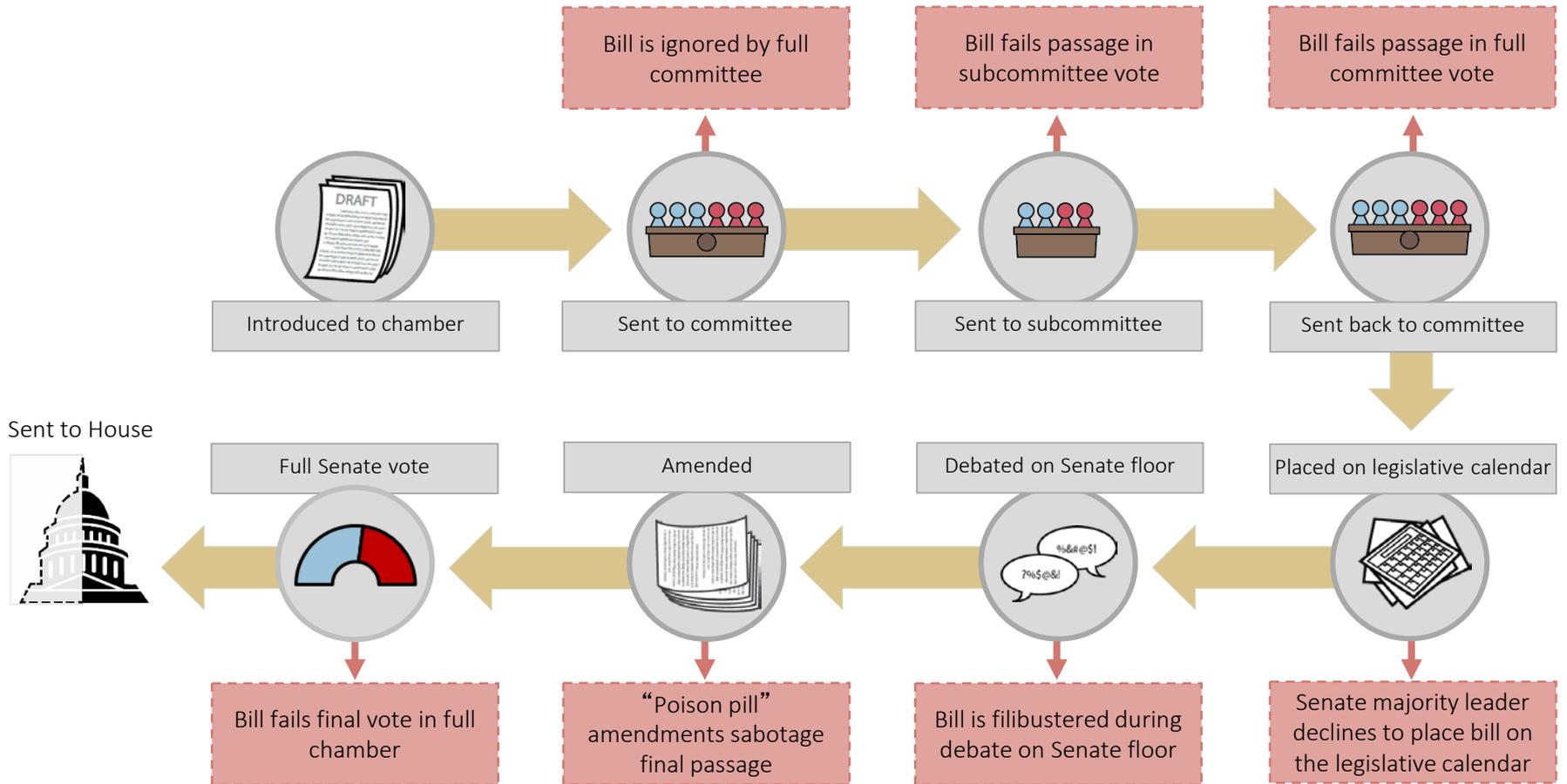
# The Legislative Process

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# How a Bill Becomes a Law

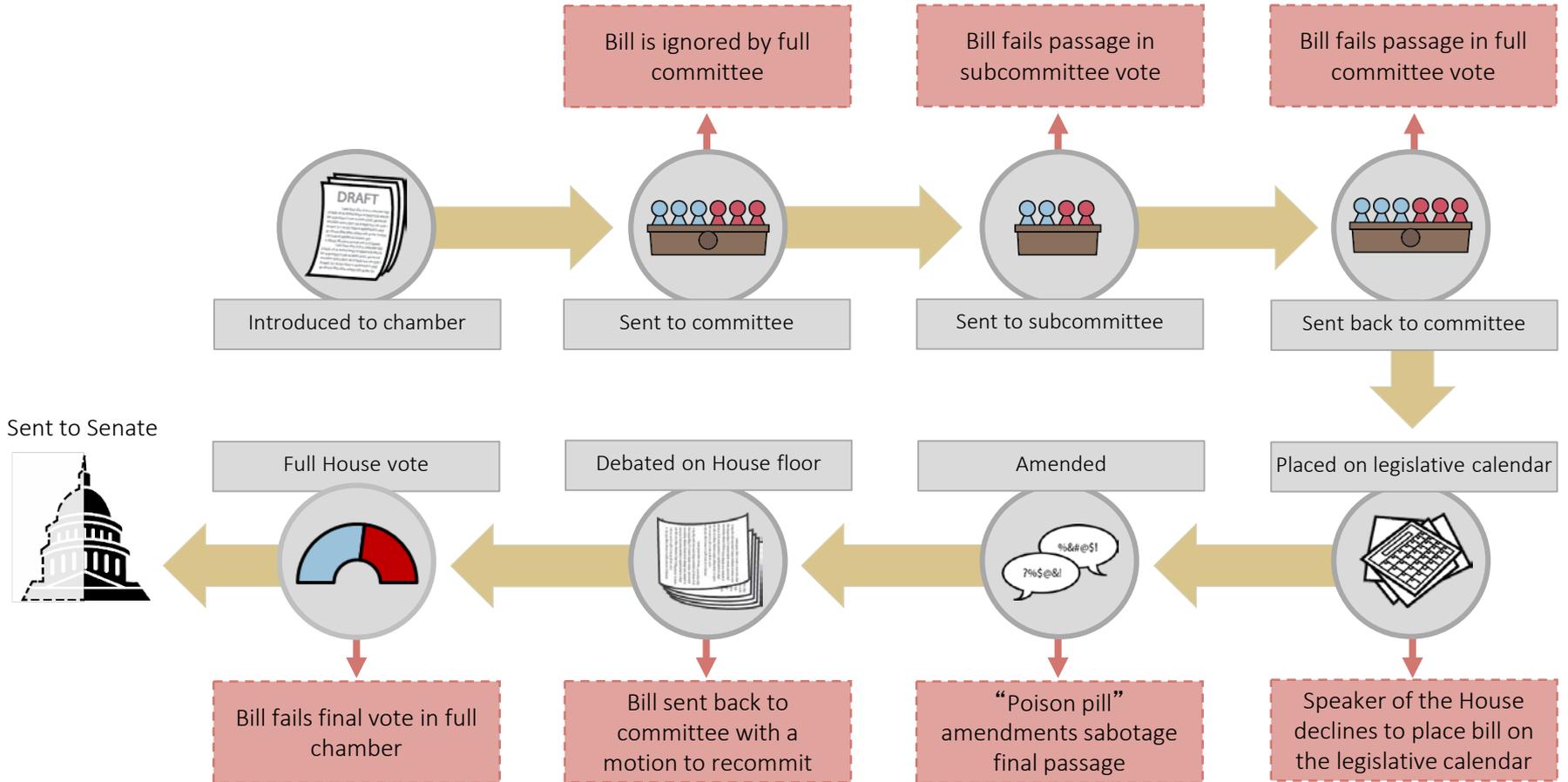


# Legislation in the Senate

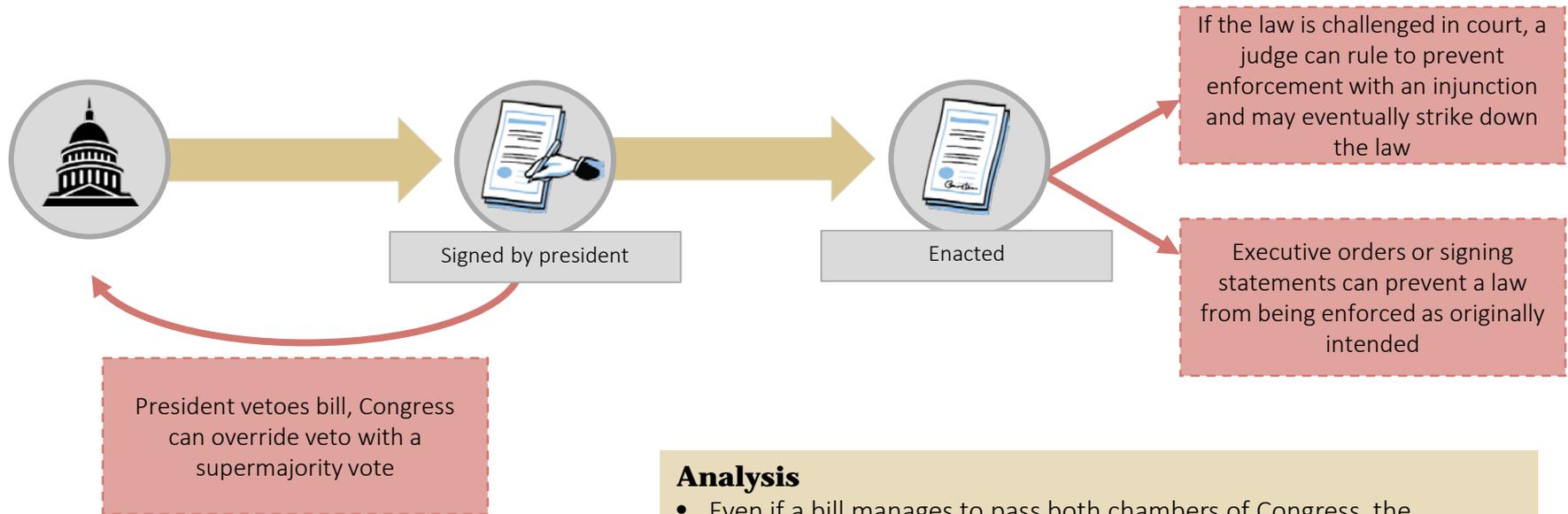


The Senate relies on unanimous consent to operate efficiently; therefore, individual senators have the power to delay or prevent a bill's passage by creating additional procedural hurdles, including filibusters.

# Legislation in the House



# Bills Continue to Face Hurdles After Passage



## Analysis

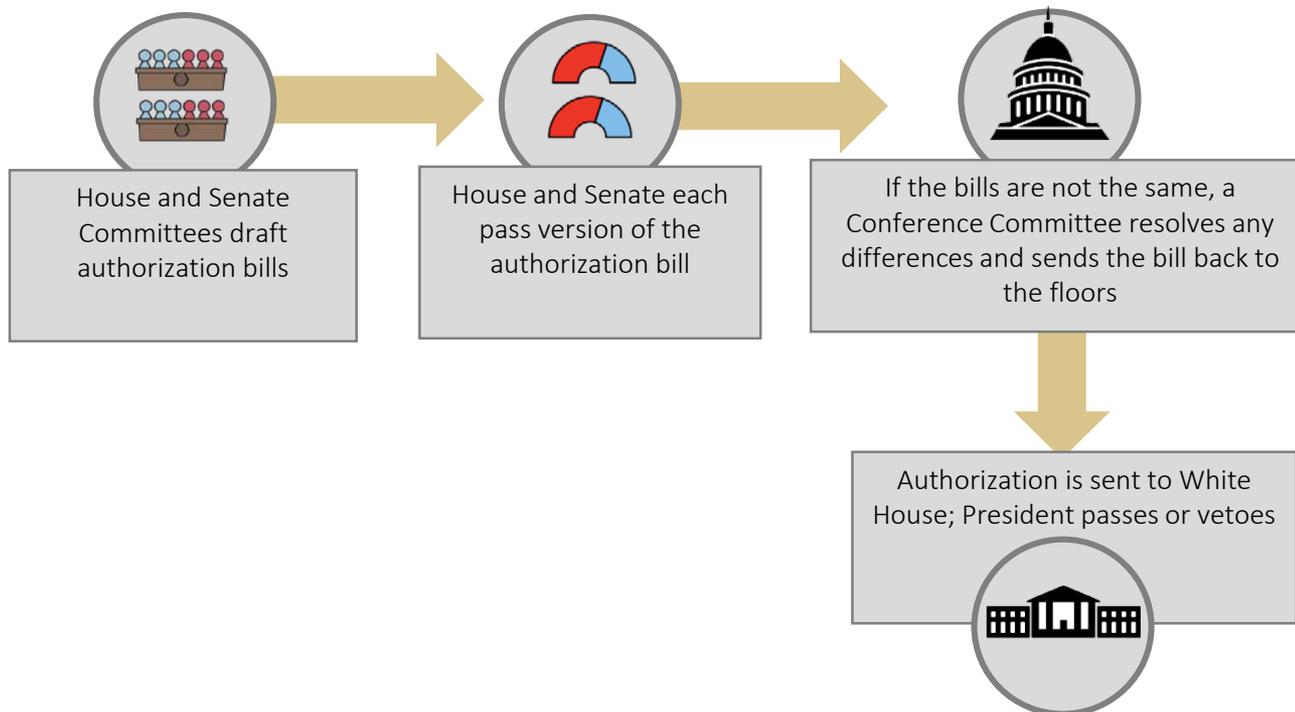
- Even if a bill manages to pass both chambers of Congress, the president can use vetoes, executive orders, or signing statements to prevent the bill from being enacted or enforced
- Opponents of the bill, including those outside of the legislative process, can prevent the law from being enacted by mounting a successful legal challenge

# Authorization v. Appropriation

	Authorization	Appropriation
<b>What it does</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Establishes federal programs</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Outlines how money will be spent on federal programs during the next fiscal year</li></ul>
<b>Who does it</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Congressional committees with jurisdiction over specific subject areas write the legislation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>There are 12 appropriations subcommittees in each house of Congress; they are divided among broad subject areas and each writes an annual appropriations measure</li></ul>
<b>How it works</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Authorization legislation enables the expenditure of funds from the federal budget; it may specify how much money should be spent on a program, but it doesn't actually set aside the money or elaborate on where the money to pay for the budget will come from</li><li>The committees are supposed to review programs before their expiration to determine how well they are working</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>After subcommittees in the House and Senate mark up appropriations bills in response to the President's budget, the House and Senate must pass the same version of an appropriation bill to give a program funding</li><li>It is very possible for programs to be authorized but not funded</li></ul>

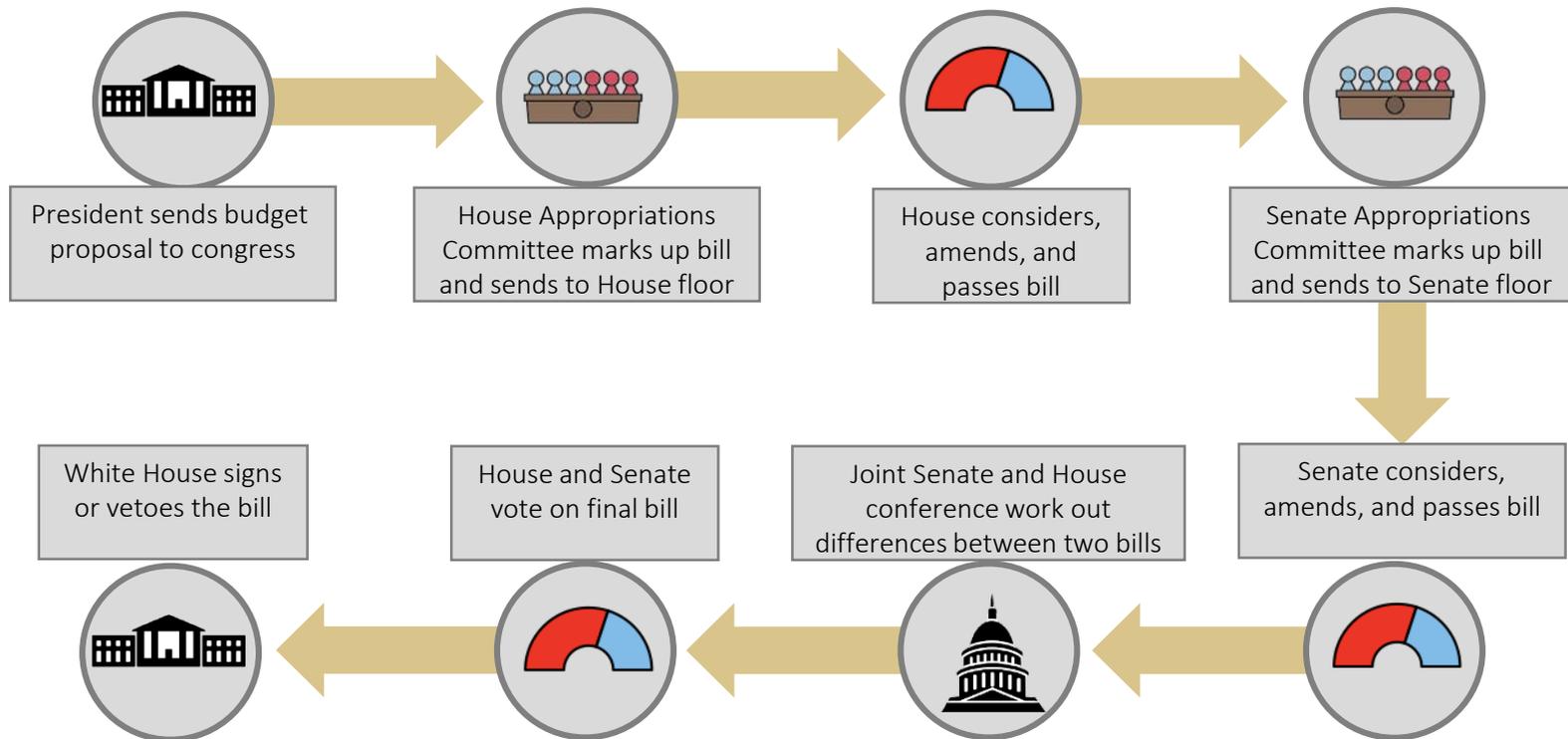
# Authorization Process

**In order for a program to be funded, it must first be authorized**



# Appropriations Process

Once a program is authorized it can be funded through an appropriations bill



# Legislative Committees

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# Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions (HELP) Committee

This Senate committee deals with a large array of issues, including public health and biomedical research. While this committee can create policies and programs related to these topics, it does not have the authority to fund them.

12 Republicans



Lamar Alexander (TN)  
Michael "Mike" Enzi (WY)  
Richard Burr (NC)  
Johnny Isakson (GA)

Rand Paul (KY)  
Susan Collins (ME)  
Bill Cassidy (LA)  
Todd Young (IN)

Orrin Hatch (UT) \*  
Pat Roberts (KS)  
Lisa Murkowski (AK)  
Tim Scott (SC)

10 Democrats + 1 Independent



*Patty Murray (WA)*  
Bernie Sanders (VT) \* \*\*  
Robert "Bob" Casey Jr. (PA) \*  
Al Franken (MN)  
Michael Bennet (CO)  
Sheldon Whitehouse (RI) \*

Tammy Baldwin (WI) \*  
Christopher "Chris" Murphy (CT) \*  
Elizabeth Warren (MA) \*  
Tim Kaine (VA) \*  
Maggie Hassan (NH)

## Subcommittees of Note:

Children and Families	Chair (R): Rand Paul Ranking (D): Bob Casey Jr. *
Employment and Workplace Safety	Chair (R): Johnny Isakson Ranking (D): Al Franken
Primary Health and Retirement Security	Chair (R): Mike Enzi Ranking (D): Bernie Sanders * **

Committee chair (R)

Committee ranking member (D)

\* Up for reelection in 2018

\*\*Independent that caucuses with the Democrats

# House Energy and Commerce Committee

This House committee deals with a large array of issues, including public health and biomedical research. While this committee can create policies and programs related to these topics, it does not have the authority to fund them.

31 Republicans



**Greg Walden (OR)**  
 Joe Barton (TX)  
 Fred Upton (MI)  
 John Shimkus (IL)  
 Michael Burgess (TX)  
 Marsha Blackburn (TN)  
 Steve Scalise (LA)  
 Robert “Bob” Latta (OH)  
 Cathy McMorris Rodgers (WA)

Gregg Harper (MS)  
 Leonard Lance (NJ)  
 Brett Guthrie (KY)  
 Pete Olson (TX)  
 David McKinley (WV)  
 Adam Kinzinger (IL)  
 Morgan Griffith (VA)  
 Gus Bilirakas (FL)  
 Bill Johnson (OH)  
 Billy Long (MO)

Larry Bucshon (IN)  
 Bill Flores (TX)  
 Susan Brooks (IN)  
 Markwayne Mullin (OK)  
 Richard Hudson (NC)  
 Chris Collins (NY)  
 Kevin Cramer (ND)  
 Tim Walberg (MI)  
 Mimi Walters (CA)  
 Ryan Costello (PA)  
 Buddy Carter (GA)  
 Jeff Duncan (SC)

24 Democrats



**Frank Pallone (NJ)**  
 Bobby Rush (IL)  
 Anna Eshoo (CA)  
 Eliot Engel (NY)  
 Gene Green (TX)  
 Diana DeGette (CO)  
 Mike Doyle (PA)  
 Jan Schakowsky (IL)  
 G.K. Butterfield (NC)  
 Doris Matsui (CA)  
 Kathy Castor (FL)  
 John Sarbanes (MD)

Jerry McNERney (CA)  
 Peter Welch (VT)  
 Ben Ray Lujan (NM)  
 Paul Tonko (NY)  
 Yvette Clarke (NY)  
 Dave Loebsack (IA)  
 Kurt Schrader (OR)  
 Joe Kennedy (MA)  
 Tony Cárdenas (CA)  
 Raul Ruiz (CA)  
 Scott Peters (CA)  
 Debbie Dingell (MI)

## Subcommittees of Note:

Health

**Chair (R):** Michael Burgess  
**Ranking (D):** Gene Green

**Committee chair (R)**  
**Committee ranking member (D)**

# Senate Appropriations Committee

This Senate committee has jurisdiction over discretionary spending. This spending covers 12 specific areas of government (including health, science and defense) and must be renewed annually. Every year, this committee writes bills that provide funding to the government agencies, departments and programs that fall within the 12 areas.

16 Republicans



Thad Cochran (MS)  
 Mitch McConnell (KY)  
 Richard Shelby (AL)  
 Lamar Alexander (TN)  
 Susan Collins (ME)  
 Lisa Murkowski (AK)

Lindsey Graham (SC)  
 Roy Blunt (MO)  
 Jerry Moran (KS)  
 John Hoeven (ND)  
 John Boozman (AR)

Shelley Moore Capito (WV)  
 James Lankford (OK)  
 Steve Daines (MT)  
 John Kennedy (LA)  
 Marco Rubio (FL)

15 Democrats



*Patrick Leahy (VT)*  
 Patty Murray (WA)  
 Dianne Feinstein (CA) \*  
 Richard Durbin (IL)  
 Jack Reed (RI)  
 Jon Tester (MT)\*  
 Tom Udall (NM)  
 Jeanne Shaheen (NH)

Jeff Merkley (OR)  
 Christopher Coons (DE)  
 Brian Schatz (HI)  
 Tammy Baldwin (WI)\*  
 Christopher Murphy (CT)\*  
 Joe Manchin (WV)\*  
 Chris Van Hollen (MD)

## Subcommittees of Note:

Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies	Chair (R): Richard Shelby Ranking (D): Jeanne Shaheen
Defense	Chair (R): Thad Cochran Ranking (D): Richard Durbin
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies	Chair (R): Roy Blunt Ranking (D): Patty Murray

Committee chair (R)

Committee ranking member (D)

\* Up for reelection in 2018

# House Appropriations Committee

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30 Republicans



Rodney Frelinghuysen (NJ)	Mario Diaz-Balart (FL)	David G. Valadao (CA)
Harold Rogers (KY)	Charles W. Dent (PA)	Andy Harris (MD)
Robert Aderholt (AL)	Tom Graves (GA)	Martha Roby (AL)
Kay Granger (TX)	Kevin Yoder (KS)	Mark E. Amodei (NV)
Michael K. Simpson (ID)	Steve Womack (AR)	Chris Stewart (UT)
John Culberson (TX)	Jeff Fortenberry (NE)	David Young (IA)
John Carter (TX)	Thomas J. Rooney (FL)	Evan Jenkins (WV)
Ken Calvert (CA)	Charles J. Fleischmann (TN)	Steven Palazzo (MS)
Tom Cole (OK)	Jaime Herrera Beutler (WA)	Dan Newhouse (WA)
	David P. Joyce (OH)	John R. Moolenaar (MI)
		Scott Taylor (VA)

22 Democrats



<i>Nita Lowey (NY)</i>	Debbie Wasserman Schultz (FL)
Marcy Kaptur (OH)	Henry Cuellar (TX)
Peter Visclosky (IN)	Chellie Pingree (ME)
José Serrano (NY)	Mike Quigley (IL)
Rosa DeLauro (CT)	Derek Kilmer (WA)
David Price (NC)	Matt Cartwright (PA)
Lucille Roybal-Allard (CA)	Grace Meng (NY)
Sanford Bishop (GA)	Mark Pocan (WI)
Barbara Lee (CA)	Katherine Clark (MA)
Betty McCollum (MN)	Pete Aguilar (CA)
Tim Ryan (OH)	
C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger (MD)	

## Subcommittees of Note:

Defense	Chair (R): Kay Granger Ranking (D): Peter Visclosky
Labor, Health and Human Services	Chair (R): Tom Cole Ranking (D): Rosa DeLauro

Committee chair (R)  
Committee ranking member (D)

# Meeting Tips

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# Advocacy in Washington Influences the Governing Bodies

**Congress and the White House create laws and regulations to govern citizens**

**Citizens influence governing behavior by participating in advocacy efforts**



- Show Support
- Ask for Change
- Tell Stories
- Share Ideas
- Provide Information

# Yes... Members of Congress Actually Want to Hear From You

## Guide to Reaching Out to Members of Congress:



Members highly value staying in touch with constituents

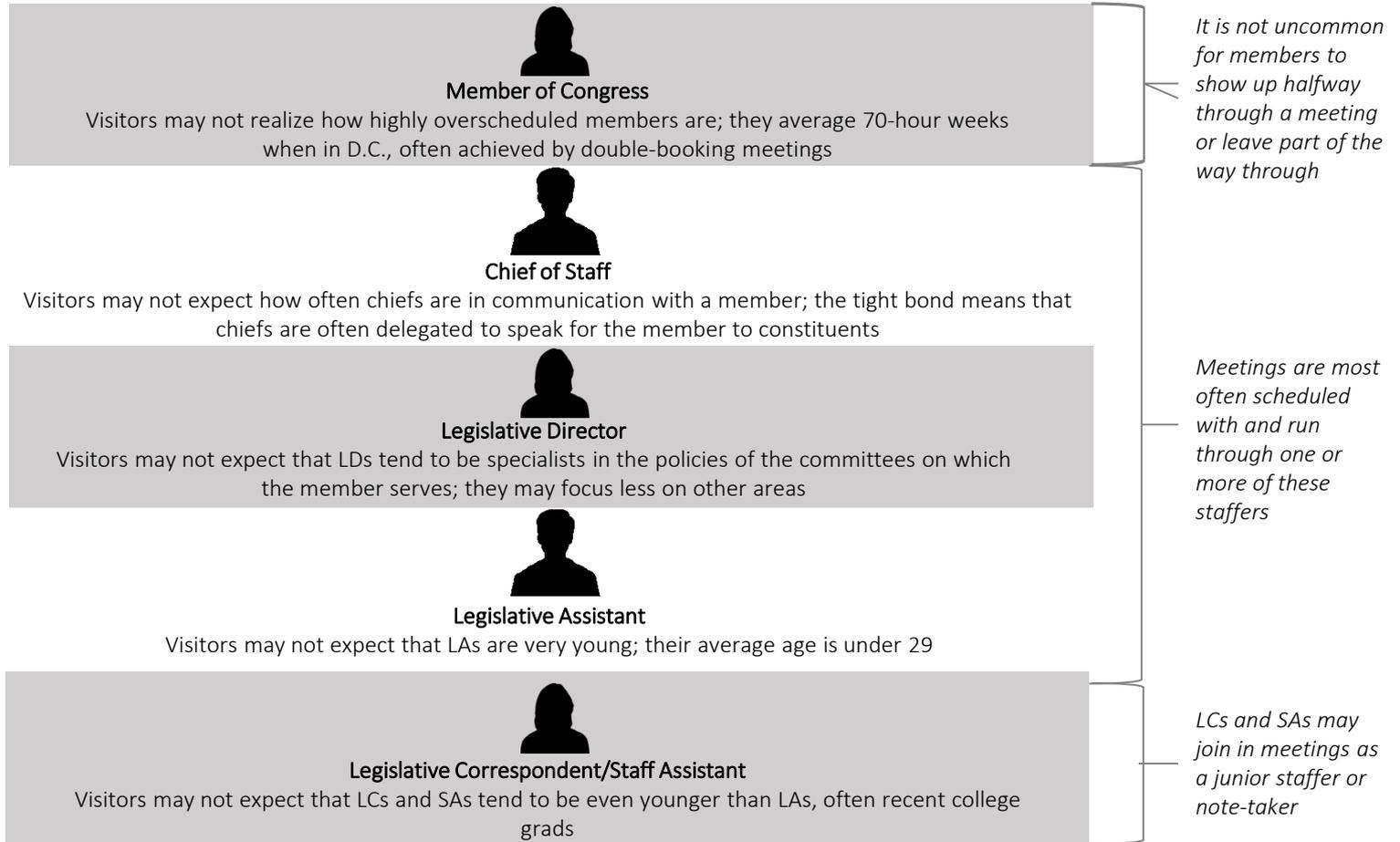
- Constituent conversations guide policymaking
- Reelection hinges on their ability to serve the constituents who vote them into office
- Members trust their staff to help them listen to constituents, so advocates should not be surprised if they meet with staff in lieu of a member



Members find personal and engaging content more persuasive than form letters

- Individual e-mails can have greater influence on member decision-making than form messages
- Advocates should focus on sending more personal emails to their members of Congress to capture the individual voice or perspective

# Understanding Hill Staff



Because members of Congress are often running from meeting to meeting to vote, staffers will often have more time to devote to a meeting, and be more capable of affecting any takeaway.

# Meeting with Members of Congress

## What to remember when conducting a meeting with a member of Congress



### Be on time

- Arrive no more than 5 minutes before the meeting; members are rarely available to meet earlier and Hill offices are too small to accommodate lingering constituents
- Inform the scheduler if you are going to be late in case another meeting time must be arranged



### Be flexible

- Prepare to meet with either the member or the member's staff; treat both with equal respect
- If the member arrives in the middle of your meeting, continue as usual. The member will ask questions if needed



### Stay on topic

- Raise only the issue you scheduled to discuss with the member and the member's staff to keep the meeting focused and persuasive



### Keep politics out of it

- Do not discuss elections or campaign support in your meeting
- Respect the member's political views and relationships outside of the issue at hand



### Leave behind brief information

- Leave behind a 1-2 page briefing with data points on the issue discussed with the member's office; the document should serve as a helpful resource for staff as the issue moves through Congress

# Preparing for Face-to-face Meetings with Members of Congress

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- Prepare your 90-second introduction
  - Sentence one: *Your name, where you live*
  - Sentence two-four: *Your story in a few sentences*
  - Sentence five: *Why our asks are important to you and how they will impact your life*
- When there are several meeting participants, there may not be a lot of time for introductions. A quick memorized intro will help get your message across quickly.
- Consider the audience
  - Is the member a Republican or a Democrat?
  - Does the member hold a leadership position?
  - Is the member on any relevant committees?
  - Is the member especially interested in health care or Parkinson's issues?
  - Have they recently sponsored any relevant legislation?

# During a Hill Meeting

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- Expect anything!
- Meetings can be with a member of Congress or their designated health staffer
- You may meet in the hallway or while walking between rooms
- Staffers have busy schedules and may run late
- Meetings are 15-20 minutes
- Constituent takes the lead
- Introduce yourselves; if you're a constituent, tell them where you're from
- Get to the asks quickly – be direct
- If you get a yes, move on
- If you are asked a question you don't know the answer to, say you will get back to them – and do
- Thank the staffer or member for their time (get the staffer's business card), tell them you'll be following up and leave information behind

# Follow-up

## Steps to take following a meeting with a member of Congress



### Send a thank you message

- Send a **follow-up e-mail** several days after meeting with a member
- **Keep the message brief**, thank the office for their time, and remind the office of the issue at hand
- Leave a link to a reliable **source of information** on the issue for the office to reference



### Attend events in the district

- **Attend town hall meetings** or other public events in the district to build a stronger relationship with your representative
- Find opportunities to engage in policy matters in the district and serve as a trustworthy resource to earn visibility for your issue



### Stay in touch

- Do not over-communicate with members of Congress, but do pass along new information about your issue as it is released
- Communicate with your representative in a **respectful and informative** manner to gain their respect

# Questions?



**Email [info@parkinsonsforum.org](mailto:info@parkinsonsforum.org)**

