THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®
FEDERAL POLITICAL COORDINATOR PROGRAM

As the largest professional trade association in the U.S., the National Association of REALTORS® represents nearly 1.3 million members involved in all facets of residential and commercial real estate as brokers, salespeople, property managers, appraisers and counselors. NAR relies on its Federal Political Coordinators (FPCs) to advocate policy initiatives that will result in the return of a fundamentally sound and dynamic U.S. real estate market fostering vibrant communities in which to live and work.

While a strong lobbying group in Washington is important, the real power of any industry resides in the activism of its individual members. As a result, with such a large membership, NAR has the potential to be an extremely powerful force in our nation’s capital. However, it takes significant grassroots engagement and momentum to accomplish our legislative and regulatory goals. That’s where you come in.

Regardless of the issues facing the real estate profession – whether it’s flood insurance, property tax legislation or GSE reform — there will always be a group or association advocating the opposite position. As an FPC, you are the most effective advocate for our industry. As the expert on real estate issues and the one with a close personal relationship to your member of Congress, your legislator wants to hear from you.

Legislators want to know how a specific issue will affect their districts, and they will look to you for answers. It is your voice and your experiences that will help guide their decisions. As FPCs, you are active in every congressional district across the country. That is an incredible responsibility with significant power.

Your efforts to educate each member of Congress will make the difference. As a result, honing and maintaining your relationships matter. We rely on you. When an important issue facing the real estate industry arises, we want your legislators to pick up the phone and reach out to you first — their FPC and friend whom they know and trust.

This handbook provides you with essential resource information on the FPC Program, different ways to get involved, as well as important introductory material on the legislative process in Washington. Thank you for your service in the program. Your involvement is crucial to the success of NAR’s advocacy efforts.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History of the FPC Program</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Federal Political Coordinator Role: Nuts and Bolts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Political Coordinator (FPC) Responsibilities</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPC Pledge Form</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to File a Field Report</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to Respond to a Call for Action</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to Build a Successful FPC Team</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to Foster a Relationship with Your Member of Congress</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Do's and Don'ts of Meeting with Your Member of Congress</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Do's and Don'ts of Delivering an RPAC Check</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hub</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About the Hub</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAQ's</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Basics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How a Bill Becomes a Law</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House/Senate Comparison</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Staff: Who's Who</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol Hill: U.S. Capitol Complex</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Federal Agencies</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communicating with Lawmakers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to Schedule Appointments with Your Legislator</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to Write a Letter to Your Legislator</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAR Grassroots Structure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where You Fit In</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REALTOR® Party Member Involvement Committee (RPMIC)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Political Coordinators (FPC)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPC Contact Teams</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy Issues A-Z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPAC (REALTOR® Political Action Committee)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPAC &amp; Grassroots Advocacy: A Winning Combination</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPAC Criteria for Candidate Selection</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessing RPAC In-State Funds</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making the Most of RPAC Special Recognition Money</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investing in RPAC</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAR Resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Resources</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Resources</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossary of Legislative Terms</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix I</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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HISTORY OF THE FPC PROGRAM

Background

Prior to 1974, NAR was known as the National Association of Real Estate Boards (NAREB). Members of the association were primarily real estate brokers; sales agents could join their local real estate boards, but were not members of the National Association.

In the early 1970s, NAREB had around 100,000 members, but found its influence in Washington waning. Back then, Washington insiders considered NAREB to be a small business group, representing only a fraction of the real estate industry (the brokers). In order to regain its political position and influence, in November 1973, NAREB changed its name to the National Association of REALTORS® and simultaneously opened its doors to accept sales agents as members. Within 12 months NAR’s membership nearly quadrupled.

As part of the transformation, NAR also completely revamped its legislative program. The REALTORS® Washington Committee (NAREB’s legislative arm since 1942) was replaced by two new committees, the REALTORS® Legislative Committee (focusing on policy) and the Political Affairs Committee (focusing on REALTOR political involvement).

The FPC Program is Born

It was in this atmosphere that the FPC program began to take shape. In February 1974, the Political Affairs Committee divided its work into two major priorities. “Priority 1” was the formation of a Congressional Political Affairs “chairman” for each one of the 435 House congressional districts throughout America. A committee was appointed to serve under this congressional chair, made up of at least 10 REALTORS® and REALTOR-ASSOCIATES, all carefully selected because they would be on an “eyeball to eyeball” grassroots level with their congressman.

This network of REALTOR® congressional chairs did not have a formal name at first, but in 1976 NAR changed the program and began calling each group a Congressional Contact Team. The Congressional Contact Teams were organized by each State Association, which assigned one REALTOR® representative per senator and congressman for each local association (not congressional district).
Within a few years, the Congressional Contact Team network had become unwieldy. There were over 1,800 local associations at that time, with many overlapping congressional district lines, so the Contact Team group had thousands of members and many senators and congressmen had multiple Contact Teams assigned to them. Managing the teams and coordinating a unified REALTOR® message became nearly impossible.

In August 1979, the Political Affairs Committee approved a resolution to improve upon the Congressional Contact Team functionality by developing “a network of Federal Coordinators, one appointed for each congressional district and U. S. Senate seat, who will be responsible for the Congressional contact effort and be the focal point of communications in all contact activities.” Thus, the Federal District Coordinators (FDC) program was born and in place by 1981; the Federal Senate Coordinators (FSC) program came a little later, in 1984. Together they were known as the FDC/FSC program.

Finally, in November 2003, acting on a recommendation from the Political Communications Committee-Grassroots Work Group the FDC/FSC program name was changed to Federal Political Coordinators in order to clarify the Coordinators’ activities.

*The rest, as they say, is history!*
Federal Political Coordinator Role
Nuts & Bolts
FPC RESPONSIBILITIES

A Federal Political Coordinator’s most valuable contribution to NAR is the relationship developed with each member of Congress. In addition to regular contact with the assigned member of Congress, there are several specific tasks that are required to fulfill the role of FPC:

1. **Respond to All NAR Calls for Action** — FPCs are expected to respond to all NAR Calls for Action they receive. As NAR’s key REALTOR® communicators with Congress, FPCs are looked upon as leaders by their fellow REALTOR® colleagues and should lead by example. After responding to a Call for Action, FPCs should encourage other REALTORS® to do the same.

2. **Advocate on Behalf of all REALTORS® and the REALTOR® Party** — The REALTOR® Party represents the idea that supporting homeownership and private property rights transcends party affiliation. Regardless of your personal political views, as FPC you will be called upon to represent the concerns of 1.3 million REALTORS® from across the country. As a representative of NAR, you must be able to speak in support of the policy positions approved by NAR’s policy committees and Board of Directors, even if these conflict with your own viewpoint.

3. **Contact Assigned Member of Congress At Least Once per Quarter and Submit a Field Report** — FPCs should have a minimum of four personal contacts with their member of Congress (or staff) per year (meetings, RPAC check deliveries, etc.). FPCs are encouraged, however, to not limit that number to four and should communicate with their assigned member of Congress as often as possible. Filing a field report after each meeting alerts NAR lobbying, policy, and RPAC staff (if a check delivery was part of the interaction) as well as state government affairs staff that the meeting occurred and follow up may be required.

4. **Participate in Training as Required** — All FPCs must complete required training. Newly appointed FPCs will participate in the semi-annual conference in Washington, D.C. Veteran FPCs will have access to training through webinars and may participate in local in-person sessions when made available.

5. **Utilize and Deliver all RPAC Contributions in a Timely Manner** — FPCs are each allocated In-State Funds that they can use at their discretion to help develop their relationship with their members of Congress. Each cycle, $1,000 is allocated for each representative every two years and $2,000 for each senator, every 6 years. FPCs are also responsible for delivery of additional RPAC checks as approved by the RPAC National Trustees. Each check should be delivered in a timely manner, preferably within two weeks of
receipt. By law, all RPAC checks must be delivered before a primary or general election. Please alert NAR staff ASAP if a check is missing or lost so it can be reprinted before Election Day.

6. **Attend Each Annual NAR May Meeting/Hill Visits** — FPCs are reimbursed up to $1,000 for travel expenses incurred to attend the May’s REALTORS® Legislative Meeting. During this time, FPCs will meet with their members of Congress in their Washington office. This is the most important federal meeting of the year and FPC participation is required and vital.

7. **Develop a Contact Team** — Each FPC should identify REALTORS® in the district that can assist in their duties. The FPC should maintain regular communication with the team on the NAR issues and Calls for Action. The team should be ready to aid the FPC in check deliveries or facilitate a meeting in the FPC’s absence if necessary.

8. **Support Their Member of Congress** — FPCs may not engage in activities that support or can be perceived as supporting their legislator’s opponent, including but not limited to contributing to the opponent’s campaign. Such activities may be the basis for considering terminating the FPC’s appointment.

9. **Sign and Return a Pledge Form to NAR** — The Pledge is an agreement between the appointed FPC and NAR. By signing the form, the FPC agrees to carry out their duties to the best of their ability and acknowledges they can be removed for failure to fulfill the role.

*Note: If an FPC does not perform the required duties, he or she can be replaced. For information on the FPC replacement protocol, see Appendix I on page 69.*

**Questions? Contact Victoria Givens at 202-383-1021 or vgivens@realtors.org**
FEDERAL POLITICAL COORDINATOR
PLEDGE FORM

The role of the Federal Political Coordinator (FPC) within NAR advocacy is extremely important. Each serves as an educator to/influencer of their member of Congress (MOC) with respect to the issues important to the real estate industry. To that end, each FPC should agree to perform the following duties (please refer to page 6 for specific details on each duty):

1. Respond to all NAR Calls for Action;
2. Advocate on behalf of all REALTORS® and the REALTOR® Party;
3. Contact my assigned MOC at least once per quarter and submit a field report each time;
4. Participate in training as required;
5. Utilize and deliver all RPAC contributions in a timely manner;
6. Attend each annual REALTORS® Legislative Meeting;
7. Develop a contact team;
8. Support my member of Congress;
9. Sign and return this pledge.

By my signature below, I hereby certify that I have read each FPC duty carefully and pledge to perform them to the best of my abilities throughout my term. Further, I acknowledge that if I do not meet the standards of performance, I will be removed from the position.

State/Congressional District: _________________________________

Name of MOC:________________________________

FPC: _____________________________________________________

Date: ____________________________________________________

FPC Signature:_____________________________________________

As referenced in the FPC Pledge form and the FPC responsibilities you have agreed to fulfill all of the duties as prescribed in the FPC job description. If you do not, you may be replaced.
HOW TO FILE A FIELD REPORT

Field Reports are the single most important resource that you can provide to help keep NAR abreast of the activity being conducted nationwide on behalf of REALTORS®. These reports provide valuable information to the NAR grassroots team, lobbyists and policy staff on the issues important to the real estate industry and help us make the most out of the significant work you are doing in the district. You are the ones on the ground and usually the first to know if a legislator has changed his or her mind on an issue or perhaps is co-sponsoring a piece of legislation critical to our public policy goals. These reports do not go into a vacuum. They are sent to your lobbyist, political director, grassroots team, policy staff, RPMIC representative, and Government Affairs Director.

The following will help you navigate the field report submission process step by step.

Field Report Direct Link: https://realtorparty.realtor/member-consumer/fpc/field-reports.html

STEP 1

Before filing your Field Report, make sure you are logged on to the REALTOR® Party website. If you are not logged in, you will get an error message when trying to file your report.

**Note: Your password and email are the same as when you are logged into nar.realtor. If you are not logged in, you will get a prompt for your username and password.

Having trouble logging in?

→ To reset your username and password call NAR Member Support Center at 800-874-6500 or email the information services team at contactNAR@realtors.org. They are VERY responsive to email, so please try that if you are having trouble explaining your issue on the phone.

Step 2

→ Go To www.Realtorparty.realtor
Step 3

→ Click “Tools and Resources” button at the top of the page

→ Under “Member and Consumer Mobilization,” click “File FPC Field Report.”

Step 4

→ **Search Legislators:** Type in your member of Congress’ full name into the text box provided.

→ Click your member of Congress’ name once it appears.

Step 5

→ **Click “confirm”** once your information pops up in the FPC box.
Step 6

→ **Write Your Field Report.** Fill in your field report information in the box. Please describe the conversation you had with your member of Congress and any REALTOR® issues or other significant discussion that occurred. It is especially important to note if your member of Congress agreed with the NAR position or if they disagreed as well as any follow up necessary by NAR staff.

**Note:** If you are filing a field report for a member of Congress other than your own assigned legislator (say you filled in for that FPC at a meeting he or she was unable to attend), you can still file the report. Simply click on “Choose Other FPC” and enter your name and email address in the box. Then continue with steps 4 and 5. Team Members can also file a field report for you if you are unable to do so.

Step 7

→ **Click Submit to Complete!**

It’s that simple! You’ve just filed a field report! And, you’ll notice that the report is in the system almost immediately. These reports provide valuable information to NAR staff that cannot otherwise be obtained. NAR Lobbyists and Policy Staff use this information to revise and craft NAR’s message on Capitol Hill. Your reports are the “inside scoop.”

If you have any questions please reach out to Victoria Givens at vgivens@REALTORS.org or (202) 383-1021.

Please find a sample field report on the next page.
SAMPLE FIELD REPORT

Submitted by: FPC
Submitted on: 10/13/2018
*Full name: _______________________________________________
*Email:____________________________________________________
*Legislator Name:__________________________________________

Interaction Type: In Person Meeting
Interaction Date: 10/11/2018

Comments:

I had a meeting with the Congressman before attending his event in New Bedford. Went with two team members and had about 15 minutes with the Congressman prior to the event. He had questions about specifics surrounding our position on flood insurance and I said I would have one of our lobbyists get in touch with his staff since I wasn’t sure of the answer. Otherwise, he is inclined to be supportive. I plan to be working the polls on election day. I have been working with my team on getting a group of Realtors together to hold signs and I have been making phone calls. I will be attending the final event on 10/28/18 in Falmouth, MA. Follow up is needed by NAR staff.

*Identifying information has been removed for privacy.
SAMPLE UNHELPFUL FIELD REPORT

Submitted by: FPC
Submitted on: 9/15/2018 (LATE)

*Full name: __________________________________________________
*Email:________________________________________________________________
*Legislator Name:_______________________________________________

Interaction Type: In Person Meeting
Interaction Date: 4/11/2018

Comments:
Talked to Congressman on his back deck. We’re summer neighbors.

(Missing All Important Details)

*Identifying information has been removed for privacy.

63.7% % of families who own their primary residence
How to Respond to a Call for Action

Background: As the need arises, NAR will launch national Calls for Action (CFAs) or requests for NAR members to contact their members of Congress about specific issues that are of immediate interest to NAR. Responding immediately to CFAs is critical to communicating a coordinated, powerful grassroots message. As an FPC, you are the first person who should respond to a CFA. (You have pledged to respond to each and every one you receive).

Because of the importance of a CFA, NAR electronically tracks FPC responses and will provide your REALTOR® Party Member Involvement Committee (RPMIC) member with reports on state and individual FPC performance. These reports become part of a comprehensive report to state presidents, association executives, and RPMIC in assessing the on-going volunteer effort, and are reviewed when it is time for the reappointment or replacement of FPCs.

When responding to a CFA, please communicate directly with your member of Congress and their staff. You can do so in a number of ways:

- Writing emails and letters;
- Making a phone call;
- Sending a text message;
- Personal visit.

Through this type of direct, personal interaction, you will continue to build a relationship with your member of Congress, which will help increase your impact in the long term.

CFA Step By Step

Step 1
You will receive an email or text from NAR calling you to act.
→ Click the Take Action Button

If you miss the email or text and hear that there is a Call for Action happening, all CFA’s will be featured on the REALTOR® Party and NAR website homepages at www.realtorparty.realtor and www.nar.realtor and you can take action through one of those sites.

Step 2
→ If your information is not pre-populated, please fill it in the blank boxes. It will automatically populate in future CFA’s.
→ Be sure to put in the email address that is associated with your NRDS ID or your action will not be attributed to you as an FPC.
Step 3

→ **Click Submit.** Your CFA participation is complete! It’s that simple.

**SAMPLE CALL FOR ACTION**

---

**Take Action**

**Compose Your Message**

- Dear REALTOR

**Subject**

**Message Body**

Remaining: 2123

**Review Your Profile**

**Edit Profile**

Mr/Ms. NAR REALTOR
realtor@realtorco.com
123 Maple Drive, Lincoln, NE

**Send Message**
HOW TO BUILD A SUCCESSFUL FPC TEAM

Every FPC’s experience is unique—levels of advocacy experience, knowledge of the public affairs world, legislative understanding, and personal connections to lawmakers and degrees of commitment to the NAR grassroots mission. In all cases, it is important to develop an FPC Team to support you in executing your significant grassroots activities and duties—both at home and on Capitol Hill. The following guidelines will help you build a strong team.

Step 1: Identify Your Needs

Take stock of your needs as an FPC and build your team accordingly. There are key qualities you will want to consider. When choosing members of your FPC team, keep in mind that ideal NAR advocates hold the following attributes:

- An understanding of the key issues affecting REALTORS®;
- An interest in politics;
- A willingness to play an active role in specified NAR grassroots initiatives; and
- Existing relationships with legislators, community and business leaders.

Many REALTOR® advocates could have more specialized experience. Areas of advanced familiarity might include:

- Relevant issue expertise and/or a history of advocacy;
- Campaign experience;
- Leadership experience within NAR or your state/local association.

Step 2: Seek Advice

There are significant resources available to every FPC to help them recruit and build a high potential FPC Team. Consulting with the following groups will help you identify and recruit individuals who are interested and capable advocates on behalf of NAR. They include:

- State/local associations and volunteer leaders;
- NAR Directors within your State;
- State and local association executives;
- Government affairs staff;
- NAR Lobbyists;
- NAR Political Representatives;
- Leaders within NAR (i.e.: Committee Chairs and committee members).
Step 3: Ideal Team Qualities

Your goal in building an FPC team is to help you better carry out your duties and increase responses to Calls for Action. As a result, ideally your team should include:

- A minimum of one FPC Team Member for each senator and representative serving under each FPC;
- Representatives of the REALTOR® associations in the Congressional district;
- Representatives that reflect the demographics of your district (i.e., National Association of Hispanic Real Estate Professionals (NAHREP), Asian Real Estate Association of America (AREAA), or National Association of Real Estate Brokers (Realtists);
- REALTORS® in your association that have in-depth knowledge and whom you know will also respond to Calls for Action;
- Those who serve on Government Affairs Committees and RPAC;
- Also, consider asking members with different real estate specialties (i.e.: Commercial, Land, Broker, etc.)

Step 4: Hold an Organizational Meeting

It is important that you meet with your volunteer grassroots team, learn their interests, advocacy history and strengths. This will help you seamlessly work together to maximize the team resources in order to play a fundamental role in NAR’s grassroots public affairs agenda. The organizational meeting may be in person, by conference call, or tied to an already scheduled meeting to take advantage of team members being in one place.

During this meeting, FPCs should gather information to establish regular contact patterns with team members, which can also be activated when hot issues emerge or when specific CFAs are made. Below are some examples of information that you may want to gather:

- Information on how they know their member of Congress;
- Phone number;
- Primary email address;
- Home/work address.
Step 5: Get on the Same Page

Your team members should all be familiar with their members of Congress. Since legislators have different committee expertise or issue areas that are of interest to them, communications directed at legislators should reflect the REALTOR® advocate's familiarity with an issue and his/her understanding of its importance to the particular member of Congress.

Provide your team with a biography of your lawmaker and other materials, which can be provided by your NAR Political Representative.

Step 6: Ensure Participation

Some FPC Team Members will be more involved than others depending on the time they can dedicate to the REALTOR® Party. To help ensure maximum participation, we suggest the following:

- **Ask your team members about their level of interest.**
  - This will help identify which members are willing to do what activities, as well as help gain a sense of their overall commitment.

- **Delegate!**
  - Giving Team members greater responsibility for certain projects often generates a feeling of ownership over the goals of grassroots, and eventually your team's overall success. This is also an excellent way to involve your most active members at a higher level, especially those who have an interest in working to assume a leadership role as an FPC in the future.

Step 7: Provide Recognition and Positive Feedback

Team members who go above the call of duty or who have made great strides in furthering the team's goals should be acknowledged and appreciated in association newsletters, email updates or in other forums. If the team has been successful (i.e., getting your member of Congress to be a co-sponsor or getting a vote), the team should celebrate its victory. Please notify NAR staff if you have a particularly victorious win.

More Questions?

Download the FPC Team Toolkit Here:

HOW TO FOSTER A RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Some REALTORS® participate in an array of activities to maximize their influence on Capitol Hill. Here are some examples of what you can do:

• Plan and conduct a site or office visit with your legislator in the District.

• Get to know key staff.

• Personally interact with and involve your member of Congress in REALTOR® activities including invitations to speak at your annual meeting or attend openings of new offices or groundbreakings etc.

• Volunteer for a candidate’s campaign activities. This will foster personal connections with that candidate (e.g., volunteering in a phone bank, hosting a fundraising event). It will add credibility to your grassroots messages and help you to build a lasting relationship with your member of Congress.

• Support REALTOR® “Get Out the Vote” efforts. Encouraging other REALTORS® to vote for candidates who support NAR’s public policy agenda is an ideal way to ensure that REALTOR® Champions remain in Congress to support key issues facing our industry.

• Consider making a personal contribution to your lawmaker’s re-election campaign. Supporting your lawmaker will have a lasting impact and increase your influence on behalf of NAR in Congress.

• Make a contribution through President’s Circle. FPCs who join the President’s Circle Program will be able to give $500 of their $2000 President’s Circle commitment directly to their member of Congress. This is a special benefit only for FPCs that are members of the Presidents Circle. More information on the President’s Circle program is included in the RPAC section of this handbook.

• Be sure to send follow up “thank you” messages for votes when your MOC votes our way.

• Drop off key NAR media releases, existing sales, NAR research publications, etc.
DO’S AND DON’TS OF MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

DO:

Before the Meeting

• Prepare by reading up on your member of Congress on their website.
• Learn your members’ committee assignments, where their specialties lie, as well as their personal interests.
• Plan your strategy ahead of time. Decide who will lead the meeting if multiple REALTORS ® are attending and what talking points each person will cover.
• Choose talking points. Create a list of 3 to 5 important issues you want to cover and use real examples to communicate your point.
• Organize by making sure you know where the meeting is taking place and at what time. Arrive on time, be polite and dressed appropriately.
• Make sure you inform your NAR lobbyist of your meeting.

During the Meeting

• Be sensitive to the amount of time allotted to you. Ask up front and if you get 15-20 minutes with your MOC (or staff) that’s great!
• Present your business card up front.
• Present the need for what you’re asking the member of Congress to do. Use data or cases you know.
• Relate situations in his/her home state or district.
• Ask the representative’s or senator’s position and why.
• Listen carefully to any counterarguments from your member of Congress or their staff, and be prepared to respond to them.
• Admit what you don’t know. Offer to try to find out the answer and send information back to the office.
• Spend more time with members who may not have embraced the NAR position on an issue. You can lessen the intensity of their opposition and perhaps change their mind over time.

End of the Meeting

• Get the name and business card of any staff person who sits in on the meeting. This will help you should you need to follow up after the meeting.
• Give the member and staff any handouts you have on your talking points.
• Thank the office for any support the member has given on our issues.
After the Meeting

• Write a thank you email to the staff with whom you met and offer to be of any assistance on real estate issues in the future.
• Follow through on any promises you made to the member or staff.
• FILE A FIELD REPORT.
• Send the member of Congress a note of support when they do or say something that is helpful to NAR. This is especially important if the member was not initially supportive of an issue and worked with us even if it was unpopular.

DON’T:

• Don’t fail to show up for your scheduled meeting. Call if you are running late.
• Don’t discount Congressional staff. Many Congressional staffers look (and are) young. However, do not assume that such a staffer does not have significant responsibility and the ear of his or her member. In many offices, the staffer you are meeting with will prepare a summary memo for the member that carries extreme influence and power.
• Don’t overload a Congressional visit with too many issues.
• Don’t confront, threaten, pressure or beg.
• Don’t be argumentative. Speak with calmness and commitment so as not to put him/her on the defensive.
• Don’t overstate the case. Members are very busy and you are apt to lose their attention if you are too wordy.
• Don’t expect members of Congress to be specialists. Their schedules and workloads tend to make them generalists.
• Don’t be put off by smokescreens or long-winded answers. Bring the members back to the point. Maintain control of the meetings.
• Don’t make promises you can’t deliver.
• Don’t be afraid to take a stand on the issues. You represent thousands of constituents whose views on these issues are important to your member of Congress.
• Don’t shy away from meetings with legislators with known views opposite your own.
• Don’t be afraid to say, “I don’t know.” Offer to follow up with them after the meeting when you can obtain the correct information.
• When meeting in Washington, D.C. don’t be offended if you are asked to meet in a hallway or tight space. Capitol Hill is a busy place with limited real estate. Where you meet does not matter, but what you discuss and how you conduct yourself does.
DO’S AND DON’TS
OF DELIVERING AN RPAC CHECK

RPAC (REALTORS® Political Action Committee) serves as a critical FPC resource to support pro-REALTOR® candidates in their election efforts. In the 2016 elections, RPAC was the largest association PAC in the nation, with direct contributions totaling more than $5.2 million. RPAC allocates certain funds for FPCs to use each cycle, including “In-State” funds and “Special Recognition Funds”. The following is a reminder of the importance of delivering your RPAC checks and the rules surrounding the gesture. Do not put yourself at risk or embarrass the lawmaker or his/her staff by forgetting these important guidelines.

In-State Funds

- $1,000 for each FPC for a Congressional two-year election cycle and
- $2,000 for each FPC for a Senate six-year election cycle.

In-State Funds are funds that can be used to attend in-district receptions or events for members of Congress to support their re-election efforts. These funds must be spent in the “off year” preceding an election year.

Special Recognition Funds

Before each election, your state association’s RPAC trustees will meet to consider additional support for your member of Congress based upon their voting record on REALTOR® Party issues. Once NAR’s RPAC Disbursements Trustees approve your state’s request, your state association will receive a special recognition check for you to deliver for your member’s re-election.

DO’S AND DON’TS

DO:

- Deliver your RPAC check in-person whenever possible
- Meet your member of Congress at a non-government location like a coffee shop, your office, or their campaign headquarters. NEVER deliver a check at his/her office or on any other government property.
- Deliver the RPAC check within 14 days of receiving it from NAR.
- Contact your state association if you cannot deliver the check to the candidate, so another REALTOR® may be appointed to deliver it.
- If it comes up, you can thank your member of Congress for his/her work in the district and for supportive actions he or she has already taken to further REALTOR® Party issues.
It is important to only comment on action they have taken **IN THE PAST** and not on any legislation currently in play.

Even better is to avoid discussing specific legislation at all while presenting a check.

- Keep close track of all RPAC checks. If for some reason the check is lost, please report it to your NAR Political Representative **IMMEDIATELY** so that it can be cancelled and re-cut. You will not be penalized for losing a check. However, if a check is not delivered before Election Day (primary or general), RPAC forfeits the opportunity to contribute to your Member for that election.

**DON’T:**

- Never deliver an RPAC check in a government office OR on government property. It is **ILLEGAL**! This includes everything from federal office buildings to federal parks and preserves to all other types of federal facilities.
  
  → **Note:** Even presenting the check in the parking lot can still be considered government property and it may be unlawful. **DO NOT DO IT.**

- Never make any political “ask” of your member of Congress while presenting your RPAC check.
  
  → For example, **DO NOT** say, “please vote for this bill.” Again, it is **ILLEGAL** to solicit a legislative vote in exchange for a contribution.

- Don’t delay delivering your RPAC check. Please contact your NAR Political Representative if you cannot deliver the check within two weeks of receipt. Don’t deliver an RPAC check after the Election-Day (primary or general) for which the check is designated. After Election Day RPAC may no longer contribute to a candidate and we miss the opportunity to demonstrate our support.

- While it is best to deliver your check in person, it is more important that the check get to the office in time. If your schedules do not align, send your check into the campaign in a timely manner rather than wait too long to get a meeting.

- Don’t forget to invite representatives from neighboring associations in your congressional district to campaign-related events.

- Don’t reach out to official staff to schedule a check presentation at their mail.house.gov or mail.senate.gov email address even if they are your contact on legislative issues. The fundraiser is the best person to reach out to. Federal staffers legally can’t reply.
The Hub is an online member community that allows you to connect, learn and share with colleagues like never before.

If something is affecting REALTORS®, we are talking about it here. The Hub is where NAR members involved in the work of the association connect. This is our private, secure website to network and collaborate with each other year-round and have access to those discussions via a computer or mobile device.

- Use of The Hub is currently limited to NAR committees, presidential advisory groups, advisory boards, councils, work groups, the board of directors, and select other association leadership groups, as well as the staff who support those groups.

- Federal Political Coordinators (FPCs) are considered an official NAR Committee and have their own group.

- The HUB replaces email, closed Facebook groups, and project management platforms — such as Basecamp — being used by these groups.

- Committee members are encouraged to communicate freely within their HUB community. Any member of a committee may initiate conversation or post a document; it isn’t necessary for the chair, vice chair, or staff executive to initiate dialogue.

- NAR’s flagship website, nar.realtor (formerly realtor.org), remains the repository and official record, available to all NAR members, for committee agendas, recommendations, and minutes. Staff executives will notify committee members via The Hub when relevant documents are posted at nar.realtor.

- If you’re part of a committee community, you may view other committees’ dialogue but you may not participate in the discussion. The exception is closed committees; you may neither view nor participate in the dialogue of a closed committee. See which committees are closed at at www.nar.realtor/national-leadership/closed-meeting-policy.

- Additional HUB communities will be created as needed for:
  - Constituent groups that communicate regularly across the organization, such as staff executives, NAR committee liaisons, regional vice presidents, FPCs, GADs, and state and local association presidents and AEs.
  - Work groups and presidential advisory groups formed to carry out a short-term mission.
  - Two or more committees jointly working on a project, so that those committees may dialogue with each other.
• The General Forum is the place where anyone who has access to The Hub may post regarding pertinent information to the association or industry business.

The Hub FAQ’s

We’ve put together this handy FAQ guide to show you the basics to help you get the most out of your new member benefit.

GENERAL

Q: What is my username/password?

A: Your login credentials are the same username and password that you use to log in to nar.realtor. Because The Hub is integrated with our member database, you don't have to remember more than one login or password. If you have forgotten your login credentials or need assistance with your login information, NAR’s Member Support can also help. Please call 800-874-6500 (8:00 a.m. - 6 p.m. Central, Monday-Friday).

Q: How do I update my contact information?

A: Locate your profile page by choosing Profile from the top right drop-down menu next to your picture. Review your Contact Details in the left column. This information is pulled from NRDS.

Q: How do I control what information is visible in My Profile?

A: Please navigate to your profile page, then select the “My Account” tab and choose “Privacy Settings” from the drop-down menu. This will let you control what information is visible to whom. After you’ve made changes, click the “Save Changes” button at the bottom of the page.

Q: What profile information is recommended?

A: For the best experience and to get the most out of The Hub, we recommend you fill out all the information on your profile page, as well as upload a profile picture. The goal and purpose of The Hub is to provide a space where NAR committees connect. It’s a private, secure location where committee members can network and collaborate with each other year-round and have anytime access to those discussions via a computer or mobile device.
Q: How do I find other members?

A: Click the “Network” or “Directory” link found in the main navigation bar. The Directory lets you search for other users based on:

- First and/or last name
- Company/Institution name
- Email address

Switch to the “Advanced Search” tab to refine your search results further.

Q: How do I add contacts to my contact list?

A: There are several ways to add contacts. When you perform a search in the Directory, you will see an “Add as contact” button to the right of each person in your search results. Just click this button to send a contact request. If you click through and view an individual’s profile, you can click the contact request link to the right of his or her profile picture.

Q: Why should I add contacts to my contact list?

A: Creating this virtual address book makes it easy to send your contacts messages through the community site to stay in touch, ask questions or even build a referral network. Additionally, when you view another member’s profile, you’ll be able to see any contacts you have in common. You can also choose to let your contacts view certain demographics in your profile that others can’t.

COMMUNITIES

Q: What are communities?

A: Communities allow you to participate in discussions and share resources with other members.

Q: What communities do I already belong to?

A: Go to “Communities” in the main navigation bar. Select “My Communities” to view the communities you currently belong to.

Q: How can I control the frequency and format of emails I receive?

A: Navigate to your profile and click on the “My Account” tab. Choose “Community Notifications” from the drop-down menu. On that page, there are subscription options: Real Time, Daily Digest, No Email.
For each discussion, you have the following delivery options:

- **Real time**: sends an email every time a new message is posted.
- **Daily digest**: sends one email to you each day, consolidating all of the posts from the previous day.
- **No Email**: allows you to be part of the group without having emails sent to you. You can still post and read others’ messages by logging into the community site.

**Q: How do I leave a community or unsubscribe from a discussion?**

**A:** Go to your profile and click on the “My Account” tab. Choose “Community Notifications” from the drop-down menu. Here, you will see a list of available communities and those to which you’ve subscribed. Select “Leave Community” under the Actions column for the discussions you wish to leave.

**Q: How do I respond to others’ posts?**

**A:** To respond to a discussion post, please navigate to the discussion post and click “Reply to Discussion” to send your message to the entire community. To send a message to the only author of the post, please select “Reply to Sender” (located in the “Reply to Discussion” drop-down). We recommend replying to the sender for simple comments like “me, too” that add little value to the overall discussion; and replying to the entire community when you are sharing knowledge, experience or resources that others could benefit from.

**Q: How do I start a new discussion thread?**

**A:** Go to your community and click the “Add” button. From an email (HTML version) for a particular discussion forum, you can use the “Post Message” link located at the top of the discussion email.

**Q: I’m having trouble viewing the HTML email messages. How do I fix this?**

**A:** If images are not appearing, it is likely that your email client is set to suppress images. This should be something you can change in your security or viewing options. If you would rather receive text-based email, go to your profile page and click on the “My Account” tab. Choose “Community Notifications” from the drop-down menu. Select the “Plain Text” format option for each of the discussions you are subscribed to.

**Q: Can I search for posts across all the communities?**

**A:** Yes, please enter a keyword in the search bar located in the main navigation. To refine your search results, please see the left hand column filter options.
Q: How do I see a listing of all of the posts to a specific community?

A: Locate the community you are interested in viewing from the appropriate communities page. Click through the community’s landing page, then click on the “Discussions” tab. If you see a post you’re interested in, click the subject line which will take you to the entire thread. “Show Original Message” at the bottom of all of the posts in a thread will display the original message that started that discussion.

VIDEO TUTORIALS

To access further help and video tutorials about navigating The Hub, please visit: https://thehub.realtor/about-the-hub/tutorials
National Association of REALTORS®

Legislative Basics
HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW IN THE U.S. CONGRESS

HR 1
Introduced in House

Referred to House Committee

Referred to Subcommittee

Reported by Full Committee

Rules Committee Action

FLOOR ACTION

House Debate Vote on Passage

Senate

House

Conference Action

President (Signs or Vetoes)

S 2
Introduced in Senate

Referred to Senate Committee

Referred to Subcommittee

Reported by Full Committee

FLOOR ACTION

Senate Debate Vote on Passage

Senate
The flow chart on page 30 shows the process through which a bill becomes a law. At every point, your voice can make an impact on a member of Congress and their treatment of the bill. This is why it is so important to make your perspectives heard as often as possible. The volume of interest and comments a member of Congress receives on an issue directly corresponds to the weight that he or she places on it politically and will affect how they vote.

1. **Drafting:**

In the congressional context, a bill is simply a proposal, an idea that is written up in legislation and presented to the Congress. It all starts with an idea, a simple concept. Congressional staff usually takes that idea to their representative or senator after a need has been identified for legislation. Anyone may draft a bill; however, only members of Congress can bring legislation to the floor, and those who do so become the sponsor(s) of those bills.

2. **Type:**

There are four basic types of legislation: bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions. The official legislative process begins when a bill or resolution is numbered (“H.R.” signifies a House bill, “S.” a Senate bill), referred to the appropriate committee of jurisdiction, then printed by the Government Printing Office.

3. **Referral to Committee:**

Bills are typically referred to Committees in the House or Senate. The bill is then placed on the Committee’s calendar and can be referred to a subcommittee or considered by the Committee as a whole. Once examined carefully, its chances for passage are determined. If the Committee does not act on a bill, it is the equivalent of stopping or “killing” it.

4. **Subcommittee Review:**

Bills are usually then referred to a subcommittee for hearings. Hearings provide the opportunity to put on the record the views of experts, other public officials, supporters, and opponents. Testimony can either be delivered in person or submitted in writing.

5. **Mark Up:**

When the hearings are completed, the subcommittee may meet to “mark-up” the bill. During a mark-up, the subcommittee makes revisions and amendments before recommending the bill to the full Committee. If a subcommittee votes not to report legislation to the full committee, the bill dies.
6. Committee Reports a Bill:
After receiving a subcommittee’s report on a bill, the full Committee can conduct further hearings or it can vote on the subcommittee’s recommendations and any proposed amendments. The full Committee then votes on its recommendation to the House or Senate. This procedure is called “ordering a bill reported.”

7. Publication of a Written Report:
After a committee votes to have a bill reported, staff prepares a report on the bill. This report describes the intent and scope of the legislation, impact on existing laws and programs, position of the executive branch, and views of dissenting members of Congress.

8. Scheduling Floor Action:
After a bill is reported back to the chamber where it originated (House or Senate), it is placed in chronological order on the calendar.

9. Debate and Vote:
When a bill reaches the floor of the House or Senate, there are rules governing the debate. These rules determine the conditions and amount of time allocated for debate. The rules are different in each chamber. After the debate and the approval of any amendments, the members vote to pass or defeat the bill.

10. Referral to Other Chamber:
When a bill is passed by the House or the Senate, it is referred to the other chamber (House or Senate) where it follows a similar route through committee and floor action. This chamber may approve the bill as received, reject it, ignore it, or change it.

11. Conference Committee:
If only minor changes are made to a bill by the other chamber, it is common for the legislation to go back to the first chamber for consensus. However, when the actions of the other chamber significantly alter the bill, a conference committee is formed to reconcile the differences.

If the conferees are unable to reach a compromise, the legislation dies. If they agree, a conference report is prepared with recommendations for changes. Both the House and Senate must approve the conference report for the bill to move forward.
12. Final Actions:
After the conference report has been approved by both the House and Senate, it is sent to the President who then either signs it into law or vetoes the legislation. If the President has not signed the bill after 10 days, it becomes law without his signature. However, if Congress adjourns during the 10-day period, it is called a “pocket veto” and the bill does not become law.

13. Overriding a Veto:
If the President vetoes a bill, Congress may attempt to “override the veto.” A two-thirds vote or greater is needed in both the House and the Senate to override a Presidential veto. If two-thirds of both houses of Congress vote successfully to override the veto, the bill becomes law. If the House and Senate do not override the veto, the bill “dies” and does not become a law.

14. The Bill Becomes Law:
Once a bill is signed by the President or his veto is overridden by both the House and Senate, the bill becomes a law.

85% of REALTORS® registered to vote.
## HOUSE/SENATE COMPARISON

### Differences between the House and Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House</th>
<th>Senate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shorter term of office (two years)</td>
<td>Longer term of office (six years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adheres closely to procedural rules on floor activity</td>
<td>Operates mostly by unanimous consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrower constituency</td>
<td>Broader, more varied constituency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Originates all revenue bills</td>
<td>Sole power to ratify treaties and advise and consent to presidential nominations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy specialists</td>
<td>Policy generalists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less press and media coverage</td>
<td>More press and media coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power less evenly distributed</td>
<td>Power more evenly distributed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less prestigious</td>
<td>More prestigious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More expeditious in floor debate</td>
<td>Less expeditious in floor debate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strict germaneness requirement for floor amendments</td>
<td>No general germaneness rules for floor amendments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More partisan</td>
<td>Somewhat less partisan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strict limits on debate</td>
<td>Unlimited debate on nearly every measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method of operation stresses majority rule</td>
<td>Traditions and practices emphasize minority rights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Similarities between the House and Senate

- Heavy workload
- Decentralized committee/party structure
- Heavily dependent on staff
- Heavy involvement in constituent service
- Frequent travel to districts
- Work for re-election immediately
CONGRESSIONAL STAFF: WHO’S WHO

Capitol Hill Staff

**Chief of Staff (CoS):** Typically runs the office, manages the staff, and serves as the chief advisor to the member of Congress.

**Press Secretary/Communications Director:** Manages the member’s media relations and public communications. This often includes press releases, event and floor speeches, newsletters, social networking sites and responding to and tracking media inquiries.

**Executive Assistant/Scheduler:** Manages the member’s official schedule and travel. Scheduling often entails constituent meetings, committee meetings and hearings, district travel, receptions and special events, and press conferences.

**Legislative Director (LD):** Supervises the legislative staff and operations of the office. The LD advises the member on legislative activity in all areas. Frequently approves correspondence.

**Legislative Assistant (LA):** Handles legislative/policy issues in a select number of issue areas. Monitors and analyzes specific legislation and recommends action to the member of Congress based on the member’s position. Topics are typically divided based on the member’s committee assignments and general committee breakdown of issues. Frequently meets with constituents regarding issues in their assigned area. Frequently drafts and or edits correspondence.

**Legislative Correspondent (LC):** Receives, logs, and drafts response to all constituent generated legislative mail. Frequently coordinates written response to constituents with LAs and LDs. Some typically handle one or two issue areas as well.

**Systems Administrator:** Responsible for the office technology – database, computers, and equipment. This position often overlaps with the LC or an office manager position.

**Staff Assistant/Receptionist:** A position not to be overlooked. This person is often the first one you speak with on the phone, meet when you walk in the office or talk with regarding general requests (flags, tours, and mail). They are frequently a gatekeeper to all of the inner offices and many move up in the office at a later date. Be one of the smart ones who develops a relationship with this staff member.

District Staff

**District Director:** Responsible for all activities outside of Washington, D.C.

**Caseworker/Field Representative:** Handles personal constituent issues with a federal agency (i.e., social security checks, veteran’s benefits, etc.). Often coordinates district events, office hours, and meetings throughout the district. He/She serves as an in-district contact when the member is in Washington for legislative session.
CAPITOL HILL: U.S. CAPITOL COMPLEX

**To avoid long lines, we suggest avoiding entrances located on both Independence Avenue and Constitution Avenue**

### Congressional Offices
1. Russell Senate Office Building
2. Dirksen Senate Office Building
3. Hart Senate Office Building
4. Capitol Visitor Center (CVC)
5. Rayburn House Office Building
6. Longworth House Office Building
7. Cannon House Office Building

### Senate Side Eateries
- Dirksen North Servery: NW corner of basement of Dirksen
- Dirksen South Buffet: South side of the basement of the Dirksen
- Dirksen Coffee Shop: South side of the basement of Dirksen
- Hart Senate Chef: In the Dirksen/Hart Ground Floor Corridor
- Cups & Co.: Russell Basement (SR-B65)

### House Side Eateries
- Rayburn Cafeteria: Basement of the Rayburn Building (B-357)
- Rayburn Deli: Rayburn B-236
- Longworth Food Court: Basement of the Longworth Building (B-223)
- The Creamery: Longworth B-224A
- Convenience Store: Longworth B-224B
- Cannon Café: Cannon B-114
THE FEDERAL AGENCIES

The activities of the federal agencies and departments of the United States government permeate the business of real estate in a variety of ways. Whether the activity is issuing formal rules, pursuing an enforcement action, or engaging in industry supervision, the buying and selling of real estate is impacted by the actions of more than 25 federal and independent agencies and departments.

NAR tracks the activity of these agencies, focusing exclusively on issues affecting REALTORS®, their businesses, and their clients. In addition to being experts on matters ranging from banking regulation to environmental concerns, NAR staff also manage relationships with the agencies to ensure NAR member priorities are always carefully considered.

A full list of agencies can be found online at http://narfocus.com/billdatabase/clientfiles/172/21/3180.pdf.

Selection of Federal Agency Relationships

**Appraisal Subcommittee (ASC)**

The mission of the ASC is to ensure that real estate appraisers, who perform appraisals in real estate transactions that could expose the United States government to financial loss, are sufficiently trained and tested to assure competency and independent judgment according to uniform high professional standards and ethics.

**NAR Staff Contact:** Sehar Siddiqi

**Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (BCFP)**

The BCFP, formerly known as the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), regulates the offering and provision of consumer financial products or services under the federal consumer financial laws and educates and empowers consumers to make better informed financial decisions. REALTORS® interact with the BCFP with respect to the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA) and real estate closings, as well as Know Before You Owe (KBYO or TRID).

**Staff Contact:** Christie DeSanctis

**Copyright Office (USCO)**

The Copyright Office is responsible for administering a complex and dynamic set of laws, which include registration, the recordation of title and licenses, a number of statutory licensing provisions, and other aspects of the 1976 Copyright Act and the 1998 Digital Millennium Copyright Act.

**Staff Contact:** Melanie Wyne
**Department of Agriculture (USDA)**

USDA programs and activities impact the real estate industry in two main areas. The Rural Housing Service (RHS) provides affordable housing opportunities to low- and moderate-income rural homebuyers. In addition, the Forest Service provides policies on wildfire management, land acquisition, recreational opportunities, and land management policies.

**Staff Contacts:** Sehar Siddiqi and Megan Booth (RHS) or Russell Riggs (Forest Service)

**Department of Commerce (DOC)**

The DOC impacts REALTORS® through its activities in economic development, coastal zone management, and regulation of endangered fish species and other marine animals. These policies may have an impact on land use and development in coastal areas.

**Staff Contact:** Russell Riggs

**Department of Defense (DOD)**

The DOD manages military bases across the nation and around the world. Any change to a military installation’s use can impact its surrounding community. REALTORS® interact and provide input with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission, during the base realignment process. They also work with the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) when communities are adversely impacted by base closures or realignments, base expansions, and contract or program cancellations.

DOD also houses the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), which is responsible for administering the wetlands permitting and regulatory program under the Clean Water Act.

**Staff Contact:** Russell Riggs

**Department of Energy (DOE)**

DOE’s Building Technologies Program partners with states, industry, and manufacturers to improve the energy efficiency of new and existing buildings and homes; as well as public-private partnerships that enhance energy efficiency and productivity in communities.

**Staff Contact:** Russell Riggs
**Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)**

The Department of Health and Human Services oversees the implementation and enforcement of the nation’s laws governing health care, including the Affordable Care Act. In addition to substantial research conducted by HHS offices such as the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the agency’s Center for Medicare and Medicaid administers the Medicare program, which is the source of insurance coverage for 16 percent of NAR’s members.

**Contact:** Christie DeSanctis and Austin Perez

**Department of Homeland Security (DHS)**

DHS most directly impacts the real estate industry through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FEMA is responsible for coordinating the federal response to floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, and other natural or man-made disasters, as well as providing disaster assistance to States, communities and individuals. FEMA also administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and programs that provide assistance for mitigating future damages from natural hazards. The NFIP also creates the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). The accuracy and timeliness of these maps is critical for the transaction of properties located in, or adjacent to, a floodplain.

**Contact:** Austin Perez

**Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD)**

HUD is the agency in charge of increasing homeownership opportunities, supporting community development, and increasing access to affordable rental housing and homeownership for low-income individuals. Programs under their jurisdiction include the Federal Housing Administration’s (FHA) mortgage insurance program, Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), and multifamily assisted housing programs, including housing vouchers. HUD also is responsible for implementing and enforcing the Fair Housing Act.

**Contacts:** Sehar Siddiqi, Megan Booth, and Fred Underwood

**Department of the Interior (DOI)**

The activities of the DOI have their greatest impact on the real estate industry through its ability to acquire property for wilderness, wildlife protection, and recreational purposes, and it is the administration of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). These activities have far-reaching implications for private property rights.

**Contact:** Russell Riggs

**Department of Justice (DOJ)**

The DOJ oversees investigation and prosecution of antitrust matters and laws that promote competition in the U.S. economy.

**Contact:** Melanie Wyne
Department of Labor (DOL)

DOL administers a variety of federal labor laws, including those that guarantee workers’ rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, unemployment insurance, and other income support. REALTORS® also interact with DOL with respect to independent contract status and association health plans.

Contact: Christie DeSanctis

Department of Treasury

The Department of Treasury has wide reaching implications for the real estate community as it administers regulations affecting U.S. economic and financial systems. REALTORS® are focused on a range of issues by this agency ranging from tax code interpretations and tax collection to supervision and enforcement over financial institutions, including anti-money laundering requirements and safety and soundness laws.

Contacts: Evan Liddiard and Vijay Yadlapati

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is responsible for administering benefits programs for veterans, their families, and survivors, including the VA home loan guaranty program.

Contacts: Sehar Siddiqi and Megan Booth

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

EPA’s rules and regulations impact the real estate industry in several ways. The most direct impact is its enforcement of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 as well as required disclosure of lead-based paint in sales and lease transactions involving pre-1978 residential properties. Other EPA issues that may impact REALTORS® and the real estate industry include wetlands, air quality, brownfields development, and general land use concerns.

Contact: Russell Riggs

Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

The FCC is the agency charged with regulating the nation’s communications infrastructure including telephone, mobile phone, and internet networks. In addition to its oversight of communication networks, the FCC is responsible for rules governing solicitations via phone, texts, and fax. The agency also plays a major role in broadband services oversight, including net neutrality.

Contact: Melanie Wyne
**Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA)**

FHFA is the federal regulator charged with assuring safe and sound operation of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the Federal Home Loan Banks. These entities provide crucial support for the housing and mortgage markets.

**Contacts:** Christie DeSanctis, Vijay Yadlapati, and Ken Fears

**Federal Trade Commission (FTC)**

The FTC works to ensure that the nation’s markets are vigorous, efficient, and free of restrictions that harm consumers. FTC enforces federal consumer protection laws that prevent fraud, deception, and unfair business practices. The FTC’s rules and regulations primarily impact the real estate industry in the areas of privacy, data security, consumer protection, and telemarketing.

**Contact:** Melanie Wyne

**Internal Revenue Service (IRS)**

The IRS is responsible for collecting taxes and administering the Internal Revenue Code, which contains the great majority of the federal tax laws in the U.S. Its duties also include assisting the Treasury Department in setting tax policy through regulations, which are designed to provide guidance to taxpayers in complying with the tax laws. IRS is also responsible for providing assistance to taxpayers and pursuing and resolving cases of erroneous or fraudulent tax filings.

**Contact:** Evan Liddiard

**Patent Trademark Office (USPTO)**

USPTO is the federal agency for granting U.S. patents and registering trademarks. The USPTO advises the President of the United States, the secretary of commerce, and U.S. government agencies on intellectual property (IP) policy, protection, and enforcement; and promotes the stronger and more effective IP protection around the world.

**Contact:** Melanie Wyne

**Small Business Administration (SBA)**

The SBA is an independent agency that was established to “aid, counsel, assist, and protect” small businesses. The SBA is primarily a guarantor of loans made to small businesses. In some circumstances, it also makes loans to victims of natural disasters, facilitates government procurement contracts for small businesses, and assists businesses with management, technical and training issues.

**Contacts:** Erin Stackley
Communicating with Lawmakers

National Association of REALTORS®
HOW TO SCHEDULE APPOINTMENTS WITH YOUR LEGISLATOR

The following is a step-by-step guide for scheduling appointments with your elected official, whether at home, in the District, or in Washington, D.C.:

• **Legislator’s Contact Information:** If you do not know your legislator’s information call the Capitol switchboard at (202) 224-3121.

• **Send a fax or email** to the scheduler requesting a meeting. A sample letter is provided on the next page.

• **Information you need to provide:** Remind the representative of your close relationship. Make sure to include the date and time of day you would like to meet with the member. Offer to meet with staff if the member of Congress is not available. Include the name of the legislation or issue you would like to discuss. Provide a phone number and/or email address where the scheduler can reach you.

• **Follow up with a phone call in one week** if you have not heard back from the office. Ask to speak with the scheduler. Remember to thank them. These individuals are critical to accessing your elected representatives. A few days prior to the scheduled meeting, you may want to check back with the scheduler to make sure the meeting is still on your member of Congress’ schedule.

• **Thank you:** Please remember to send a thank you note after the meeting that includes any follow up items for discussion.

• **Remember to tell us what happened:** Please file your FPC report in a timely manner through the REALTOR® Party website and provide us a short summary of your meeting.

78% of home buyers surveyed responded that neighborhood quality is more important than the size of the home.
SAMPLE MEETING REQUEST LETTER

(DATE)

The Honorable (NAME)
United States Senate or U.S. House of Representatives
(STREET)
(CITY, STATE, ZIP)

Dear Senator or Representative (NAME),

I hope you are well. I enjoyed seeing you [INSERT LAST PERSONAL INTERACTION WITH YOUR MEMBER]. As you are aware, I am a constituent and a member of the National Association of REALTORS® (NAR). As such, I am writing to request an opportunity to meet with you on [INSERT DATE], in your Washington, D.C. office (District Office if applicable) while I am in the area for [INSERT REASON FOR VISIT]. As a REALTOR® and member of NAR, I am interested in discussing issues related to the real estate industry. Specifically, I would like to discuss (list topics).

I understand that you maintain a busy schedule, so I am happy to find a time and day that works best for you; however, the best time on my schedule is between [INSERT TIMES]. Should you not be available to meet on [INSERT DATE], I would appreciate an opportunity to meet with your chief of staff, legislative director, and/or legislative assistant who handles [STATE THE ISSUE YOU PLAN TO DISCUSS]. Thank you for your consideration of my request. I look forward to hearing from you soon. Please reach me at ______________ or via email at ____________.

Sincerely,

(SIGN)
HOW TO WRITE A LETTER TO YOUR LEGISLATOR

While it is best to try and communicate with your member in person, there are instances where a letter or email is appropriate and even necessary. NAR has developed a number of Calls for Action on the REALTOR® Party website that enable you to quickly and easily communicate with your legislators on issues important to NAR, but if you decide to write your own letter, this list of helpful suggestions will improve the effectiveness of your communication:

1. **State your purpose:** Your purpose for writing should be stated in the first paragraph of the letter. If the letter pertains to a specific piece of legislation, identify it accordingly, e.g., House bill: H.R. ____, Senate bill: S. ____.

2. **State your position:** Explain how a bill would affect you, your family, your business, or even your state or community.

3. **Focus on one issue:** Address only one issue in each letter using facts and examples to support your position, and if possible, keep the letter to one page.

4. **Be courteous:** However, do be firm, confident, and positive.

5. **Address your letter:** Put your return address on the letter, not just the envelope. Envelopes are often thrown away before a letter is answered.

6. **Explain:** Be clear as to whether you are writing on your own behalf or as president of an organization, chairman of a group, etc.

7. **Ask for a reply:** Indicate to your legislator that you would appreciate a reply containing his or her position on the issue. As a constituent, you have a right to know your representative’s views.

8. **Follow up:** If your legislator’s vote on the bill pleases you, express your thanks. Everybody appreciates a complimentary letter. By the same token, you should express your dissatisfaction with votes against your position.
ADDRESSING CORRESPONDENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To a Senator:</th>
<th>To a Representative:</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>United States House of Representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC 20510</td>
<td>Washington, DC 20515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dear Senator (last name):</td>
<td>Dear Representative (last name):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

87% of Homebuyers purchase their homes through a real estate agent or broker.
NAR Grassroots Structures
WHERE YOU FIT IN

REALTOR® Advocacy Program overview

The following descriptions provide an overview of the structure and purpose of the NAR grassroots system:

**REALTOR® Party Member Involvement Committee (RPMIC)**

NAR’s REALTOR® Party Member Involvement Committee (RPMIC) is responsible for advancing the association public policy priorities through a strong grassroots program. Members of RPMIC are REALTORS® appointed from every U.S. state and territory.

- RPMIC includes at least one representative from each state or territory (some states have more than one due to the number of Congressional Districts in a state). RPMIC members serve for a two-year term and work with the FPCs in their states, especially during Calls for Action (CFA), to ensure a high response rate.

- Many RPMIC members are also FPCs, so they know the requirements expected to get the job done right.
Federal Political Coordinators (FPC)

Federal Political Coordinators (FPCs) conduct and oversee grassroots activities in each Congressional District that help to develop and maintain a relationship with their member of Congress. They are expected to keep the communication loop moving by providing NAR with field reports, fulfill FPC training requirements and promote responses to NAR Calls for Action in their Congressional District or state. Additionally, FPCs should select volunteers (an FPC contact team) to assist in responding to these grassroots actions.

FPC Contact Teams

FPC Contact Teams are REALTORS® who live in the Congressional District that work to assist the FPC in executing grassroots activities – both at home and on Capitol Hill – under the direction of RPMIC and the FPC. As an extension of the grassroots voice of NAR, Contact Teams help organize and implement local activities that build strong relationships with lawmakers, and are tasked to communicate regularly with their members of Congress about critical issues, especially when there is a Call for Action.

- There should be a minimum of one Contact Team member for each senator and representative serving under each FPC.
- Contact Teams ideally should represent each local REALTOR® Association in the district and perhaps even the affiliates (Women’s Council of REALTORS®, Commercial members, etc.)
- Contact Teams should also represent the minority population in the FPC’s district if it is significant (ie: National Association of Hispanic Real Estate Professionals (NAHREP), Asian Real Estate Association of America (AREAA), or National Association of Real Estate Brokers (Realtists).
- Contact Teams should be selected by the FPC no later than April 1 of the new Congress.
What happens on Capitol Hill has real-world consequences. Grassroots communications help put a human face on the issues that affect our industry and let members of Congress know that the choices they make affect the lives of their constituents back home. The facts, ideas and industry information you share with your members of Congress will help them make more informed decisions, so they can better legislate on REALTOR® Party issues in Congress. During the most recent Congressional cycle (115th Congress), REALTORS® saw legislative victories on issues including, but not limited to:

- National Flood Insurance Program
- Preserving Homeownership Tax Policies
- Property Tax Relief
- NAR Language in the Final RESPA/TILA Rule
- Safeguarding Consumer Data Privacy
- Bolstering Commercial Real Estate Lending
- Extending Mortgage Cancellation Relief

Many of these issues will remain on the front burner in the 116th Congress, so it will be important to familiarize yourself with each of them.

NAR’s Advocacy Group works regularly on a number of pressing public policy issues affecting the real estate industry and REALTORS®. Highlighted below is a snapshot of some of the federal, state, and local issues we fight for in Congress. Additional issues and information are listed in the Political Advocacy section of the NAR website at www.nar.realtor/political-advocacy and the REALTOR® Party website at www.realtorparty.realtor.

ADA Reform

While NAR strongly supports the requirements of the Americans with Disability Act (ADA), NAR also supports legislation to curb abusive “drive-by” lawsuits that demand high payments or threaten legal action related to minor, often easily correctable infractions of the ADA.

ADA Website Compliance

NAR supports clear website accessibility standards under the ADA, and has requested guidance from the Department of Justice on this issue to curb demand letters for alleged violations by businesses.
Appraiser Qualifications
NAR supports state-level adoption of revised national minimum requirements for trainee appraisers including more flexible education and work hour requirements.

Association Health Plans
NAR supports changes to underwriting and rating rules that address problems facing the self-employed and small employers. NAR also supports legislative and regulatory changes to allow bona fide trade associations to offer association health plans (AHPs) to their members.

Broadband Access
NAR supports a national broadband plan to ensure all communities have affordable access to a world-class communications infrastructure.

Commercial Real Estate Lending
NAR supports legislative and regulatory proposals to create a covered bond market in the U.S., and also to increase the lending cap for credit unions.

Data Privacy
NAR recognizes the importance of protecting client data entrusted to them and supports common sense data privacy and security safeguards that are effective but do not unduly burden our members’ ability to efficiently run their businesses.

Drones
NAR supports efforts to create new federal regulations to allow for the future commercial use of unmanned aerial vehicle technology by the real estate industry.

Fair Housing (Sexual Orientation & Gender Identity)
NAR supports legislation to add sexual orientation and gender identity as protected classes under the Fair Housing Act. NAR has also included these categories in the Code of Ethics.

FHA Condo Rule
NAR is urging the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to publish the final Federal Housing Administration (FHA) condominium rule, which will ease current FHA restrictions on condo lending.

First-Time Homebuyer Savings Accounts
NAR supports REALTOR® Associations in their efforts to pass First-Time Homebuyer Savings Accounts at the state level.
Housing Finance Reform

NAR supports reforms to replace Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac with a non-shareholder owned government authority(s), in a way that ensures the mission of the GSEs continues to meet the needs of consumers and the taxpayer is protected. Such reforms must also encourage private capital’s participation in the secondary mortgage market, and ensure that there is mortgage capital in all markets at all times and under all economic conditions, with the continued availability of the 30-year fixed rate mortgage.

Impact Fees

NAR opposes impact fees. Where impact fees exist, NAR urges their repeal. Impact fees should be used solely for capital improvements related to a specific new development.

Internet Sales Tax Fairness

NAR supports legislation to level the sales tax playing field for all retailers - online and brick and mortar.

Mortgage Interest Deduction

NAR supports indexing the $750,000 maximum loan amount eligible for deducting mortgage interest for inflation.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

NAR urges Congress to complete work on a long-term reauthorization and reform the NFIP, and urges FEMA to continue to update the flood maps. NAR also supports legislative efforts to provide access to a private flood market.

Net Neutrality

NAR supports legislative and regulatory efforts to ensure that broadband providers adhere to net neutral practices including, no blocking, no throttling of data and no paid prioritization.

Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Loans

NAR supports legislative and regulatory proposals that require PACE loan terms to be fully disclosed to borrowers.

Real Estate Transfer Taxes

NAR opposes real estate transfer taxes. Where transfer taxes currently exist, NAR urges their repeal and opposition to any increases. NAR urges the redirection of fees to be used for one-time capital acquisitions that are related to housing or commercial property improvements (e.g. infrastructure) and exemptions to transfer taxes for first-time homebuyers and for homebuyers from low- and moderate-income households.
Rent Control
NAR opposes current and future rent control and rent stabilization laws on both residential and commercial properties. NAR encourages local and state REALTOR® associations to oppose any legislative measure allowing for rent control or rent stabilization efforts. Further, NAR opposes moratoria on zoning approvals for apartments and mobile home parks.

Sales Tax on Services
NAR opposes the application of state or local sales tax to rent, and to real estate services and other professional services, including real estate broker commissions, title searches, appraisals, home inspections, property management services, and any other services related to the real estate transaction.

Short-term Worker Visas
NAR supports federal visa programs, such as the H2-B program, that allows foreign workers to work in the U.S. temporarily. NAR also supports reforms to these programs that addresses national security and employer and visa overstay concerns.

Sign Ordinances
REALTORS® have the right to advertise properties and use For Sale signs, and NAR opposes efforts to restrict such.

State and Local Tax Deduction
NAR supports legislative efforts to reinstate the full deductibility of state and local taxes. At a minimum, NAR urges legislators to index the current $10,000 cap for state and local tax deductions to inflation and to remove the marriage penalty by increasing the deduction cap for joint returns to $20,000, twice the amount of that for singles.

Student Loan Debt
NAR supports federal policy proposals to allow student loan borrowers to refinance into lower interest rates and to streamline income-based repayment programs.

Transportation
NAR supports legislation that levels the playing field for funding highways versus transit and other modes of transportation. NAR urges Congress to pass legislation funding repairs and maintenance of existing transportation infrastructure.

Wildfires
NAR encourages active forest management practices that return the ecological benefits of fire to our forested areas, bring balance to our nation’s firefighting policies, and protect homes and communities in the wildland/urban interface.
National Association of REALTORS®

REALTORS®

Political Action Committee
What is RPAC?

RPAC (REALTORS® Political Action Committee) plays an important role in NAR’s advocacy efforts by providing the necessary resources to support pro-REALTOR® candidates. As the source for funds and influence on the political front, RPAC gives REALTORS® a strong voice by helping to elect candidates who understand NAR’s issues and concerns. RPAC is the backbone of the REALTOR® Party, promoting and protecting the real estate industry.

RPAC Criteria for Candidate Selection

REALTORS® at all levels of the association are involved in selecting which candidates should receive RPAC support. This broad, grassroots-based system is the greatest strength of RPAC. The number of REALTORS® involved helps ensure that decisions are not made on a partisan basis, but rather focused on REALTOR® issues, and solely on the fact that the candidate deserves support because he or she meets the criteria. Political party affiliation is not a consideration for RPAC support. Since our public policy positions of supporting homeownership and property investment are broadly popular across the political spectrum, we have many supporters on both sides of the aisle.

The criteria RPAC issues in determining its support include:

- Individual action taken to advance NAR legislation (speeches, letters, hearings, etc.)
- Co-sponsorship of NAR legislation
- Congressional Leadership Position
- Congressional Committee Assignments
- Voting Record for current and previous three Congressional cycles
- D.C. Engagement
- In-State Accessibility
- Race Competitiveness
Accessing RPAC In-State Funds

To access RPAC in-state funds:

**Call your state association Government Affairs Director (GAD) to request funding.** Please note: All RPAC contributions will only be made payable to the candidate’s campaign committee. FPCs and team members will not be reimbursed for a personal contribution made to the candidate.

**Check with your state GAD to make sure you have funds available** before you make a commitment. Think about the campaign events coming up in your district that you may want to attend with the in-state funds. If you are a FPC for a House member, you have $1,000 per two-year cycle for use at in-state events. If you are a FPC for a senator, you have $2,000 per six-year cycle for use at in-state events. You may use the entire amount for one event or for more than one event. Your request for these funds should not be less than $500. Advance planning helps ensure your best use of the funds. If you have questions about the balance of in-state funds available for a member of Congress’s re-election campaign, contact your state GAD. **Let your state GAD know the details of the reception/event,** including who is receiving the check, what type of event it is, and the date of the event.

**Give as much notice as possible** so the RPAC check request can be processed. It will usually take two weeks for you to receive the check. NAR will send the check to the state association, which will then arrange to get the check to the FPC. It is expected that the FPC will either deliver the RPAC check personally or be part of the check presentation to the member of Congress. Checks should be delivered within 15 days and NO LATER than 60 days from the date the check was cut. In compliance with FEC laws, **all checks must be delivered by the day of the election** for which the contribution is designated.

**All in-state funds must be used in the first year of the 2-year congressional cycle for House Members and in the first four years of the 6-year cycle for senators.** These funds have been allocated so you can develop a relationship with your MOC by attending events in your congressional district. Any remaining funds not used within this time period will be rolled into the special recognition fund.
Personally deliver RPAC funds to your member of Congress. Every attempt should be made to deliver campaign checks in person. If the member of Congress isn't available (and that is often the case), consider delivering to a campaign staff member and attending a campaign event later. If, as a last resort, the check must be mailed to the campaign, it should be sent to the campaign headquarters. Please confirm with the campaign staff where to send the check. (Campaign addresses change frequently; do not assume the address on the check is correct and send the check to that address without verifying.)

REMEMBER: It is ILLEGAL to present a campaign contribution in a government office or on government property. Taking a group photo with your member of Congress is a great idea; however, NAR discourages taking a photo of physically handing a check to your member of Congress, or posting such a photo on social media.

Making the Most of RPAC Special Recognition Money

RPAC checks can have a bigger impact if delivered with the campaign's needs in mind. Campaigns are geared toward raising and reporting funds quickly to show their lead over other potential rivals. Early funds also allow campaigns to lock in future campaign activities such as mailers or television ad time. By keeping the campaign's needs in mind, RPAC support will be even more valuable.

Listed below are some ways to maximize check presentation opportunities:

**Deliver the check before the election for which it is designated.**
For example, primary election checks must be delivered by the day of the primary election (dates vary by state), and general election checks must be delivered by the November election day. Checks that are not delivered in time must be cancelled and NAR forfeits a very important opportunity to support a member of Congress’s campaign for re-election. Receiving contributions early is critical for campaign strategy.

**Deliver the check in person to the member of Congress in a timely manner.**
If it is impossible to deliver a check to the member of Congress directly, try to set up a meeting with a campaign official to deliver the check. Only as a last resort, mail the check to the campaign after verifying the current campaign address.
Identify a fundraising event where the congressman will appreciate the support. While private meetings are the best forum to present checks, members of Congress have busy schedules, which at times make private meetings difficult. Annual fundraising events are good examples of alternatives to a private check presentation. Always be aware of who is hosting an event for your member of Congress’s re-election campaign. The host may be on the opposite side of a REALTOR® issue, in which case attending the event would not be an appropriate use of an RPAC contribution.

Consider a personal contribution. If you are able to do so, consider supporting your member of Congress with a personal contribution. Individuals are permitted to contribute up to $2,700 per election (primary, general, and run-off) to federal candidates. You could also host an in-home fundraiser for your member of Congress as well.

Investing in RPAC

Support of RPAC is a critical component of supporting your members of Congress’s re-election. By contributing to RPAC, you can distinguish yourself as a political leader who is actively involved in advocacy on behalf of REALTORS®. As the NAR representative to your member of Congress, it is important that you personally support the Political Action Committee that provides you with the resources to do your job effectively.

Below are ways you can lead by example through your personal support of RPAC:

Become an RPAC Major Investor. RPAC’s Major Investors are an elite and passionate group of REALTORS® whose annual investments of $1,000 or more shape the political future of the real estate industry. Major Investors are eligible to participate in the RPAC Recognition Program, with specific benefits and accolades that acknowledge their support of RPAC.

To invest in RPAC or view Major Investor benefit details, please visit www.realtorparty.realtor/rpac.
Join the President’s Circle. The President’s Circle is a group of REALTORS® who contribute directly to REALTOR®-friendly candidates at the federal level. Political Action Committees, like RPAC, can only legally contribute $5,000 per election (primary, general, and run-off) to a federal candidate. The President’s Circle Program supports REALTOR® Champions – incumbent Congressional candidates who have made significant achievements in advancing the REALTOR® public policy agenda. The President’s Circle Program allows REALTORS® to contribute beyond RPAC dollars and increase the strength of REALTOR® advocacy.

President’s Circle members must also be RPAC Major Investors, investing a minimum of $1,000 annually to RPAC in addition to $2,000 annually directly to REALTOR® Champions. President’s Circle investments must be completed by September 30th each year in order to be of the utmost value to the selected candidates.

FPCs who join the President’s Circle Program are eligible to invest $500 of their $2,000 President’s Circle commitment directly to their member of Congress’s re-election campaign. This is a special benefit only for FPCs who are members of the President’s Circle.

President’s Circle members who complete their investment are invited to the President’s Circle Conference the year following their first year in the program. The President’s Circle Conference provides an opportunity to network with NAR’s top political investors and to engage with cutting edge speakers. The three-day conference is held annually at a top hotel or resort; 3 nights’ hotel accommodations, receptions, most meals, and the full conference program are included in the registration fee for the President’s Circle member and a guest.

Contact NAR RPAC staff to join the President’s Circle, or visit www.realtorparty.realtor/rpac for more information.

Contributions are not deductible for income tax purposes. Contributions to RPAC are voluntary and are used for political purposes. You may contribute more or less than the suggested amount. You may refuse to contribute without reprisal and the National Association of REALTORS® or any of its state or local associations will not favor or disadvantage any member because of the amount contributed. Your contribution is split between National RPAC and the State PAC in your state. Contact your State Association or PAC for information about the percentages of your contribution provided to National RPAC and to the State PAC. The National RPAC portion is used to support federal candidates and is charged against your limits under 52 U.S.C. 30116.
NAR Resources
STAFF RESOURCES

www.nar.realtor/directories/advocacy-group-directry-by-functional-area

Congressional Relations and Grassroots Outreach

Leadership

Bill Malkasian  
*Chief Advocacy Officer*  
202-383-1067

Lobbyists

Shannon McGahn  
*Senior Vice President*  
202-383-1045

Jamie Gregory  
*Vice President*  
202-383-1027

Helen Devlin  
*Senior Legislative Representative*  
202-383-7559

Dan Blair  
*Senior Legislative Representative*  
202-383-1089

Colin Allen  
*Senior Legislative Representative*  
202-383-1131

Joe Harris  
*Senior Legislative Representative*  
202-383-1226

Grassroots

Jim MacGregor  
*Director, Advocacy Communications and Mobilization*  
202-383-1188

Victoria Givens  
*Manager, REALTOR® Mobilization Programs*  
202-383-1021

Melissa Horn  
*Manager, Online Advocacy*  
202-383-1026

Political Representatives

Lisa Friday Scott  
*Director, Public Policy*  
202-383-1270

April Gavin  
*Senior Political Representative*  
202-383-1073

Jack Greacen  
*Political Representative*  
202-383-1009

Maggie Fitzgerald  
*Political Representative*  
202-383-1078

Zack Rubin-McCarry  
*Political Representative*  
202-383-1086
ONLINE RESOURCES

REALTOR® PARTY WEBSITE
FPCs, this is your go-to website for all things advocacy. It is here where you will file your field report, access your FPC manual online, find RPAC resources and other tools to assist you on your advocacy journey.

Your will find new ways to vote, act, and invest in the REALTOR® Party and see how other associations are successfully using REALTOR® Party programs, grants and tools. Whether you want to apply for grants, learn more about RPAC, or participate in a national call for action, the REALTOR® Party website is a one-stop shop for your advocacy needs. The website offers members and associations valuable resources and tools to strengthen their advocacy programs and build political clout at every level of government and strong communities nationwide.

Learn More: www.realtorparty.realtor

REALTOR® PARTY TRACKER
The REALTOR® Party Tracker allows members to see how state and local REALTOR® Associations across the country are using REALTOR® Party programs, tools, and resources to improve state and local legislative and advocacy activities.

Learn More: www.realtorparty.realtor/tools-resources/realtor-party-tracker

FEDERAL ISSUES TRACKER
NAR tracks hundreds of legislative and regulatory proposals every day. Find out where these proposals stand by searching the Federal Issues Tracker.


COMMERCIAL ISSUES BRIEF
The Commercial Issues & Actions provides a snapshot of federal issues impacting commercial real estate and NAR’s advocacy on them. It comes in a long-form as well as a one-pager of top priority issues.

Learn more: www.nar.realtor/commercial/advocacy

STATE ISSUES TRACKER
This interactive, searchable database can help you research, track, and analyze state laws that affect the real estate industry. Make comparisons among different state approaches to an issue and find citations of the particular state law addressing each issue.

Learn More: www.realtorparty.realtor/statetracker
HOT TOPIC ALERTS
This monthly resource highlights important trending real estate issues in state legislatures and contains a concise summary of information on a topic that has generated attention over the past six to twelve months. Hot Topic Alerts also include advocacy efforts of local REALTOR® Associations.


REALTOR® PARTY NEWS
Emailed monthly, the REALTOR® Party News newsletter is sent to all NAR members and provides regular updates on REALTOR® Party activities and resources as well as success stories from state and local REALTOR® Associations.

OTHER RESOURCES

FPC NEWSLETTER
The FPC Newsletter is your bi-weekly account of what is happening at the Federal level with NAR and members of Congress. This publication will be delivered to you by email every other Friday and will include tips of the trade, a “word of the week” and spotlight FPC members going above and beyond the call of duty. Please make sure to read it to stay abreast of the latest movement on advocacy issues affecting our industry. All FPC Newsletters will also be archived on the Hub.

REALTOR® PARTY RESOURCE GUIDE
Please consult the 2019 REALTOR® Party Resource Guide for a wide variety of resources that will help you be successful in communicating NAR issues and implementing campaigns to elect and re-elect your REALTOR® Champions to public office. The guide is a roadmap to the various services and programs NAR provides and will help you better do your job as an FPC.

You can access the guide here: https://realtorparty.realtor/resourceguide
GLOSSARY OF LEGISLATIVE TERMS

Amendment: A motion offered to change the text of a bill or of another amendment. There are three types of amendments: motions to strike; motions to insert; or to strike and insert. Amendments to the bill are termed “first degree,” while amendments to an amendment are “second degree.”

Appropriations Bill: Provides the legal authority needed to spend or obligate U.S. Treasury funds. There are 13 annual appropriations bills that together fund the entire federal government. All 13 bills must be enacted prior to the start of a new fiscal year, which falls on October 1. Failure to meet this deadline causes the need for temporary short-term funding or results in a shut-down of the federal government.

At-Large Representatives: From states with a population size qualifying for only one House seat.

Bill: A legislative proposal that becomes a law if it passes both the House and Senate and if it receives presidential approval. Bills are introduced as “H.R.” in the House and as “S.” in the Senate.

Capitol Hill: Refers to the area encompassing the U.S. Capitol and the House and Senate office buildings.

Chairperson: The leader of a congressional committee. Chairmen are always members of the majority party, often those with seniority; their powers include the ability to schedule hearings and allocate committee budget.

Cloakroom: Two long, narrow rooms at the rear of the House and Senate chamber, one for each party. Members meet in the cloakrooms for private conversations, phone calls, and snacks.

Closed Rule: Bans amendments to a bill on the House floor, with the exception of committee amendments. Committee amendments are approved in advance by a committee and offered by its chairperson or his/her designee.
**Cloture:** The formal procedure used to end a filibuster, which can take up to three days and requires 60 votes. Cloture can also be used, even if there is no filibuster underway, to ban non-germane amendments. If cloture wins, 30 additional hours of debate are allowed prior to voting, but they are rarely used. If cloture fails, debate would continue without limits, although in most instances the bill is usually set aside.

**Commit a Bill:** To send a bill to a committee for initial consideration rather than debating it immediately.

**Committee Report:** Prepared by a House or Senate Committee to explain the content of a bill being reported. Committee reports are optional in the Senate, but mandatory in the House. They contain views of committee members, a cost impact analysis, and compare the bill to current law.

**Companion Bill:** A piece of legislation introduced in either the House or Senate that is similar or identical to one introduced in the other chamber.

**Concurrent Resolution:** Used to take action or express opinion on behalf of both the House and Senate. It does not make law. Uses include fixing adjournment dates and setting the annual congressional budget.

**Conferee:** A member of Congress named to represent his/her chamber in negotiations with the other house. Formally known as “managers,” the conferees meet in a conference committee to negotiate a compromise between the House and Senate versions of a bill.

**Conference:** Refers to a formal meeting, or series of meetings, between House and Senate members. The purpose of a conference is to reconcile the differences between the House and Senate versions of a bill.

**Conference Committee:** A temporary panel of House and Senate negotiators. A conference committee is created to resolve differences between versions of similar House and Senate bills.

5.6 M

# of commercial buildings in the United States.
Conference Report: Refers to the final version of a bill proposed by House and Senate conferees. It also contains the “statement of managers,” a section-by-section explanation of the agreement.

Cosponsor: A member who formally adds his/her name as a supporter to another member’s bill. An original cosponsor is one who was listed at the time of the bill’s introduction, not added on later.

Delegate: A member of the House from Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or Washington, D.C. The Constitution prohibits delegates from voting on the House floor, but permits them to vote in committee.

Discharge Petition: Starts a process to force a bill out of committee. A successful petition requires the signatures of 218 members, which is a majority of the House.

District: The geographical area in a state represented by a House member, with about 600,000 citizens. Members have one or more district offices depending on the size of the area they represent.

Earmarked: Earmarked funds are those dedicated for a specific program or purpose. Revenues are earmarked by law. Expenditures are earmarked by appropriations bills or reports.

Entitlement Spending: Refers to funds for programs like Medicare/Medicaid, Social Security, and veterans’ benefits. Funding levels are automatically set by the number of eligible recipients, not at the discretion of Congress. Each person eligible for benefits by law receives them unless Congress changes the eligibility criteria. Entitlement payments represent the largest portion of the federal budget.

Executive Calendar: The list of treaties and nominations awaiting Senate floor consideration.

Filibuster: The term used for an extended debate in the Senate as a means of preventing a vote. Senate rules contain no motion to force a vote. A vote occurs only once debate ends. The term comes from the early 19th century Spanish and Portuguese pirates, “filibusteros,” who held ships hostage for ransom.
**Floor:** Refers to the chamber in the Capitol where members assemble to conduct debate and vote. Members are said to be “on the Floor” when they assemble, and “to have the Floor” when they speak.

**Galleries:** The balconies overlooking the House and Senate chambers. Separate seating areas are provided for the public, press, staff, and family members.

**Germane:** The technical term for “relevant.” Amendments are said to be germane or non-germane to a bill. The House requires germaneness of amendment at all times unless an exception is made by special rule. In most circumstances, the Senate does not require germaneness. Senate tradition permits senators to offer amendments on any subject even if unrelated to the bill’s topic.

**Hearing:** A formal meeting of a committee or subcommittee to review legislation or explore a topic. Hearings may also be called to investigate a matter or conduct oversight of existing programs. Witnesses are called to deliver testimony and answer questions in all three types of hearings.

**House Calendar:** The list of bills available for consideration in the House. Bills are referred to the House Calendar if they do not directly or indirectly deal with money.

**House Chamber:** The large room in the Capitol where House members gather to debate and vote.

**Incumbent:** Refers to a sitting member of Congress running for re-election.

**Joint Resolutions:** Used to pose constitutional amendments, to fix technical errors, or to appropriate. They become public law if adopted by both the House and Senate and, where relevant, approved by the President. In terms of Constitutional amendments, they must be approved by three-fourths of the states.

33% of First-time buyers out of all home buyers
Lame Ducks: Members who will not return in the next Congress, but who are finishing out their current term. Lame duck sessions are those held after the November election up to when the new Congress begins.

Mark-Up: Refers to the meeting of a committee held to review the text of a bill before reporting it out. Committee members offer and vote on proposed changes to the bill’s language, known as amendments. Most mark-ups end with a vote to send the new version of the bill to the floor for final approval.

Minority Leader: Is elected by his/her party members in the House or Senate to lead them, to promote passage of the party’s issue priorities, and to coordinate legislative efforts with the majority leader, the other chamber, and the White House. The minority leader also seeks unity among members on the policy positions taken by the party, and works to put together coalitions to create voting majorities.

Omnibus Bill: Packages together several measures into one or combines diverse subjects into a single bill. Examples are reconciliation bills, combined appropriations bills, and private relief and claims bills.

Override: The vote taken to pass a bill again, after it has been vetoed by the President. An override takes a two-third vote in each chamber, or 290 in the House and 67 in the Senate, if all are present and voting. If the veto is overridden, the bill becomes law despite the objection of the President.

Oversight: The term used for congressional review of federal agencies, government programs, and performance.

Pocket Veto: When the President fails to sign a bill within the ten days allowed by the Constitution. Congress must be in adjournment in order for a pocket veto to take effect. If Congress is in session and the President fails to sign the bill, it becomes law without his signature.

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**President of the Senate:** The Vice President of the United States, according to the Constitution.

**President Pro Tempore:** Presides in the Vice President’s absence. He is the most senior majority party senator.

**Quorum:** The number of House members who must be present before business may be conducted. A quorum in the House requires the presence of 218, while 100 are needed in Committee of the Whole. Quorum is the number of senators (51) who must be present before business may be conducted. Unless challenged by a point of order, the Senate conducts daily business without a quorum present.

**Ranking Member:** Refers to the second highest rank on a committee on the majority side, after the chairman.

**Rider:** An amendment attached to a bill, usually unrelated to the subject of the underlying bill. Its sponsor tries to “ride” it to passage on the strength of the original bill. Riders are permitted in the Senate and are routine. House rules ban riders unless an exception is made.

**Senate Chamber:** The assembly room in the Capitol where senators gather to debate and vote.

**Sergeant-at-Arms:** The officer who maintains order in the chamber and provides security for members.

**Special Interest:** Refers to any group of people organized around a specific shared interest. Examples might be senior citizens, environmentalists, a specific industry such as oil or tobacco, an ethnic community, an individual corporation, or a professional trade association, like trial lawyers or insurance agents. Special interest groups lobby Congress and seek to persuade members to their point of view through political activity.
**Sponsor:** The member who introduces a bill and is its chief advocate.

**Standing Committee:** In the House or Senate, has permanent status, whereas a Select Committee is temporary. The oldest standing committee in Congress is the House Ways and Means Committee, created in 1802.

**Sunset:** Refers to laws set to expire unless specifically re-authorized by Congress. Congress sometimes establishes federal agencies or programs with a designated end date in the law. This practice promotes an examination by future Congresses of those agencies or programs. If an affirmative decision is not made to continue them, then the “sun sets” on them and they automatically terminate.

**Suspension of the Rules:** A special procedure used to speed up action by setting aside the regular rules. Bills brought up under this process are debated for 40 minutes, may not be amended, and require a two-thirds vote.

**Up or Down Vote:** Refers to a direct vote on the substance of an amendment or bill, sometimes referred to as a “clean vote.” Members simply vote “yea” or “nay” on it. Many votes dispose of a matter indirectly through another motion, e.g., to table, to recommit, to amend in the second degree. Members often seek “up or down” votes because they are less cumbersome and therefore easier to explain.

**Voice Vote:** Members say “aye” aloud as a group, followed by the group saying “no.” The presiding officer decides which group prevailed and announces the result. No names are recorded.

**Whip in the House:** A member elected by his/her party to count potential votes and promote party unity in voting. The majority whip is the third ranking leadership position in his/her party and the minority whip ranks second.

**Whip in the Senate:** A senator elected by his/her party to count potential votes and promote unity in voting. The majority and minority whip are the second ranking leadership position in their respective party.
FPC Replacement Protocol

I. Adoption of a Three Strikes Rule

This is the fairest way to apply the same review to each FPC. These strikes will be cumulative over the two-year FPC term.

• The first strike would occur after a FPC has not completed the job duties by the end of the second quarter of the first year of their appointment.

• Second strike would occur if the FPC has still not completed these duties by the end of the third quarter.

• Third strike would occur if the FPC has not completed the duties by the end of the first year of their appointment.

• Note that most job duties are ongoing, thus the quarterly timing to allow FPCs to complete tasks. However, any time an FPC does not respond to a Call for Action (CFA) by the completion of the CFA, they will receive a strike.

II. Application of the Rule

The REALTOR® Party Member Involvement Committee (RPMIC) recognizes that exceptions may occur, such as FPC illness, business crisis, etc. This application will assist in determining the situation and personalizing the contact with the FPC. RPMIC also re-affirms the importance of having a contact team in place for a seamless transition either due to FPC illness or removal.

• After the first strike, the RPMIC member from the FPC’s state will be notified. That member will then be asked to contact the FPC to determine the cause and if the FPC remains interested in the role. The RPMIC member will report back to RPMIC Leadership and NAR staff of their findings.

• After the second strike, NAR staff will notify the RPMIC member, the state president and the state GAD. They should have another conversation with the FPC to drive home the importance of the role and the need to complete the duties.

• After the third strike, RPMIC Leadership and NAR staff will notify the state president, AE, GAD, and RPMIC member that the FPC has not met the minimum requirements and will need to be replaced.

• When removing an FPC, the slot should immediately be filled following normal FPC appointment guidelines (state president’s recommendation to NAR). The hope would be that the FPC replacement would be an active Contact Team Member who is familiar with the duties.