

# TAPS ACT: GUIDE TO LEGISLATIVE ACTION

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Thank you for your interest in helping to ensure that the Threat Assessment, Prevention, and Safety (TAPS) Act of 2019 is signed into law. This document is intended as a guide for how to best engage with Congress. Please feel free to reach out to Steve Janushkowsky ([Steve.J@mail.house.gov](mailto:Steve.J@mail.house.gov)) or Lauren Ziegler ([Lauren.Ziegler@mail.house.gov](mailto:Lauren.Ziegler@mail.house.gov)) in Congressman Babin's office if you have any questions.

## **OVERVIEW OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS:**

The TAPS Act has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Brian Babin (R-TX-36) and Congresswoman Val Demings (D-FL-10), bill number **H.R. 838**. In the Senate, identical language was introduced by Senators Marco Rubio (R-FL), Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ), and Thom Tillis (R-NC), bill number **S. 265**.

After being introduced, both bills were referred to a specialized committee for consideration (House Committee on the Judiciary and the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs). If these committees take up the legislation for consideration, they can choose to hold hearings about the bill before they vote to release it from the committee. Once the bill is voted out of committee, it will then be put on the House and/or Senate calendar to be voted on, debated, and/or amended by the full House and/or Senate. The committees are of critical importance. Appendix A contains the names and contact information for the House Judiciary and Senate Homeland Security Committee members.

Once the bill passes one chamber, it must go through a similar process in the opposite chamber. Once it passes in both chambers, any differences in the text of the legislation must be resolved between the two chambers and identical versions voted upon – this process is called “Conferencing.”

Once the identical legislation has been passed in both chambers, the bill is sent to the President who may sign it into law or veto it.

## **TOP LEVEL STRATEGY:**

### **Endorsements → Cosponsors → Committee → Leadership**

We need support in all four of these categories in order to successfully get the TAPS Act signed into law. While our collective efforts don't need to occur in this set order, the general flow of things tends to be as follows: more endorsements from professionals in the field and their organizations off the Hill makes it easier to gather more cosponsors, which makes the bill more legitimate to the committees to which the bill is assigned, and eventually influences leadership to bring it to the floor for a vote. We believe it is best for the strategic process to move from left to right, but if you have a connection that you can reach out to anywhere along that chain, please feel free to pursue that opportunity. We recommend that if you have a connection with a Member who sits on either committee of jurisdiction for this bill that you reach out to them first. Earning committee support and their commitment to move this bill to the floor is the only way to achieve success in the legislative process.

Spread the word about this bipartisan effort any way that you can. For example: tweet at your Members of Congress, write an op-ed or blog post, or encourage more individuals and associations to help us push the bill forward. More on this later. Take advantage of opportunities like this: [twitter.com/RepRichHudson/](https://twitter.com/RepRichHudson/). Members of Congress have staff dedicated to social media, so offering a substantive solution through Facebook or Twitter will often be looked into further. Don't forget to mention the bill numbers (H.R. 838/S. 265) and Member names.

## **HOW TO CONTACT CONGRESS:**

### **Step 1: Find your Members of Congress-**

You have one Representative and two Senators in the United States Congress, also known as Members of Congress. As a constituent, you have a unique ability to reach out and be heard by these elected officials. Many offices have a policy that constituents who request a meeting with a Member get a meeting. Utilize your access as a voter to inform them about the TAPS Act and encourage their support of it, regardless of your political affiliation. The more constituents that an office hears from about an issue or bill, the more focus the Member will put on the ask.

Use this link to find your members of Congress: <https://whoismyrepresentative.com>. Once you have found them, use the tables in Appendix A to see if they sit on either of the key House or Senate Committees, and make those members priorities to contact.

We know that not everyone is going to be able to travel to Washington to meet with their Member of Congress. That's okay. They all have offices in their home states and districts where they also spend time and have dedicated staff who can meet with you there (see below). House Members are up for reelection every two years, so they tend to have more town hall meetings and other events back home. If you attend one of those events, you'll ideally have an opportunity to meet your Member of Congress and give them your elevator speech about threat assessment and the TAPS Act (i.e. who you are, what you do, how you are working to support legislation that will help prevent school shootings and other acts of mass violence, and ask if you can speak with their staff about it). The answer is always yes, and he or she will suggest that you call the office or, as sometimes happens, speak to a staffer who is in the room. If a staffer is available to speak with you, be sure to get their card and follow up with them via email or call.

### **Step 2: Identify Appropriate Staff-**

Once you identify your Members of Congress, look up their D.C. office phone number online and use Appendix A to determine if they are members of the two key committees. Call the office and ask for the name and email of the "staffer who covers judiciary or school safety issues." Also, request the name and email for the office's District Director, Legislative Director (LD), and the Chief of Staff (COS) – this contact information may be used later on. While D.C. staffers are the experts on policy, staffers located in the state (district staff) are often more accessible. It is worth reaching out to both as they both have the ear of the Member. If you have previously spoken with the Member at an event, reference that meeting, the Member's interest, and their offer to connect you with staff.

### Step 3: Gather Pertinent information-

Be prepared with information about the TAPS Act ([www.babin.house.gov/taps](http://www.babin.house.gov/taps)). We recommend sharing, at least, the one-pager, video, and select support letters. You can also offer to provide literature on threat assessment, some of which are included on this site.

### Step 4: Contact Staff-

The best way to contact a Congressional office is through email. Don't forget to attach information about the bill (gathered earlier off [www.babin.house.gov/taps](http://www.babin.house.gov/taps) or the ATAP website). Being simple and direct is the best approach. The following is some sample language, which is intended only as a guide; feel free to customize it to reflect you, your work, and your relationship to the issue and the Member (e.g., constituent, citizen of a neighboring state or district).

*Dear XXXXX,*

*As a constituent of Congress(wo)man/Senator XXXXX, and (explain your professional qualifications – why your opinion should matter to them), I wanted to make sure that you were aware of a bipartisan approach to drastically reducing community violence, including school shootings, and ask for the Congress(wo)man/Senator to support bipartisan H.R. 838 (BABIN/DEMINGS)/S.265 (RUBIO/SINEMA/TILLIS) the Threat Assessment, Prevention, and Safety Act of 2019.*

*Professionally, I protect (insert population you serve) by using a Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management model. Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management is the systematic and evidence-based process of 1) identifying those who are exhibiting patterns of concerning behavior that indicate an interest, motive, intention, or capability of carrying out an act of violence; and 2) the subsequent investigation, including the gathering of information from multiple sources, to 3) assess whether an individual poses a threat, based on articulable facts; and the 4) subsequent management of such a threat, if necessary.*

*We must do more to prevent attacks in our communities and schools by identifying those who are on a pathway to violence before an attack can occur. Decades of research shows that in the overwhelming majority of mass casualty, targeted violence cases, there are warning signs in the form of leakage or concerning behavior. Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management has been used to identify, investigate, assess, and if necessary, manage these posed threats on the Federal level for decades (including the U.S. Capitol Police, who have used this process since 1986 to protect Members of Congress and staff) – but not enough on the state and local levels. The TAPS Act looks to bridge the gap and make this scientifically-based process accessible nationwide.*

*Again, I ask you to consider supporting the TAPS Act of 2019. Thank you for your consideration, and I look forward to a response from your office.*

*Sincerely,*

### **Step 5: Follow up-**

Congressional staff are notoriously spread very thin. Not all offices will be as responsive as others. The unfortunate truth is that main office priorities, or other activities on the Hill, will not always leave time for considerable focus to be put on your issue. That is why following up on your request is essential. If, after several attempts, you still have not received a response from the office, it may become necessary to escalate your request to the LD or COS. We recommend being polite, but firmly stating that you have not received a response and would like one.

### **Step 6: Update Rep. Babin's office-**

When you hear back from an office with interest in supporting the bill (or a refusal, challenges, or request for more information), notify Rep. Babin's office as soon as possible. This allows staff-to-staff or Member-to-Member follow up – you have essentially opened the door for Congressman Babin's legislative aides, Steve and Lauren. They will be tracking the temperature of the support of individual offices and this will help us guide the most effective engagement. In any conversations, feel free to offer to connect them with Steve and Lauren.

### **Step 7: Repeat-**

As a general rule, you will not have as much luck in reaching out to other Member offices as you will the offices of your own Members of Congress. However, the opinions of experts on a topic of interest to the Member will often be considered regardless of where they are from. Don't forget that Greg Glod was neither a constituent of Congressman Babin or even a Texan, and his outreach started this entire effort!

All of this to say – don't stop once you have contacted your Members of Congress. After you've corresponded with your Members, contact the Members and staff from the committees of jurisdiction, or other Members in your state. For instance, if you work in a statewide role, make sure the entire state delegation knows about your support for the TAPS Act.

### **FAQ:**

#### **Should I reach out to my state or local elected officials?**

Absolutely. Feel free to share information about the TAPS Act with your State Representatives and State Senators. Your state and local elected officials often have personal relationships with the U.S. Members of Congress and can be instrumental in communicating the desires and interests of the Member's constituents.

Note, many State Legislatures are debating and even passing threat assessment bills right now. If you live in one of those states, your state and locally elected officials should be particularly interested in the TAPS Act. Remember, a majority of bills that are signed into law by the President are ideas or legislative efforts that have already been implemented on the State level.

#### **Who is in Leadership in the House and Senate?**

House of Representatives

- Speaker of the House – Nancy Pelosi (D-CA)
- Majority Leader – Steny Hoyer (D-MD)

- Majority Whip – James Clyburn (D-SC)
- Democratic Caucus Chairman – Hakeem Jeffries (D-NY)
- Minority Leader – Kevin McCarthy (R-CA)
- Minority Whip – Steve Scalise (R-LA)
- Republican Conference Chair – Liz Cheney (R-WY)

#### Senate

- Majority Leader – Mitch McConnell (R-KY)
- Majority Whip – John Thune (R-SD)
- Conference Chair – John Barrasso (R-WY)
- Minority Leader – Chuck Schumer (D-NY)
- Minority Whip – Dick Durbin (D-IL)

### **QUESTIONS/CONCERNS ENCOUNTERED TO DATE:**

The following questions and concerns have come up during discussions with Members of Congress, their staff, and lobbyists from different organizations, and you are likely to encounter them in your advocacy efforts. Be patient. The reason we need the TAPS Act is that most people, including Members of Congress and their staff, as well as too many law enforcement and mental health professionals, do not know what Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management (BTAM) is. Their questions and concerns are genuine and arise from the experiences and interests of their constituencies, as well as preconceived notions of what we do. Our advocacy mission includes explaining what we do as professionals, how we do it, and how it promotes safety in a manner that is objective, evidence-based, and aimed at preventing targeted violence by interrupting people who are on the pathway to violence and getting them help, as appropriate.

**1. Isn't this profiling and just another way of stereotyping people with mental illness, ethnic/racial/religious minorities, or different political views?**

No, BTAM is based on objective analysis of evidence-based risk and protective factors in combination with process variables that can indicate whether a person is escalating or deescalating, and help guide how the situation should be managed. Properly trained threat assessment professionals understand the problems of false positives and the bias against the mentally ill, and incorporate those factors into our analyses.

**2. Isn't this just a version of "Minority Report", where people get arrested and detained because they might be thinking of a crime or are deemed to be at increased risk?**

Law enforcement professionals, and other members of threat assessment teams, use BTAM to intervene before someone commits an act of violence, causing irrevocable harm to their victims, and themselves. Where crimes appear to have been committed, such as weapons possession violations, arrests and prosecutions can occur, and where a person is suffering from a serious mental illness and meets civil commitment criteria, they may be referred for involuntary treatment. If a case rises to that level of concern, the person involved is entitled to their due process and other constitutional rights. Again, because we recognize the problem of false positives, there is no round-up of individuals who possess common characteristics that do not necessarily constitute risk factors. Rather, properly trained threat assessment professionals focus on behavioral indicators of likely violence and, in the majority of cases, the interventions are in

the form of organizational interventions and social and clinical services, not the criminal justice system.

3. **Why doesn't the TAPS Act address (depending upon the questioner's personal point of view on firearms):**
  - a. **The need for more gun control/elimination of all firearms?**
  - b. **The need for everyone to be armed so that the good guys can be prepared to fight off the bad guys**

The TAPS Act is about promoting behavioral based threat assessment and management as a violence prevention tool that, ideally, works long before firearms are involved. Recognizing that the discussion of the balancing of Second Amendment rights and gun-related violence is complicated and will go on indefinitely, the TAPS Act is firearms neutral and offers an effective solution to the problem of mass violence that can be implemented now.

4. **How does the TAPS Act differ from the EAGLES Act, the Stop School Violence Act introduced in 2017-2018, and the Mass Violence Prevention Act?**

The EAGLES Act seeks to expand the National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC) at the U.S. Secret Service and focuses only on schools. Similarly, the Stop School Violence Act focuses only on schools. The MVPA focuses on gun violence, whereas BTAM as supported by the TAPS Act addresses targeted violence of all types. Moreover, the MVPA is focused on prosecution, rather than prevention. The TAPS Act takes a broader approach and emphasizes prevention of targeted violence by supporting BTAM at every level of the community and draws on the strength of the multidisciplinary approach taken by ATAP.

5. **Aren't threat assessment teams just another way to violate people's privacy?**

Law enforcement and mental health professionals are often asked to assess individuals for their potential for violence. Not infrequently, these requests arise because the individual in question has made public statements verbally, in writing, or on social media, that cause concern, with no expectation of privacy. The TAPS Act, by promoting training and consultation in BTAM, ensures that those professionals asked to perform this difficult task have the training, education, and resources necessary to do so in a manner that best prevents violence, protects individual rights, and promotes access to services.

6. **I've heard that if someone comes to the attention of a threat assessment team, their information gets stored in a database and they have a "permanent record." That bothers me from a privacy perspective.**

It's true that threat assessment databases are maintained by some law enforcement agencies that are charged with managing recurrent threats, often by the same individuals. For example, the Protective Intelligence Division at the Secret Service and the Threat Management Unit (TMU) of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) both maintain databases, because the Secret Service's protectees are the subject of repeated threats, as are the Hollywood celebrities who live within the LAPD's jurisdiction. Both have rigid privacy conditions that include, among others, (1) complete separation from the criminal data base, (2) access limited only to Protective Intelligence Division and TMU staff, respectively, with routine access denied to other law enforcement professionals, and (3) no storage of clinical records.

- 7. I just don't like the sound of it. This strikes me as something that the government could really use to hurt innocent people.**

Any tool can be misused, but all of our legal protections against possible abuse remain in place. The TAPS Act in no way interferes with or weakens our Constitutional and other legal protections, like HIPAA and FERPA.

- 8. Lastly, for the person who is not satisfied with these answers or has more questions than you can possibly answer:**

“We know that there are lots of details regarding how to roll out BTAM on a national level. The TAPS Act establishes a Task Force made up of a diverse collection of agencies, organizations, and individuals with knowledge and experience in BTAM to develop a National Strategy that will address those details, including the important concerns you've raised. We'd really appreciate your support for the TAPS Act, as well as your input to help us address those concerns and make this work to save lives. Congressman Babin's legislative aides would be happy to talk with you about them, and I am, as well.”

Appendix A

House Judiciary Members and Staff

<b>JUDICIARY MEMBERS</b>	<b>DISTRICT</b>		<b>PHONE</b>	<b>OFFICE</b>	<b>JUDICIARY STAFFER</b>	<b>LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR</b>
Jerry Nadler (Judiciary Chairman)	D NY-10	FULL CHAIR	202-225-5635	2132 Rayburn	<a href="mailto:David.Greengrass@mail.house.gov">David.Greengrass@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Melissa.Connolly@mail.house.gov">Melissa.Connolly@mail.house.gov</a>
Zoe Lofgren	D CA-19		202-225-3072	1401 Longworth	<a href="mailto:ZJ.Hull@mail.house.gov">ZJ.Hull@mail.house.gov</a>	(COS) <a href="mailto:Stacey.Leavandosky@mail.house.gov">Stacey.Leavandosky@mail.house.gov</a>
Sheila Jackson Lee	D TX-18	SUB	202-225-3816	2079 Rayburn	<a href="mailto:Isabela.Berry@mail.house.gov">Isabela.Berry@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Gregory.Berry@mail.house.gov">Gregory.Berry@mail.house.gov</a>
Steve Cohen	D TN-9	SUB	202-225-3265	2104 Rayburn	<a href="mailto:Matthew.Weisman@mail.house.gov">Matthew.Weisman@mail.house.gov</a>	(COS) <a href="mailto:Marilyn.Dillihay@mail.house.gov">Marilyn.Dillihay@mail.house.gov</a>
Hank Johnson	D GA-4		202-225-1605	2240 Rayburn	<a href="mailto:Jacqui.Kappler@mail.house.gov">Jacqui.Kappler@mail.house.gov</a>	(COS) <a href="mailto:Arthur.Sidney2@mail.house.gov">Arthur.Sidney2@mail.house.gov</a>
Ted Deutch	D FL-22	SUB	202-225-3001	2447 Rayburn	<a href="mailto:Joshua.Lipman@mail.house.gov">Joshua.Lipman@mail.house.gov</a>	(COS) <a href="mailto:Joshua.Rogin@mail.house.gov">Joshua.Rogin@mail.house.gov</a>
Karen Bass	D CA-37	SUB CHAIR	202-225-7084	2059 Rayburn	<a href="mailto:Collin.Paschall@mail.house.gov">Collin.Paschall@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Janice.Bashford@mail.house.gov">Janice.Bashford@mail.house.gov</a>
Cedric Richmond	D LA-2	SUB	202-225-6636	506 Cannon	<a href="mailto:Joseph.Lustig@mail.house.gov">Joseph.Lustig@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Peter.Hunter@mail.house.gov">Peter.Hunter@mail.house.gov</a>
Hakeem Jeffries	D NY-8	SUB	202-225-5936	2433 Rayburn	<a href="mailto:Zoe.Oreck@mail.house.gov">Zoe.Oreck@mail.house.gov</a>	(COS) <a href="mailto:Tasia.Jackson@mail.house.gov">Tasia.Jackson@mail.house.gov</a>
David Cicilline	D RI-1	SUB	202-225-4911	2233 Rayburn	<a href="mailto:Slade.Bond@mail.house.gov">Slade.Bond@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Sarah.Trister@mail.house.gov">Sarah.Trister@mail.house.gov</a>
Eric Swalwell	D CA-15		202-225-5065	407 Cannon	<a href="mailto:Andrew.Ginsburg@mail.house.gov">Andrew.Ginsburg@mail.house.gov</a>	(COS) <a href="mailto:Alex.Evans@mail.house.gov">Alex.Evans@mail.house.gov</a>

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Val Demings	D	FL-10	SUB VIC E	202-225-2176	217 Cannon	<a href="mailto:Stewart.Styron@mail.house.gov">Stewart.Styron@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Aimee.Collins-Mandeville@mail.house.gov">Aimee.Collins-Mandeville@mail.house.gov</a>
Lou Correa	D	CA-46		202-225-2965	1039 Longworth	<a href="mailto:Emilio.Mendez@mail.house.gov">Emilio.Mendez@mail.house.gov</a>	(COS) <a href="mailto:Laurie.Saroff@mail.house.gov">Laurie.Saroff@mail.house.gov</a>
Mary Gay Scanlon	D	PA-5	FUL L VIC E	202-225-2011	1535 Longworth	<a href="mailto:Artmita.Pedramrazi@mail.house.gov">Artmita.Pedramrazi@mail.house.gov</a>	(COS) <a href="mailto:Roddy.Flynn@mail.house.gov">Roddy.Flynn@mail.house.gov</a>
Sylvia Garcia	D	TX-29		202-225-1688	1620 Longworth	<a href="mailto:Patrick.Bond2@mail.house.gov">Patrick.Bond2@mail.house.gov</a>	(COS) <a href="mailto:John.Gorczynski@mail.house.gov">John.Gorczynski@mail.house.gov</a>
Joe Neguse	D	CO-2		202-225-2161	1419 Longworth	<a href="mailto:Miya.Patel@mail.house.gov">Miya.Patel@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Bo.Morris@mail.house.gov">Bo.Morris@mail.house.gov</a>
Lucy McBath	D	GA-6		202-225-4501	1513 Longworth	<a href="mailto:Natalie.Knight@mail.house.gov">Natalie.Knight@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Joon.Suh@mail.house.gov">Joon.Suh@mail.house.gov</a>
Greg Stanton	D	AZ-9		202-225-9888	128 Cannon	<a href="mailto:Tracee.Sutton@mail.house.gov">Tracee.Sutton@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Seth.Scott@mail.house.gov">Seth.Scott@mail.house.gov</a>
Madeleine Dean	D	PA-4	SUB	202-225-4731	129 Cannon	<a href="mailto:Colin.Milon@mail.house.gov">Colin.Milon@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Colleen.Carlos@mail.house.gov">Colleen.Carlos@mail.house.gov</a>
Debbie Mucarsel-Powell	D	FL-26	SUB	202-225-2778	114 Cannon	<a href="mailto:Daniel.Yim@mail.house.gov">Daniel.Yim@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Courtney.Fogwell@mail.house.gov">Courtney.Fogwell@mail.house.gov</a>
Veronica Escobar	D	TX-16		202-225-4831	1505 Longworth	<a href="mailto:Jacqueline.Sanchez@mail.house.gov">Jacqueline.Sanchez@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Eduardo.Lerma@mail.house.gov">Eduardo.Lerma@mail.house.gov</a>
Doug Collins	R	GA-9	FUL L	202-225-9893	1504 Longworth	<a href="mailto:Sally.Larsen@mail.house.gov">Sally.Larsen@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Joel.Katz@mail.house.gov">Joel.Katz@mail.house.gov</a>

			RANK				
Jim Sensenbrenner	R	WI-5	SUB	202-225-5101	2449 Rayburn	<a href="mailto:Amy.Bof@mail.house.gov">Amy.Bof@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Matt.Bisenius@mail.house.gov">Matt.Bisenius@mail.house.gov</a>
Steve Chabot	R	OH-1	SUB	202-225-2216	2408 Rayburn	<a href="mailto:Erick.Harris@mail.house.gov">Erick.Harris@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Jonathan.Lowe@mail.house.gov">Jonathan.Lowe@mail.house.gov</a>
Louie Gohmert	R	TX-1	SUB	202-225-3035	2267 Rayburn	<a href="mailto:Caralee.Conklin@mail.house.gov">Caralee.Conklin@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Connie.Hair@mail.house.gov">Connie.Hair@mail.house.gov</a>
Jim Jordan	R	OH-4		202-225-2676	2056 Rayburn	<a href="mailto:Jared.Dilley@mail.house.gov">Jared.Dilley@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Kevin.Eichenger@mail.house.gov">Kevin.Eichenger@mail.house.gov</a>
Ken Buck	R	CO-4		202-225-4676	2455 Rayburn	<a href="mailto:James.Hampson@mail.house.gov">James.Hampson@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Ritika.Robertson@mail.house.gov">Ritika.Robertson@mail.house.gov</a>
John Ratcliffe	R	TX-4	SUB RANK	202-225-6673	223 Cannon	<a href="mailto:Ebbie.Yazdani@mail.house.gov">Ebbie.Yazdani@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Davis.Pace@mail.house.gov">Davis.Pace@mail.house.gov</a>
Martha Roby	R	AL-2		202-225-2901	504 Cannon	<a href="mailto:Judd.Smith@mail.house.gov">Judd.Smith@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Judd.Smith@mail.house.gov">Judd.Smith@mail.house.gov</a>
Matt Gaetz	R	FL-1		202-225-4136	1721 Longworth		
Mike Johnson	R	LA-4		202-225-2777	418 Cannon	<a href="mailto:Brad.Morris@mail.house.gov">Brad.Morris@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Hayden.Haynes@mail.house.gov">Hayden.Haynes@mail.house.gov</a>
Andy Biggs	R	AZ-5		202-225-2635	1318 Longworth	<a href="mailto:Kate.Laborde@mail.house.gov">Kate.Laborde@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Deborah.Mazol@mail.house.gov">Deborah.Mazol@mail.house.gov</a>
Tom McClintock	R	CA-4		202-225-2511	2312 Rayburn	<a href="mailto:Steve.Koncar@mail.house.gov">Steve.Koncar@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Steve.Koncar@mail.house.gov">Steve.Koncar@mail.house.gov</a>
Debbie Lesko	R	AZ-8	SUB	202-225-4576	1113 Longworth	<a href="mailto:Jennifer.Laueterback@mail.house.gov">Jennifer.Laueterback@mail.house.gov</a>	<a href="mailto:Matthew.Simon@mail.house.gov">Matthew.Simon@mail.house.gov</a>
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