



February 24, 2009

Welcome to Womble Carlyle's Capitol Connection e-newsletter, a weekly look at politics on Capitol Hill created by our Federal and State Government Affairs group for our Members and select clients they wish to send it to.

OBAMA ADMINISTRATION

The President is expected to address a joint session of Congress for the first time this Tuesday, Feb. 24th at 8:30 p.m. during which he is expected to outline his FY2010 budget proposals which are expected to project a larger deficit than CBO's FY09 \$1.2 trillion figure and will include some of the funding for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. The full budget is expected about a month later.



On Tuesday, Feb. 17th, the President signed the Stimulus Bill -- H.R. 1, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act -- into law in Denver after the Senate passed it the previous Friday. Two days later in Phoenix, the President laid out a \$75 billion dollar foreclosure mitigation plan (using TARP funds) to stem the number of foreclosures by allowing up to 5 million homeowners to refinance their mortgages through Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The government will also invest \$200 billion

each in Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to facilitate the program while allowing them to finance homes at more than 80% of their worth -- while increasing their retained mortgage portfolios to \$900 billion from \$850 billion. Under the proposal, the government would provide up front and monthly fees to lenders to participate in the program, would guarantee a portion of the new home loans, and require lenders to reduce homeowners' mortgage payments to 38% of their income with the government then covering the cost to reduce mortgage payments further to 31% of income. Finally, all financial institutions receiving future TARP funds would be required to participate in the program. The Treasury Department, the FDIC, and banking agencies are working with the banking industry to develop uniform guidelines for the foreclosure mitigation program. The government will also provide \$1.5 billion in renters' assistance and \$2 billion more to the "Neighborhood Stabilization" program which assists local governments in buying foreclosed properties.

Finally, President Obama also announced his support for so-called "bankruptcy cramdown" legislation that would allow bankruptcy judges to modify both home loan interest rates and mortgage principal -- as an added impetus to encourage lenders to participate in the new government foreclosure mitigation program. The House is expected to consider such legislation this week.

On the nominations front, the big surprise was the sudden withdrawal of Republican Senate Budget Committee Ranking Member Judd Gregg for the Commerce Secretary post -- little more than a week after his equally surprising nomination was announced -- citing major differences on economic policy and the Administration's announcement that responsibility for the 2010 Census would be moved from the Commerce Department into the White House itself. Leon Panetta was confirmed as Director of the CIA in addition to several lower level Department of Defense nominees. Senate Majority Leader Reid filed cloture on Rep. Hilda Solis' nomination setting up a Senate vote on Tuesday, Feb. 24th to confirm her as Labor Secretary.

MUSICAL CHAIRS CONTINUED

As part of Republican Sen. Gregg's withdrawal as Commerce Secretary, he also announced that he would not run for reelection in 2010 -- making him the 5th Republican Senator up in 2010 to announce his retirement -- while

current Representative and former Republican House Minority Whip Roy Blunt announced that he would run for the seat of retiring Republican Sen. Kit Bond from Missouri. And, of course, the election saga in Minnesota between Sen. Norm Coleman and challenger Al Franken continues as the state court case grinds on.

However, the saga surrounding newly installed Illinois Senator Roland Burris controversial appointment to U.S. Senate turned a new page after Burris revealed that, contrary to his testimony to the state legislature on the issue, he did indeed have conversations with now impeached former Illinois Gov. Blagojevich's brother about campaign contributions in the period leading up to his Senate appointment. As a result, Senator Burris is now facing calls by both Democrats and Republicans in Washington and Illinois -- and from some members of the Congressional Black Caucus -- to resign while the Senate is considering an ethics inquiry into the matter. Illinois also faces a special House election in the 5th District in the Chicago area on April 7th -- with a crowded primary to be held March 3rd -- to replace Rep. Rahm Emanuel, President Obama's new Chief of Staff. The special election to replace newly appointed and installed Senator Kirsten Gillibrand in New York's 20th District is expected to be held on March 31st.

In somewhat related news capturing attention on Capitol Hill, CBS News' Political Hotsheet reported that the FBI is investigating House Defense Appropriations Chairman John Murtha's contacts with a defense lobbying group (PMA) whose offices the FBI raided last November and that: "Sources tell the Washington Post that the FBI is looking at whether Murtha, along with fellow Democratic Reps. James P. Moran and Peter J. Visclosky, handed out defense contracts based on illegal contributions from lobbyists." PMA has since announced that it will cease to operate by the end of March.

111th CONGRESS – SCHEDULE

Last Week: The House and Senate were consumed with completing work on the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, commonly referred to as the "Stimulus Bill" (H.R. 1). After the Senate passed its scaled-back version of the bill on Monday, the two chambers quickly negotiated a \$789.5 billion conference report, which Congress passed on Friday, Feb. 13th at week's end. The House adopted the final bill by a vote of 246 to 183 with no Republican support. In the Senate, three moderate Republicans (Sens. Snowe, Specter, Collins) who exacted \$100 billion in cuts to the Senate version of the bill, ultimately backed the conference report, which was adopted by a 60 to 38 vote (Sen. Kennedy not voting.) The final agreement includes \$301.1 billion in tax cuts and \$488.4 billion in mandatory and discretionary spending. President Obama signed the bill into law on Tuesday, February 17th in Denver.

This Week: When Congress returns from the Presidents' Day recess, the House and Senate are expected to consider a \$401 billion [Omnibus Appropriations bill](#), comprised of the nine spending bills that have yet to be passed as part of the FY 2009 budget process. Currently, much of the government is being funded at last year's FY2008 levels via a continuing resolution (CR) which is set to expire on March 6th. The 110th Congress did provide \$600 billion in full-year funding for defense, homeland security, and veterans programs. The remaining domestic programs will be rolled into the Omnibus measure. In the Senate, in addition to filing cloture on Rep. Hilda Solis' Labor Secretary nomination, Majority Leader Reid also filed cloture on the D.C. House Voting Rights bill (S. 160) that would expand the House of Representatives from 435 to 437 members and award the two new seats to the District of Columbia and Utah. Both cloture votes are expected to occur on Tuesday, February 24th.

The House, in conjunction with the new housing initiative announced by the President in Phoenix last week, is also expected to vote this week on a package of housing-related bills aimed at helping struggling homeowners stay in their houses. As mentioned earlier, the package will include the so-called bankruptcy "cramdown" provision (HR 200), legislation to overhaul HUD's existing Hope for Homeowners mortgage refinancing program (HR 788) announced last fall which no one has used thus far, a legal shield for mortgage servicers that agree to refinancing deals that could disadvantage investors (HR 788), and a boost in the FDIC's borrowing authority to \$100 billion (HR 786).

111th CONGRESS – ISSUES

H.R. 1105 -- FY 2009 OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS ACT

The FY 2009 Omnibus contains funding for nine out of twelve regular Appropriations bills for a total of \$410 billion in spending on top of the amounts in the Stimulus bill. This is \$32 billion - or an 8% increase - over last year's budget for the same agencies. The bill contains the annual funding levels for nine regular Appropriations bills: Agriculture: \$20.5 billion; Commerce/Justice/Science: \$57.7 billion; Energy

and Water: \$33.3 billion; Financial Services: \$22.7 billion; Interior: \$27.6 billion; Labor/HHS: \$152.3 billion; Legislative Branch: \$ 4.4 billion; State - Foreign Operations: \$36.6 billion; Transportation/HUD: \$55 billion. The combined FY 2009 funding for the federal agencies included in both the Omnibus (HR 1105) and the Stimulus (HR 1) bills is \$680 billion – \$301 billion more than the programs received in 2008 for an 80% increase in spending in FY2009 over FY2008 for these programs.

HR 1 -- Outline of Appropriations Provisions in Division A of Stimulus bill

(Outline of Division B -- Tax Provisions to Be Included in Next Edition)

HR 1 -- the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act --authorizes \$463 billion in spending to provide aid to states and cities, funding for transportation and infrastructure projects and expand the Medicaid program to cover more unemployed workers. It also includes \$326 billion in personal and business tax breaks and provisions affecting federal payments to states -- totaling \$789 billion in spending and tax cuts.

The bill would give preference to “quick start” activities in which 50 percent of funds could be used for activities initiated no later than 120 days after the enactment of the bill; award formula grants no later than 30 days after the bill’s enactment, and competitive grants no later than 90 days after the enactment; establish a “use it or lose it” requirement that would oblige those receiving funds to use at least 50 percent of those funds after the first year and the remaining funds after the second year; require that 50 percent of the money for highway, aviation, transit and rail projects be obligated within 90 days.

If a governor is unable to certify funds will not supplant local non-federal funds, then the federal funds apportioned to that state that will supplant non-federal funds will be recaptured by the appropriate federal agency and redistributed to states or agencies that can spend the funds without supplanting non-federal funds. Funds are available for obligation until Sept. 30, 2009.

The bill specifically prohibits funds from being used for golf courses, casinos, zoos, aquariums or swimming pools and establishes transparency requirements that federal agencies and local governments to publish detailed infrastructure plans and project announcements about the use of the funds on a Web site: <http://www.recovery.gov/> and establishes “whistle blower” protection for non-federal employees who provide evidence of mismanagement. The bill also requires all employers that receive contracts using funds directly or indirectly from the bill to pay their workers the prevailing wage under Davis-Bacon laws.

DIVISION A – APPROPRIATIONS PROVISIONS

TITLE I -- AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FDA, AND RELATED AGENCIES

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\$20 billion for Food Stamp program and lifts time limits and work requirements for assistance; \$2.5 billion for rural broadband deployment; \$1.4 billion for rural water and waste grant /loan programs; \$100 million for School Lunch equipment assistance; \$500 million for WIC Program; \$150 million for Commodity Assistance Program; \$650 million for construction/maintenance projects; \$500 million for wildfire prevention; \$130 million for Rural Community Facilities; allows farmers who did not timely pay their crop insurance fees to do so 90 days after enactment of the bill.

TITLE II -- COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES

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\$4.7 billion for NTIA broadband deployment; \$3 billion for National Science Foundation (\$2.5 billion for research on social, economic, environmental issues); \$2.8 billion for state/local law enforcement assistance; \$1 billion for COPS program (local match requirement eliminated); \$1 billion for NASA (\$400 million for Climate Change); \$1 billion for Census; \$600 Million for DTV coupon program; \$360 million for NIST Construction; \$220 million for NIST research grants; \$836 million for NOAA; \$150 million for Economic Development Assistance

TITLE III--DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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\$4.2 billion for maintenance/modernization/energy efficiency of military facilities; \$2.3 billion for family housing, hospitals, and child care facility improvements/modernization; \$400 million for energy efficient improvements for hospitals; \$300 million for Research/Development/Testing;

TITLE IV--ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

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\$16.8 billion for energy efficiency programs (\$5 billion for Low Income Housing Weatherization Assistance program --eligibility raised from 150% to 200% of poverty, max award increased to \$6,550 from \$2,500; \$3.3 billion for state block grants to install energy efficient technologies in public buildings; \$3.1 billion for

state level energy R&D projects (with waiver of state matching requirements and a requirement that states/local governments pass more stringent energy-related building codes; \$2 billion for advanced vehicle batteries); \$4.4 billion for Corps of Engineers maintenance and construction projects (with \$400 million set aside for Mississippi River); \$1 billion for Bureau of Reclamation projects to manage, develop and protect water and related resources; \$4.5 billion for “Smart Grid” electric technologies; \$3.4 billion for Fossil Energy R&D; \$483 million for Non-Defense Environmental Clean-up; \$1.6 billion for DOE Science account; \$400 million for DOE Advanced Research Projects Agency; \$6 billion for project loan guarantees for renewable energy systems, electric power transmission systems, and leading edge bio-fuel projects; \$5.1 billion for Defense Environmental Cleanup; \$3.25 billion increase in borrowing authority for both the Western Area and Bonneville Power Administrations; \$390 million for Uranium Decontamination/Decommissioning; \$100 million for “Brownfields” remediation

TITLE V -- FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

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\$5.5 billion to convert federal facility construction and repair with \$4.5 billion set aside to convert federal facilities to “High Performance Green Buildings”; \$300 million for the federal government to purchase hybrid and electric vehicles; \$630 million for additional SBA business loans (with waiver of SBA loan program fees and guarantees of up to 90 percent of qualifying small business loans made by eligible lenders); such sums as necessary to establish an SBA Secondary Market Guarantee Authority to guarantee up to \$3 billion in pools of first lien 504 loans to be sold to third-party investors; establishment of SBA Secondary Market Lending Authority to provide loans to secondary market brokers and dealers; \$100 million for Community Development Financial Institutions; new authority for SBA to provide low interest refinancing for Community Development under the Local Business Development Loan Program; to allow for business stabilization by providing loans on a deferred basis (beginning 12 months after last disbursement of loan funds) with a 100% guarantee and with interest fully subsidized to “viable” small businesses that are experiencing immediate financial hardship.

TITLE VI -- DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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\$1 billion for checked baggage explosives detections systems; \$420 million for construction at land border points of entry; \$200 million for DHS headquarters consolidation construction, technology, etc. costs; \$100 million for the procurement and deployment of non-intrusive inspection systems; \$100 million for Border Security fencing, infrastructure and technology; \$98 million for Coast Guard acquisition, construction, improvement; \$240 million for Coast Guard alteration/removal of obstructive bridges; \$150 million for FEMA for State/Local Public Transportation and Railroad Security grants; \$150 million for FEMA for State/Local Port Security grants; \$210 million for FEMA Firefighter Assistance grants (without current limitations on use of funds to pay costs of hiring firefighters); \$100 million for FEMA emergency food/shelter programs

TITLE VII -- INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

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\$6.4 billion for State/Tribal Assistance Grants [\$4 billion for Clean Water (Wastewater Treatment) State Revolving Fund; \$2 billion for Safe Drinking Water Act; \$100 million for Brownfields projects; \$300 million for Diesel Emission Reduction Programs]; \$600 million for EPA Superfund; \$200 million for Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust; \$120 for BLM Abandoned Mine Remediation; \$180 million for BLM road, bridges, trails, facilities and energy efficient construction, repair, modernization; \$15 million for BLM wildfire management; \$165 million for USFWS wildlife refuge and fish hatchery management, construction, restoration; \$115 million for USFWS road, bridges, facilities and energy efficient construction, repair, modernization; \$750 million for USPS road, bridges, trails, facilities and energy efficient construction, repair, modernization (\$15 million for HBC preservation funding with non-federal funds match requirements waived); \$140 million for USGS facilities and energy efficient construction, repair, modernization and equipment procurement; \$500 million for BIA road, bridges, schools, facilities and energy efficient construction, repair, modernization; \$650 million for Ag Department road, bridges, trails, facilities and energy efficient construction, repair, modernization and ecosystem restoration and enhancement, etc.; \$500 million for wildfire management (\$250 million for hazardous fuels reduction and \$50 million for “wood to energy” grants); \$85 million for Indian Health Service for “tele-health service development; \$415 million for IHS for construction and equipment; \$25 million for Smithsonian facilities repair/revitalization; \$50 million for Nat. Endowment for the Arts to preserve jobs for artists

TITLE VIII -- DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HHS, ED, AND RELATED AGENCIES

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LABOR -- \$3.95 billion for DOL training and employment services [\$500 million in state grants for adult employment/training services; \$1.2 billion in state grants for youth activities/summer jobs; \$1.25 billion in state grants for dislocated worker training; \$200 million for dislocated worker reserve funds; \$50 million for “YouthBuild” activities; \$200 million for competitive grants for worker training and placement; \$500 million for competitive grants to train workers for energy efficiency and renewable energy careers]; \$120 million for Older Americans Community Service Employment; \$400 million for state unemployment insurance/services grants; \$250 million for Job Corps; HHS -- \$2.5 billion for Health Resources/Services

(\$500 million for Public Health Service health centers; \$1.5 billion for construction, renovation, repair, equipment for PHS health centers; \$500 million to PHS to address health profession workforce shortages including providing scholarships); \$1.3 billion for NIH to construct, renovate, repair facilities (\$300 million to provide equipment to NIH grant recipients and contractors); \$8.2 billion for the NIH Director (\$7.4 billion to go to the various institutes of health); \$500 million for NIH Bethesda, Md. Campus for construction, repair, and improvement of facilities; \$700 million for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Policy for comparative effectiveness research; \$2 billion for Child Care and Development Block Grant payments to the States; \$3.15 billion for Children and Families Program (\$1 billion for Head Start, \$1.1 billion for Early Head Start expansion, \$1 billion for sections 674-679 of the Community Services Block Grant Act, \$50 for section 110 of the Social Security Act)); \$135 million for Congregate, Home-Delivered and Native American Nutrition Services; \$2 billion to implement Health IT (\$300 million for regional efforts); \$50 million for PHS Health IT; \$1 billion for Prevention/Wellness (\$300 million for the CDC, \$650 million for clinical and community based prevention that addresses chronic disease; \$50 million for states for infection reduction strategies); DoED -- \$13 billion for ESEA Title I (\$5 billion for targeted grants under ESEA section 1125, \$3 billion for school improvement grants), \$100 million for Impact Aid to carry out ESEA section 8007 of Title VIII; \$650 million for ESEA subpart 1, part D of title II; \$570 million for state grants for Title VII McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act; \$200 million for ESEA Innovation and Improvement under ESEA subpart 1, part D of title II; \$12.2 billion for Special Ed (\$11.3 billion for IDEA section 611, \$400 million for IDEA section 619, \$500 million for part C of IDEA); \$680 million for Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research (\$540 million for part B of Title I of Rehabilitation Act, \$140 million for parts B and C, \$18.2 million for state grants for independent living, \$34 million for blind individuals); \$15.84 billion for Student Financial Assistance (max Pell Grant raised to \$4,860); \$250 million for state-wide education data systems and coordination; \$200 million for Community Service/AmeriCorps; SSA -- \$1 billion for Social Security Administration administrative expenses (\$500 million to replace National Computer Center, \$500 million to process claims); establishment of the Federal Coordinating Council for Comparative Effectiveness Research

TITLE IX -- LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

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TITLE X -- MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

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\$180 million for Army construction (\$80 million child development centers, \$100 million warrior transition complexes), \$280 million for Navy/Marine construction (\$80 million child development centers, \$100 million troop housing, \$100 million alternative energy projects); \$180 million for Air Force construction (\$80 million child development centers, \$100 million troop housing), \$1.45 billion Military Construction Defense-Wide (\$1.33 billion for hospitals, \$120 million for Energy Conservation program); \$50 million for Army National Guard construction; \$50 million for Air National Guard construction; \$38 million for Army Family Housing; \$96 million for Air Force Family Housing; \$555 million for Homeowners Assistance Fund for Wounded and Overseas Soldiers; VA -- \$1 billion for medical facilities; \$150 million for state grants for extended care facilities; \$150 million for VA operating expenses to hire additional claims processors; \$50 for National Cemetery Repairs; establishes the Filipino Veterans Compensation Fund and payments for such veterans.

TITLE XI -- STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS

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\$90 million for passport and training functions; \$290 million for IT security upgrades (\$38 million to USAID); \$220 million for US/Mexico International Boundary and Water Commission for immediate repair and rehabilitation.

TITLE XII -- TRANSPORTATION, HUD, AND RELATED AGENCIES

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\$1.5 billion for surface transportation infrastructure grants to states; \$200 million for FAA improvements; \$1.1 billion for Grants-In-Aid for Airports; \$27.5 billion for highway, rail, port construction; \$8 billion for high speed rail corridors; \$1.3 billion for Amtrak for security, infrastructure, and increased capacity; \$6.9 billion for transit grants to states (federal share up to 100%); \$750 million for "fixed guide way infrastructure; \$750 million for discretionary "Capital Investment Grants;" \$100 million for Small Shipyard Assistance; HUD -- \$4 billion for public housing (\$3 billion for formula grants, \$1 billion for competitive grants); \$510 million for Native American Housing Block Grants; \$1 billion for Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act; \$2 billion for Neighborhood Stabilization program; \$2.25 billion for HOME Investment Partnership Fund; \$1.5 billion for Homeless Prevention/Emergency Shelter Fund; \$2 billion for competitive grants for public housing energy efficiency upgrades; \$100 million for competitive grants to local governments for lead hazard control.

TITLE XIII -- HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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Bill contains the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act to promote the use of health IT. Bill contains almost \$19 billion for health IT infrastructure and Medicare and Medicaid incentives to encourage health providers to use Health IT -- \$2 billion of which is in the form of grants and loans.

TITLE XIV -- STATE FISCAL STABILIZATION FUND

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\$53.6 billion is provided for a state fiscal stabilization fund administered by DoED. \$39.5 billion of it is for enhancing local school budgets to maintain state support levels for local education and for projects that can include school repair, rehabilitation, energy efficiency upgrades, and modernization. The remaining funds can be used to assist institutions of higher education or local schools. Funds cannot be used for stadiums, vehicles, or administrative buildings. Funds are allocated to states 61% on the basis their relative population of 5-24 year-olds and 39% based on relative total population. \$650 million is for an Innovation Fund for best practices working with the private sector.

TITLE XV -- ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

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Creates the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board and the Recovery Independent Advisory Panel to coordinate and conduct oversight of federal spending contained in the bill. The bill also contains provisions extending federal whistle blower protections to state and local whistle blowers in programs receiving federal funds.

TITLE XVI -- GENERAL PROVISIONS--THIS ACT

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Please see lead paragraphs regarding use of funds, restrictions on funds, whistleblowers, and prevailing wages.

Other Issues on the Agenda for the 111th Congress

New Housing/Home Foreclosure Assistance bill; Card Check legislation; Broad Based Health Care Reform; Highway/Mass Transit bill reauthorization; Tax Reform and Middle Class Tax bill; SEC/Financial Sector Regulatory Restructuring bill; Immigration Reform; Family and Medical Leave Act Expansion; Energy Reform bill; No Child Left Behind Education Act Reform; Early Childhood and After School Education Reform; Endangered Species Act Reform; Elimination of Anti-Trust Exemption for Railroads; Patent Office Reform and Overhaul; Music Royalty Reform (eliminating AM/FM royalty exemptions); Medical Device and Prescription Drug Labeling Non-Preemption Acts (reversing Supreme Court decisions opposed by trial lawyers ruling that federal medical device and drug labeling laws preempt state liability laws)

Useful Links for the Week

FY 2009 OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS ACT -- Text of H.R. 1105 as considered in the House:

http://appropriations.house.gov/FY2009_consolidated.shtml

STIMULUS BILL LINK

Text of HR 1 – American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 -- as passed by House and Senate:

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=111_cong_bills&docid=f:h1enr.txt.pdf

Obama Administration

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/>

Executive Orders

http://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing_room/PresidentialActions/

Official House Schedule for 111th Congress, 2009:

<http://www.majorityleader.gov/docUploads/2009-FINAL-CALENDAR120508.pdf>

Official Senate Schedule for the 111th Congress, 2009:

<http://www.cq.com/flatfiles/editorialFiles/temporaryItems/2008/2009Recesscalendar.pdf>

If you would like additional information on any of these items or have any comments on how we can improve this product for you, please contact either John Mashburn at jmashburn@wcsr.com or Mark Harkins at mharkins@wcsr.com.

Federal and State Government Affairs Team

Womble Carlyle is an experienced and effective government affairs advocate in Washington, as well as North Carolina and Georgia. Our Government Affairs group includes members from both major political parties who previously held the following positions: four-term North Carolina Governor; former Maryland Governor; Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court; General Counsel and Deputy General Counsel of the FEC; four-term North Carolina State Senator; Chief of Staff to the Co-Speaker of the N.C. House of Representatives; and two Chiefs of Staff to United States Senators.

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Broughton, James W.C.	(202) 857-4468	JBroughton@wcsr.com
Cozort, Jack L.	(919) 755-2126	JaCozort@wcsr.com
Ehrlich, Jr., Robert L.	(410) 545-5807	Robert.Ehrlich@wcsr.com
Fawell, Henry	(410) 545-5830	Henry.Fawell@wcsr.com
Hicks, Vicki	(202) 857-4485	VHicks@wcsr.com
Harkins, Mark B.	(202) 857-4426	MHarkins@wcsr.com
Hunt, Jr., James B.	(919) 755-2105	JHunt@wcsr.com
Kahl, James A.	(202) 857-4417	JKahl@wcsr.com
Katrichis, Harry	(202) 857-4494	HKatrichis@wcsr.com
Leonard, Kevin G.	(919) 755-2161	KLeonard@wcsr.com
Mashburn, John K.	(202) 857-4519	JMashburn@wcsr.com
Mitchell, Jr., Burley B.	(919) 755-8166	BMitchell@wcsr.com
Norton, Lawrence H.	(202) 857-4429	LNorton@wcsr.com
Pryce, Deborah	(202) 857-4413	DPryce@wcsr.com
Sands, III, Alexander P.	(919) 755-2111	SSands@wcsr.com
Scholtes, James Patrick	(410) 545-5870	JP.Scholtes@wcsr.com

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