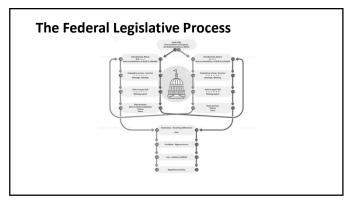
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Washing	on, DC	-
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Disclosures

Nothing to Disclose

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The Federal Legislative Process

"Regular Order"

- Bill is introduced and referred to committee(s) of jurisdiction
 For health care: Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, HELP, and Finance
- Committee(s) hold hearings and a markup
- · Bill is reported out of committee
- Differences between House and Senate versions are reconciled
- Identical bill passes both chambers
- Bill signed into law by the President

There are opportunities to engage at each stage of the process



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The Federal Legislative Process

Not-So-Regular Order

- Bill is introduced, ideally in both chambers, frequently in just one
- Maybe it gets a hearing and/or markup, usually along with several other similar bills
- What Congress decides to move forward is highly dependent on member commitment (champions), partisanship/political environment, legislative calendar, cost
- A couple "must-pass" bills become vehicles for everything else
- If there is a deadline, count on Congress to wait until the last minute



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The Federal Legislative Process

Congress Moves Slowly

- In the 117th Congress (2021-2022)
 - n the 11/th Congress (2U21-2U22)
 15,066 bills introduced = 9,709 House bills + 5,357 Senate bills (most since the 95th Congress back in the late-1970's)
 Awerage of over 28 bills per Member of Congress
 991 bills passed either the House or the Senate
 362 bills passed both chambers and were sent to the President's desk
 358 bills were signed into law: That's 2.4% of introduced bills signed into law
- This is an incremental process by design
 - Not all bills are good ideas, and not all good ideas should become law
 Even great ideas are constrained by politics
 Sometimes preventing bad policy from becoming law is just as important

It takes many years to engage, educate, coalesce, and persuade. Advocacy is vital!

Example: The Removing Barriers to Colorectal Cancer Screening Act

- Legislation first introduced in 2012 requiring Medicare to increase coverage of procedures to remove polyps during routine colorectal cancer screenings
- ACS endorsed the legislation with guidance from the CoC Advocacy Committee
 - Included as an "ask" at Leadership and Advocacy Summit beginning in 2013
- Bill became law in 2020 as part of the Omnibus Appropriations and Emergency Coronavirus Relief Act



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Example: The Removing Barriers to Colorectal Cancer Screening Act

Why did this bill pass?

- Champions
 - 344 cosponsors in the House, 61 in the Senate
- Opportunity
 Attached to a bigger legislative vehicle
- - Broad coalition of supporting organizations and concerted grassroots effort

What's next?

- The Colorectal Cancer Payment Fairness Act
 Moves up the implementation timeline of the Removing Barriers to Colorectal Cancer Screening Act
 Endorsed by ACS

 The Colorectal Cancer Screening Act

 The Colorectal Cancer Screening Act

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Importance of Federal Advocacy

Health care policy is constantly changing, with or without input from experts

Surgeons:

- Are the experts on surgery
- Know what is best for patients and the medical profession
- See the changing trends and challenges in health care
- Bring credibility on health care issues

Policymakers want to hear from you!



Key Takeaways	
 Congress moves slowly The federal legislative process is complicated and incremental by design; progress takes time Advocacy is vital! 	
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Thank you	