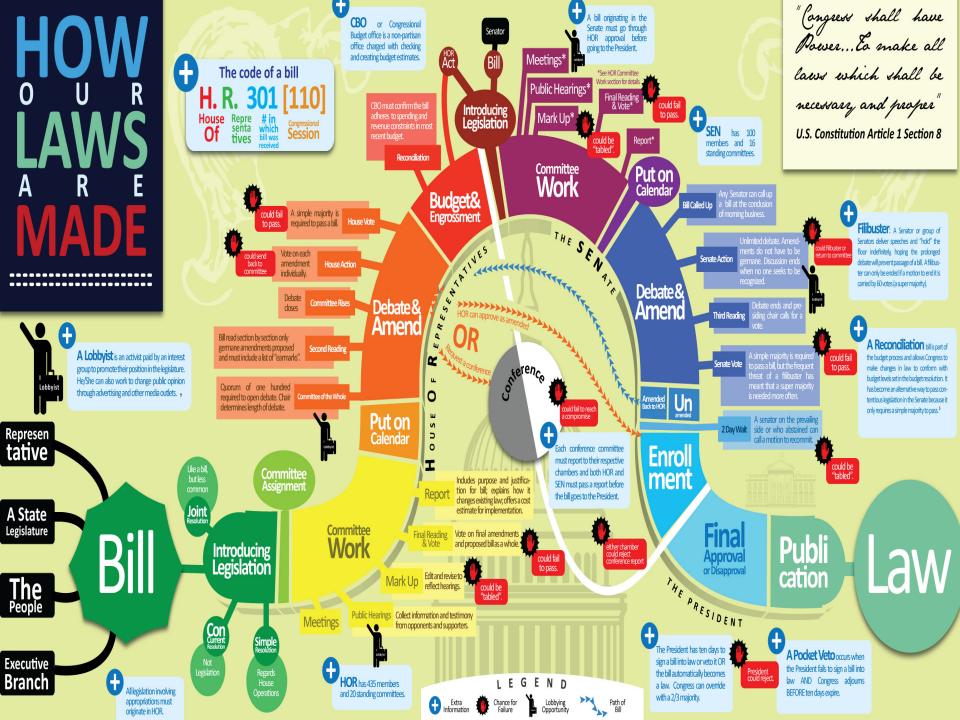
# Policy Making Process and Implementation

Supplemental PowerPoint Presentation



## HOW DOES A BILL

## BECOME A LAW?





Each state receives representation in the House in proportion to its population but is sotified to at least one Representation. Each representative serves for a two year term. The House was gracited its own exclusive. powers: the power to initiate revenue bills, impeach officials, and elect the president in electored rollings deaclocks.



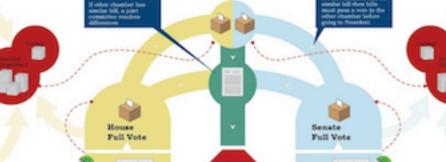
Start Here



BG is referred to senate commit



by two attractics, regardless of population. This ensures equal representation of each state in the Senate, Senators serve staggered als year terms.





Voted on by **Full Comittee** 



and Bill is put on House calendar



House reading and debate. Amendments are added



Senate reading and debate. Amendments are added



marks up the bill with changes



Voted on by full committee



Decline) the Bill, Bill can Senate and receive 2/3 vote to pass



Pork Berrell Typically, "pork" involves funding programs whose economic benefits are concentrated in a perticular area but. whose costs are spread among all taxpapers.



Committee reports

and Bill is put on

Senate calendar

Exmerk

Earmarka are funds erorided by Congress for reports by bypassing the



AXA - "Talking a bill to death," An informal term for extended debate or other procedures used to present a vote on a bill in the Senate.



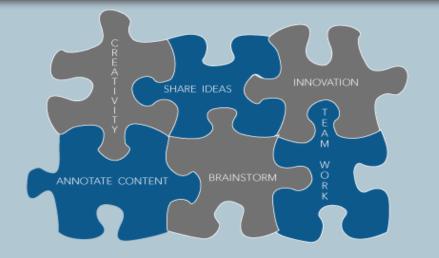


## WHAT IS

## COLLABORATION?

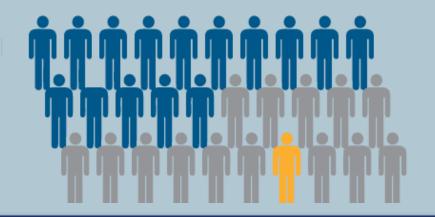
Collaboration means different things to different people. But at the end of the day it's all about connecting people and giving them the ability to work together. Collaboration can happen anywhere!

## PIECES OF COLLABORATION



- THE BEST MINDS SOLVING THE
  BIGGEST CHALLENGES TOGETHER
- A CONTINUOUS FLOW OF NEW IDEAS AMONG TEAM MEMBERS
- CUSTOMERS CONTRIBUTING TO COMPANY AND PRODUCTS

## THE VALUE OF COLLABORATION



When organizations embrace collaboration across their workforce, something truly remarkable happens. Individuals come together with common goals and their collective power can accomish far greater things than each individual on their own.

### WHERE COLLABORATION HAPPENS









## **TOOLS FOR COLLABORATION**









**Instant Messaging** 



Multi-Point Video



Screen Sharing



Presence



HD Video



**Facilitate Group Meetings** 



Call Control



Full Interoperability



**Training Tool** 



Phone

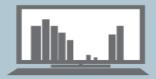


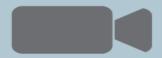
**Data Sharing** 



Live Recording







## **WORKING GROUPS**

Working Groups review the feedback and further formulate recommendations from communities and the Armenian Voices process. These refined ideas and recommendations serve as the basis for legislative initiatives. At the start of the parliamentary session, each working group begins interacting with the corresponding Standing Committee in the National Assembly.

STEP

2



Collaborators come in all different shapes and sizes. We've identified the top nine types of collaborators that typically exist within an organization. Ranging from early adopters to social butterflies to the begrudging skeptics, we're sure you'll recognize more than a couple of the characters below.

#### The Ringleader

The Ringleader is anything but a behind-the-scenes person. The Ringleader is a big-idea person who helps other team members arrive at "aha" moments. Ringleaders begin a lot of discussions, bookmark interesting content and add thought-provoking comments to discussions and files. Their creative energy seeps into and influences team members across all the departments.

#### The Expert

The Expert is the go-to person for questions about collaboration technology and best practices in your organization. The Expert looks beyond the normal file-sharing and project management capabilities of a collaboration solution and finds interesting and innovative ways to automate his or her work by leveraging sophisticated workflows, databases and other advanced features. Borderline geek, Experts are always experimenting, sharing new hacks on the intranet, and custom coding to create the coolest-looking workspaces on the block. Oh, and they usually have the most interesting desk toys and gadgets.

#### The Siloist

The Siloist enjoys working alone and is reluctant to share only because he or she is not used to it. Siloists tend to be a bit absent from the workspaces they're part of and like to do most work offline. Siloists are actually most at risk of losing files and work because they prefer not to save and backup regularly to the cloud - and they are also always the last to realize, if ever at all, that the intranet is down.

#### The Stealth Ninja

A covert collaborator, the Stealth Ninja is the one who lurks, quietly moving from workspace to workspace viewing other people's work that piques their interest. Stealth Ninjas are usually the first to view a file, even if they're not a part of the team. They usually abstain from commenting unless absolutely necessary with the only evidence of their presence an entry on the audit log.

#### The Executive

The Executive is usually a decision-maker in your company or department who has limited time, yet wants or needs to be involved at a high level. Speed, efficiency and convenience are of utmost importance to The Executive, who prefers to communicate feedback and final decisions via email rather than logging into a system. When The Executive does log in, the purpose is usually to take in the status of various projects as opposed to actively engaging or working on a project at a

#### The Socialite

This type of collaborator was born to be social. Socialities are storytellers and connectors. Sharing project details and updates comes as second nature to Socialites because they are more than used to sharing on a regular basis via Facebook, Twitter, Google+, MySpace, LinkedIn, Tumblr ... you get the point. The Socialite always has a newly updated status, helps carry on conversations and encourages others to engage. Socialites are great for easing those who are less accustomed to open communication into being more social.

Collaborators

Brought to you by C central desktop

#### The Skeptic

The Skeptic is a somewhat vocal opponent to collaboration. Skeptics can often be detractors because they decentralize knowledge and communication when refusing to the use the collaboration workspace. There is hope for Skeptics, though, as they can ultimately be won over if convinced that the WIIFM (What is in it for me?) quotient is high enough.

#### The Dinosaur

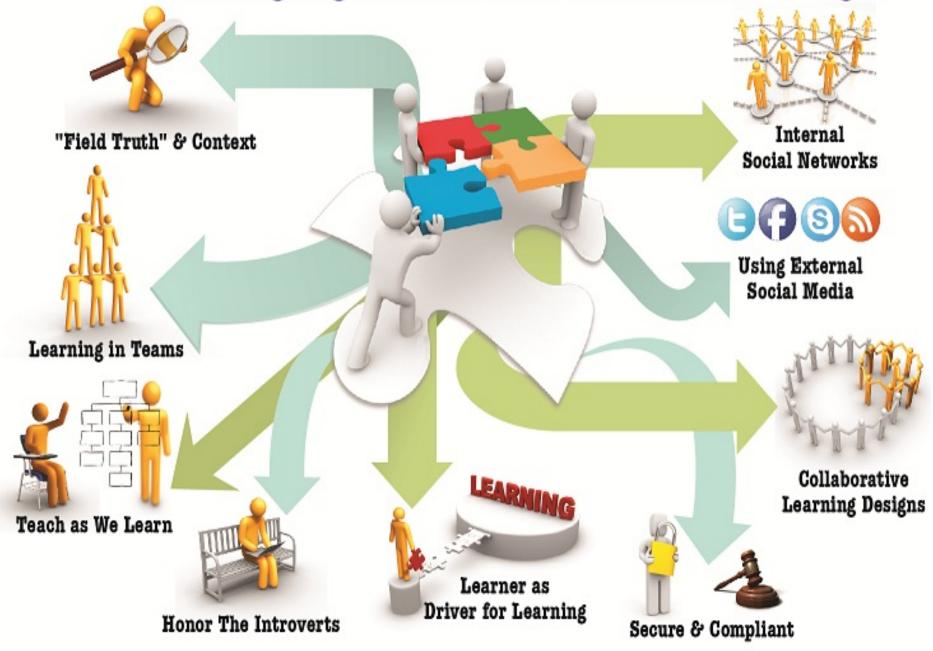
The Dinosaur is not the most tech-savvy person in the organization. A creature of habit and uncomfortable with new ways of doing things, The Dinosaur tends to stick to traditional methods of work. While The Expert might equate managing projects by email to banging two rocks together to create fire, The Dinosaur prefers to be cloaked in this sanctuary of status quo. The Dinosaur does not embrace a new tool without some encouragement, so it is extremely important that the collaboration solution be simple and intuitive.

**Photo** 

#### The Taskmaster

Taskmasters may err on the OCD side or simply be organized to an extreme. No detail is too small, no action item goes unassigned and no audit log unread. The Taskmaster is operationally focused, using collaboration tools fully to execute on project plans. The Taskmaster is the one you can expect will follow up with a task list of action items five minutes after your call ends (and you're grateful for it!).

## Learning Together: Social & Collaborative Designs



## Multisectoral Partnerships



# Collaboration and Community Engagement

Copyright 2005 by Randy Glasbergen.





There's no I in TEAM but there's

M and E that spells ME!





Teams succeed where individuals Fail



areative teamwork



"As a team we should be able to accomplish anything, but if we can't even decide what to order in for lunch, we've got problems!"

