ADVOCACY 101 Impacting Public Policy



POLITICS 101

No permanent friends

No permanent enemies

Non-partisan

Only issues



WHO, WHY AND HOW TO ADVOCATE?

Who

• ANY New York resident can advocate for policies that they care about. It's not limited to citizens.

Why

 By advocating for public policies that will attack climate change, water degradation, invest in higher education, combat corruption, and challenge special interests, and improve the lives of New Yorkers we will help achieve our mission.

How

 By establishing a strong and influential network of supportive organizations, building coalitions and mobilizing the people most adversely impacted by policies that benefit the powerful, instead of the public, we move policymakers to support our agenda.



PREPARATION

- Train on the issue
- Make sure that you have a strategy
- Make sure that you have good materials (at least one solid fact sheet)

MOBILIZE THE GRASSROOTS





ORGANIZING BASICS



Ask other organizations to ally themselves on the issue.



Create an excel/google sheet to keep track

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Ask groups to sign onto a common document (and do so in writing so that you can keep track). Most commonly is a joint letter, not on letterhead.



Keep groups updated and involved.



Build lists!

DIRECT LOBBYING





Personal Visit: (face to face contact is the most effective). Written mail, email, social media

Mass mail



Petitions

INDIRECT LOBBYING



Media Campaigns: Letters to the editor, personal interest stories, advertising



Talk with Reporter or Editor



Reach out to other organizations



Media Hits: Media releases, special events' media (The effect of media can be enhanced when targeting an elected official's electorate.)



An Opinion Piece



Distribute Action Flyers

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Radio Call-In Shows

WHEN TO LOBBY

- When recruiting prime sponsors
- When recruiting co-sponsors
- When asking for support for a specific bill
- When new developments give rise to media coverage.
- Before the issue gets to the Legislature (state) or Congress (federal) and a policy decision is made.



WHO TO CONTACT

- To schedule a meeting: District scheduler
- To contact your state legislators, U.S. Senators and member of Congress, use email, letters and/or leave phone messages



HOW TO LOBBY YOUR LEGISLATOR

State	Ве	Ве	Be	Give	Ве	Ask
State your name & town where you reside	Be a credible representa tive	Be fully aware of your organizatio n's position/s	Be as specific as possible & keep it brief	Give name and bill number	Be reasonable	Ask legislator to state his/her position on the issue

KNOW YOUR LEGISLATOR

Research his/her record on related legislation and/or voting record

General predisposition

Constituent pressures he/she faces

For New York State Legislature, Senate <u>https://www.nysenate.gov/senators-</u> <u>committees</u> and Assembly <u>https://nyassembly.gov/mem/</u>

NYPIRG's Legislative Profiles <u>https://nypirg.org/goodgov/LegislativeProfiles/</u>

KNOW YOUR ISSUE





RESEARCH ISSUE THOROUGHLY BEFORE MEETING WITH YOUR LEGISLATOR IF YOU ARE ASKED ABOUT SOMETHING YOU ARE NOT SURE OF OR DO NOT KNOW THE ANSWER, ADMIT TO IT AND LET HIM/HER KNOW THAT YOU WILL GET BACK TO HIS LEGISLATIVE AIDE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (TRY TO PROVIDE ANSWER WITHIN 24 HOURS).

THE PERSONAL VISIT

- The most effective way of transmitting your message
- If the legislator is not available, ask to meet with a legislative aide

KNOW YOUR OPPOSITION

- Inform legislators of opponents and their positions
- Identify other groups that support your position (coalition members)



ROLE PLAY THE MEETING



Take turns being the legislator and the advocate



Also asks the basic questions of how the issue impacts the district, the state at large, and where the issue is at in the legislative process



The advocate seeks to PERSUADE, not DEBATE



Legislator seeks to deflect making a commitment while interested. And can on occasion, try to shift the conversation away from the issue at hand



Advocate seeks to gently keep the conversation on track, while answering questions



PRACTICE THE "PITCH"

 Take turns boiling down the fact sheet on the issue at hand and see if you can make a clear, compelling "elevator pitch" that can be used in unscripted, impromptu meetings, meetings with possible coalition partners, with interested faculty, and community members.

DO'S AND DON'TS

Address Senator, Representative or Assembly member properly

Identify yourself (by name and town)

Be brief and explicit, courteous and reasonable

Know the status of the legislation (refer to a bill by number)

Respect legislator's time

When presenting several "ASKS" keep all information to one page

Pay attention to staff

Ask for specific action

Win/lose graciously

Keep door open for further discussion

Bring a copy of the bill and one key document to buttress your position

DO'S AND DON'TS

DON'T:

Assume the legislator is familiar with your issue

Underestimate your opponent

Flood the office with paper

Mislead or lie

Be arrogant, condescending or threatening

Apologize for taking his/her time

Argue or back legislators into a corner

Make notes of a conversation while talking to a legislator

Underestimate the influence of a chief of staff or legislative aide

POST VISIT







Send a thank you note

Send follow up email to legislative chief of staff or legislative aide with additional information Make follow up call to inquire about legislator's position (will he/she support legislation?)

HOW TO MEASURE SUCCESS



Policy change



Better informed volunteers, advocates, policymakers and media



New partnerships and alliances



Greater credibility for group

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For New York State Legislature, Senate <u>https://www.nysenate.gov/senators-</u> <u>committees</u> and Assembly <u>https://nyassembly.gov/mem/</u>

NYPIRG's Legislative Profiles https://nypirg.org/goodgov/LegislativeProfiles/

General government, <u>www.ny.gov</u>

Finding your elected official <u>http://www.elections.ny.gov/district-map.html</u>

Good source of media information <u>http://empirereportnewyork.com/</u>