# Legislative Tracking & Policy Advocacy

Presentation by Brodie Deshaies for the NH Library Trustees Association



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### Introductions and My Experience

What's your name, library you represent (include town), and role at your library?

My name is Brodie Deshaies...

- Legislative Advocate at NHMA
- Former Library Trustee and Treasurer
- Governor Wentworth Regional School Board At Large Member, Chair
- Former State Representative, Carroll County's 6th District (Wolfeboro)
- Formerly a political consultant and project manager



# What are we talking about today?

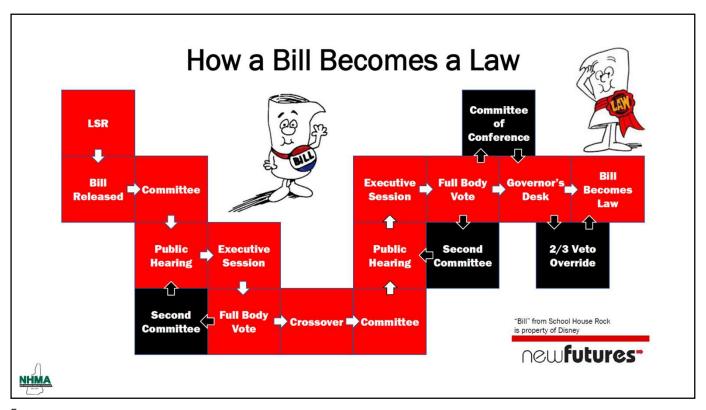
- How does a bill become a law in NH?
- How do we find relevant bills?
- How do we track bills?
- How can we advocate for or against bills/policies?
- What can we do to raise awareness about policies?

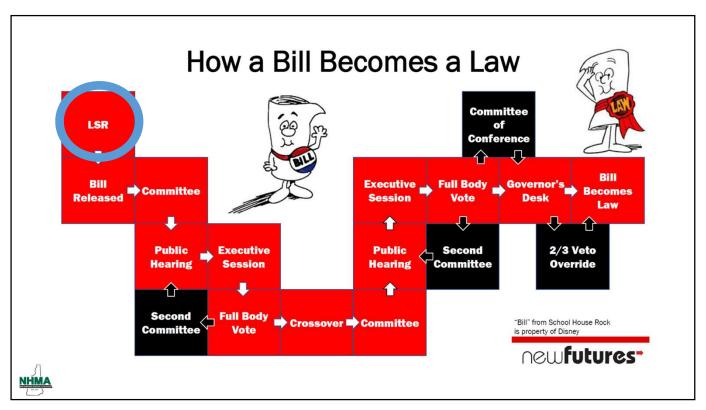


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# How does a bill become a law?







## Introducing Legislation in New Hampshire

- State Senators and Representatives have an idea for legislation
  - o Fixing a problem for constituents, creating a new program, updating regulations, etc.
  - Constituents, local officials, special interest or advocacy groups, or it was their idea
  - The legislator who introduces the bill is called the "sponsor"
- There is a filing period---about 1 week---in early-September for State Representatives to file legislation with the Office of Legislative Services
  - During election years, there is also a period after the General Election
- The filing period for State Senators is begins in October and end in November
  - o State Senators can also decide when their drafted legislation will become public
- When legislation is first filed, it is called a Legislative Service Request (LSR)
- The LSR receives a number and the language becomes public



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#### From a Legislative Service Request to a Bill

- The leader of each legislative chamber---House Speaker and Senate President---reviews the topic matter of each Legislative Service Request (LSR) and assigns the bill to a Standing Committee
  - "Standing Committee[s]" is the official term for committees that exist to review hills
  - Ex. Education, Finance, Ways & Means, Resources & Development, etc
- Once an LSR is assigned to a committee, it receives a bill number
  - o Ex. HB123 or SB567
- Bills that are assigned to a committee become the committee's possession
  - The bill's sponsors and cosponsors lose control over the bill and its contents



#### The Committee Process

- A Public Hearing is scheduled, and the date and time are posted on the respective chambers meeting schedule
  - o House of Representatives Meeting Schedule and Senate Meeting Schedule
- A debate and vote, called an Executive Session, is scheduled after the Public Hearing
  - These meetings are also posted on each chamber's respective meeting schedule
  - An Executive Session can be scheduled for the same day as a public hearing
  - Amendments to the bill can be considered and voted upon during these meetings
- The Committee Chair decides when to schedule a Public Hearing and an Executive Session for every bill
- The Majority and Minority of the Committee write reports for and against the Committee's recommendation to the entire legislative chamber
- Bills cannot die in committee in NH! All go to the chamber floor!



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#### **Public Hearings**

- The public is asked to sign up to speak prior to the Public Hearing
  - The Senate has a sheet where people sign up to speak and indicate their support or opposition
  - The House has little cards that are submitted to the Chair, where people sign up to speak and indicate their support or opposition
- The Chair will call on people who signed up to speak, called "testifying"
- Individuals provide input on the **substance of the bill** and direct their comments to the entire committee
- After providing testimony, individuals can choose to answer any questions from the committee's members
  - These questions usually help state legislators learn about the bill and its intent
- If you sign in for or against a bill, it is kept in the public record with the bill



#### A Second Committee?

- Oftentimes, yes!
- Bills will go through a substantive committee and the Finance Committee
  - o This is true for both the House and Senate
- A substantive committee addresses the policies in a bill
  - This **substantive committee** reviews the bill **first**
  - o Ex. Education, Finance, Ways & Means, Resources & Development, etc
- The **Finance Committee** reviews the bill's **costs** 
  - They **do not** review the substance of the bill---in theory...
- The Finance Committee also makes a recommendation for the legislative chamber to act upon
  - Like the substantive committees, there is a Majority and Minority report

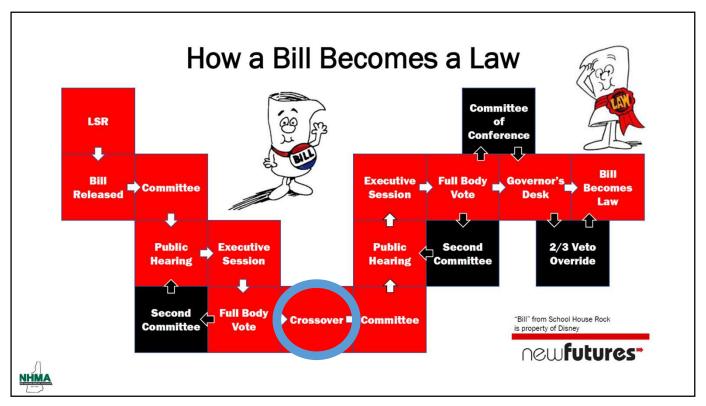


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#### It took this long for the final Floor Vote?

- Again, yes!
- It can take 2-3 months for a bill to pass through the chamber where it was introduced entirely
- Legislators scrutinize bills in a substantive committee, the Finance Committee, and vote two times on their respective chamber's floor
- Many stakeholders---state department heads, professional organizations, lobbyists, people with lived experience, activists, etc--provide input throughout the process
- It isn't easy to pass a bill through either the Senate or the House

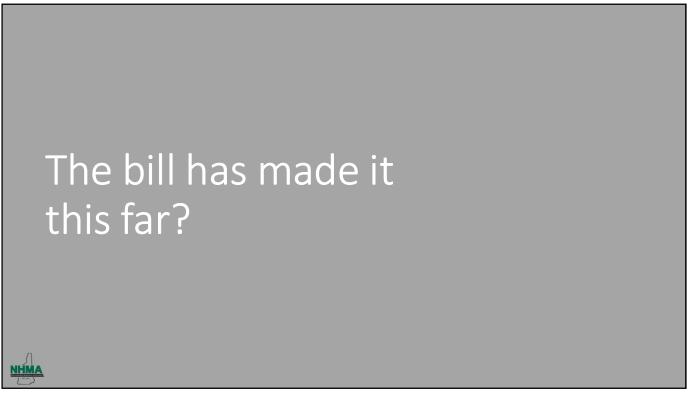


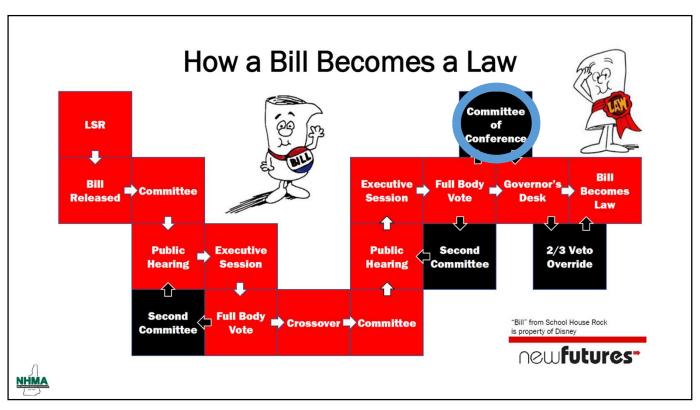


#### Crossover!

- The House and Senate have a deadline for when bills must leave their chamber
- This deadline ensures state legislators complete their work in a timely manner during the legislative session
- Once a bill passes the chamber where it was introduced, it "crosses over" to the other chamber
- Everything that was done previously is now done in the opposite chamber







#### Committees of Conference

- A Committee of Conference is convened when the House and Senate pass different versions of the same bill, and both chambers vote to establish a Committee of Conference
- The Committee of Conference's purpose is to reconcile the differences between the House and Senate bills and propose a compromise to both chambers
- Committees of Conferences have 3 Senators and 4 Representatives
  - 2 Senators from the majority party and 1 from the minority party
  - 2-3 Representatives from the majority party and 1-2 from the minority party
  - o The Senate President and House Speaker assign members to the committee
- For a report to be recommended, the committee must be unanimous
  - Otherwise, if the deadline passes, the bill dies



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# Survived that?



Onto the FINAL House and Senate Floor Votes...



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## The Final Steps...

- You've survived the Committee of Conference and final floor votes, or you got lucky and passed both chambers without needing a Committee of Conference
- The Senate President and House Speaker sign the bill
- The bill is reviewed by a committee that addresses any grammatical errors
  - o They do not make any substantive changes!
- The Secretary of State enrolls the bill and sends it to the Governor's office
- The Governor must take action in 10 days, or the bill automatically becomes law
- This entire process can sometimes take a month







But...



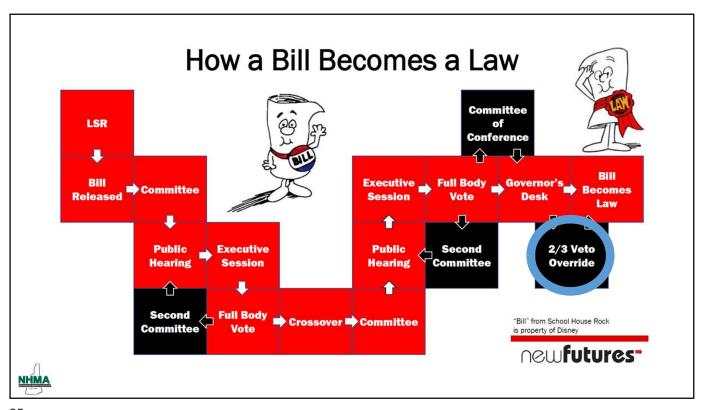
Did the Governor just veto your bill?



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You need a... VETO OVERRIDE!



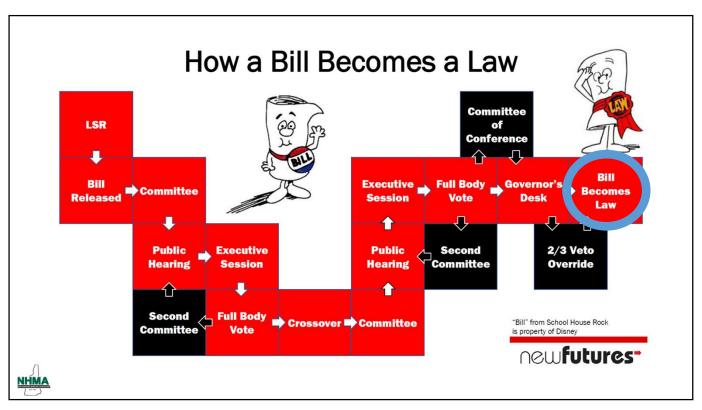


#### **VETO DAY!**

- (Usually) happens in the first couple of weeks of September each year
- All the vetoed bills are voted on again by the House and Senate
- 2/3s of the Senate and 2/3s of the House must vote in support of the bill to override the Governor's veto
- If the Governor's veto is overridden, the bill becomes law
- Veto overrides are very rare and take much bipartisan cooperation







# YOUR BILL IS NOW LAW!



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### Why is knowing the process important?

- How can you track what you don't understand or know?
- Different parts of the process require waiting, and others require involvement
  - $\circ\quad$  When is the best time to contact your local state legislators?
  - When is it best to contact members of a committee reviewing a bill?
  - When is it opportune to engage/educate your community to advocate for or against a bill?
  - How will you know you were successful or need to continue advocating?
- And, you can share this knowledge with the Board of Trustees, Library Director, staff, patrons, and other interested stakeholders!

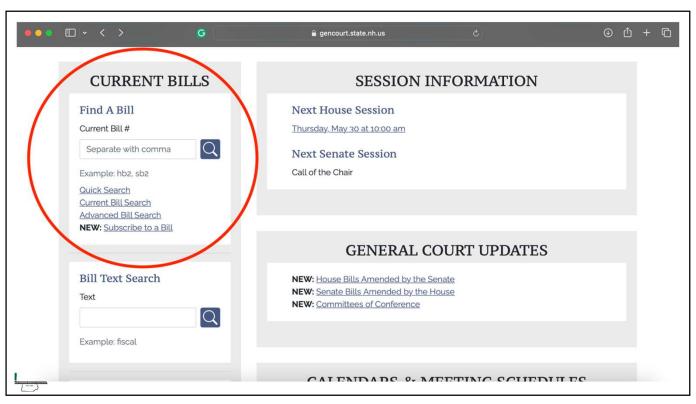


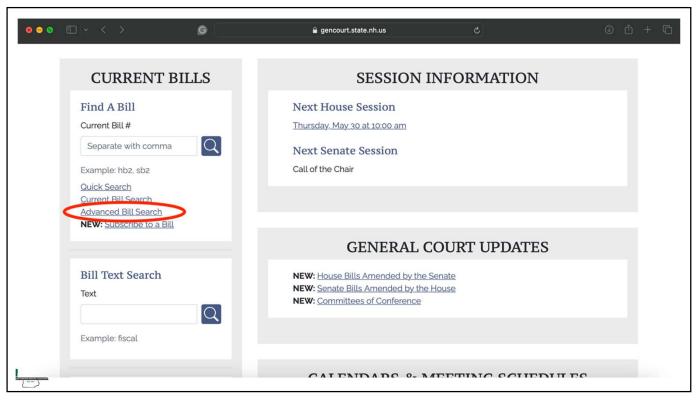
#### How to find bills we want to track

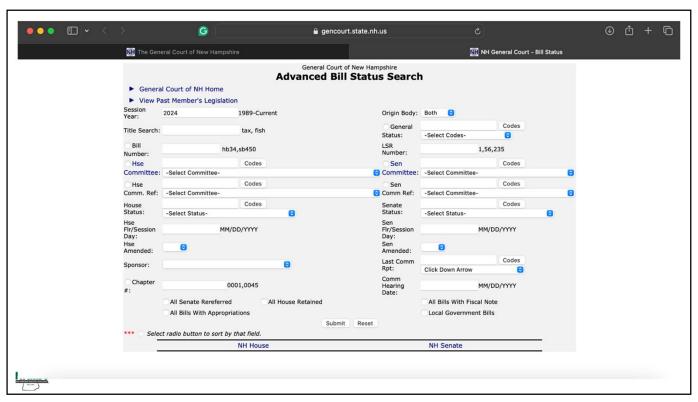
- Always start with the <u>General Court website</u> to receive the most accurate and up-to-date information on all bills
- Scroll down to the "CURRENT BILLS" section on the left side of the page
- Under the "Find A Bill" subsection, click Advanced Bill Search
- Enter key terms that may be related to your legislative/policy interests in the "Title Search"
  - **Examples might include:** "Library," "Books," "Literature," "Divisive concepts," "Inappropriate materials," etc
- You can also use the "Bill Text Search" beneath the "Find A Bill" subsection
  - It's not as effective as the advanced search

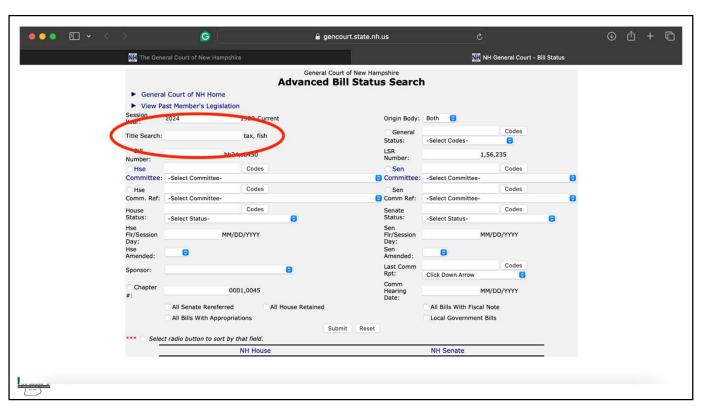


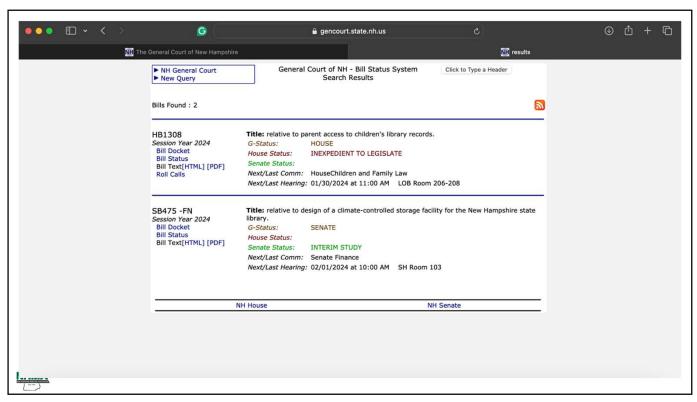












### How do we know if a bill is worth tracking?

- Read the bill and see how it could impact your mission, values, or work
  - If you are confused by the bill's language, contact yours or your town/city legal counsel
  - Also, contact the NH Library Trustees Association or the NH Municipal Association
- Consider how a bill may impact important stakeholders, too
  - Some examples...
  - Do you have full-time employees paying into the state's pension program?
  - o Is the state creating some new cause of action that could impact your employees?
  - Are patrons' private information or individual liberty at risk?
  - Is the state changing the way a Board of Trustees can govern the library?
  - o Is the state restricting investment freedoms for public entities?
- Talk with other boards in your town, in case it is a commonly shared concern
  - Other boards may already be following a bill!



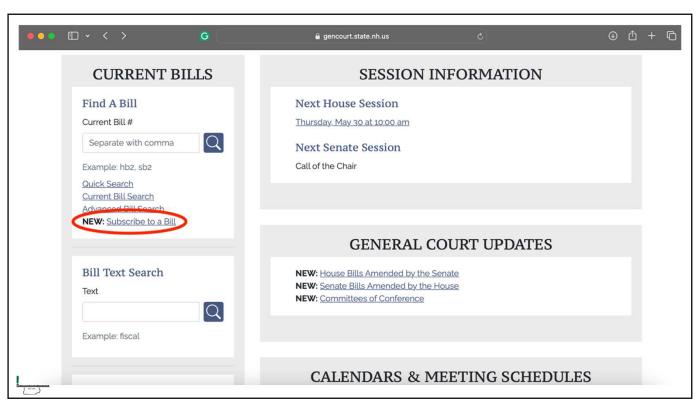
#### How do we track a bill?

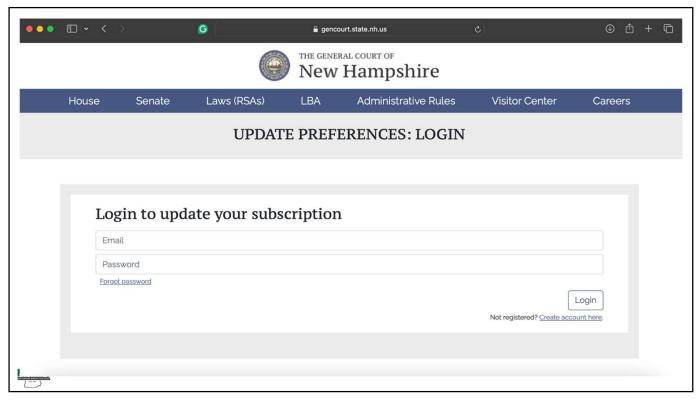
- There are many ways you can consider!
- 1. Use the General Court's "Subscribe to a Bill" function
- 2. Pay for a computer software that tracks state legislation
- 3. Pay a lobbyist to track and advocate for bills
  - a. I do not personally advise publicly-funded libraries to go this route
  - b. Might be worth considering if your library is completely privately funded
- 4. Manually follow each individual bill on the General Court website and by subscribing to the Senate and House Calendars
- I would personally recommend using the the General Court's "Subscribe to a Bill" function
  - Receive automated emails regularly updating you on the bill's status

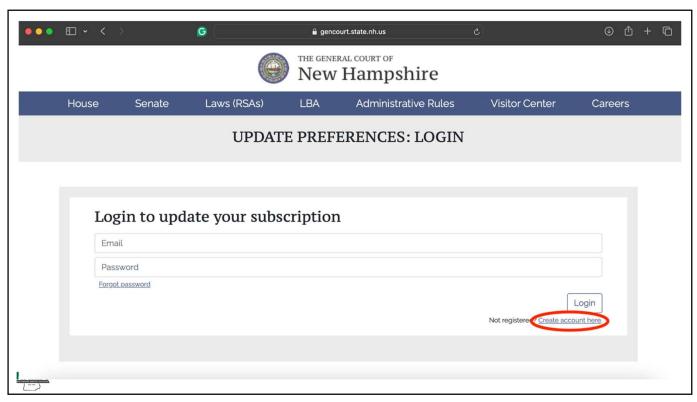


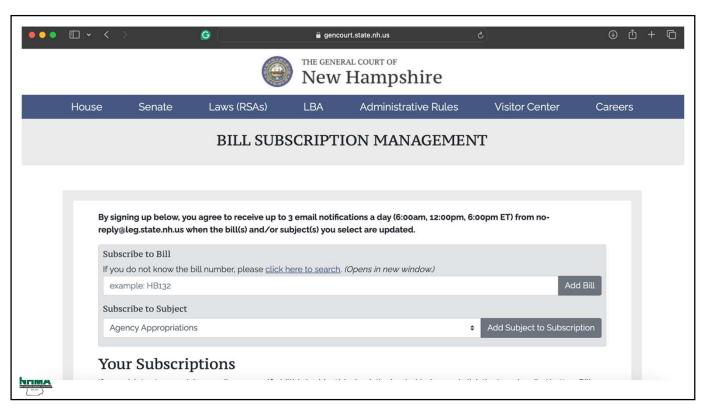
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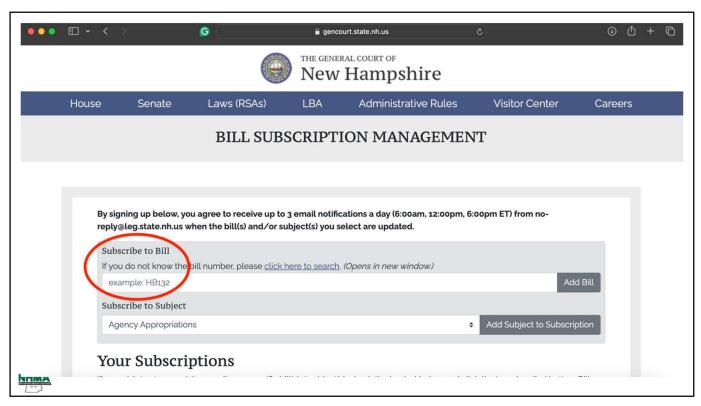


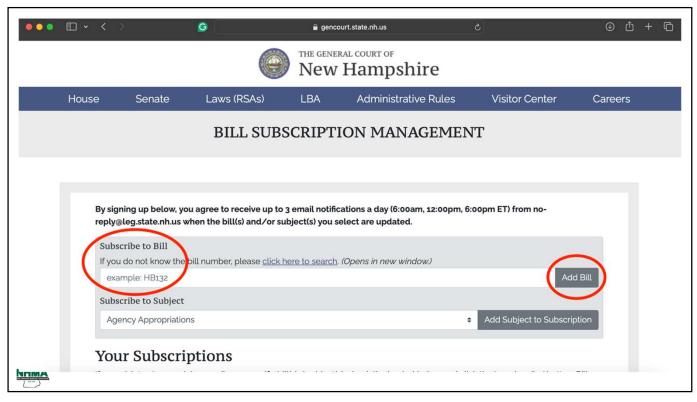


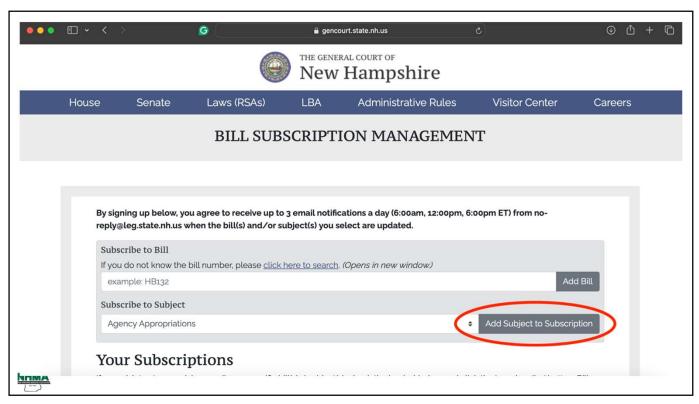


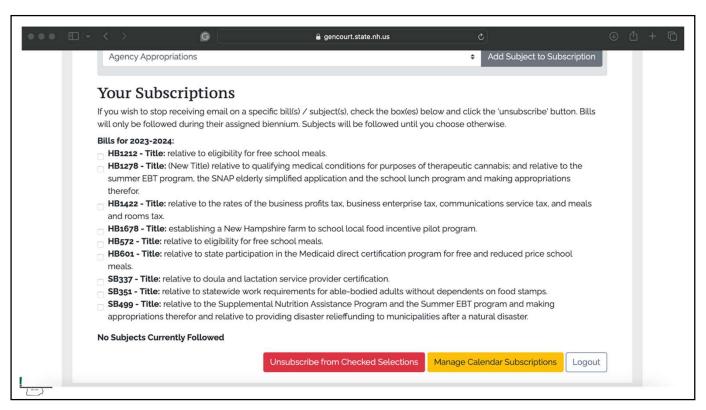


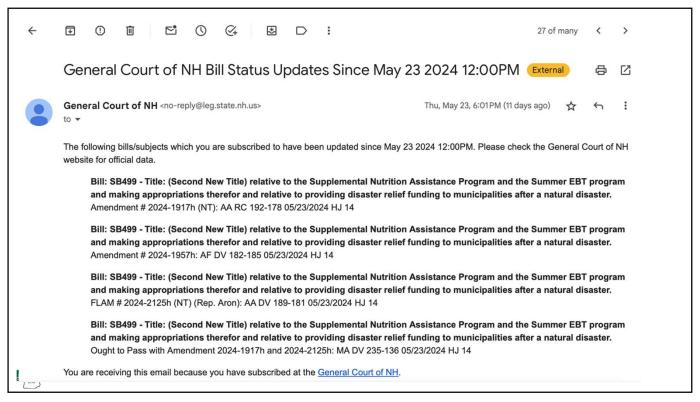








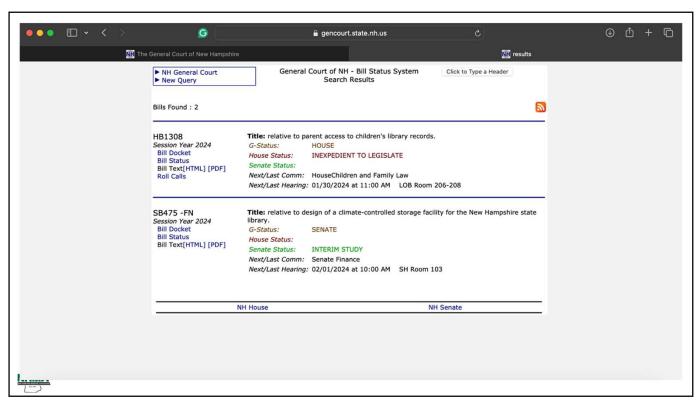


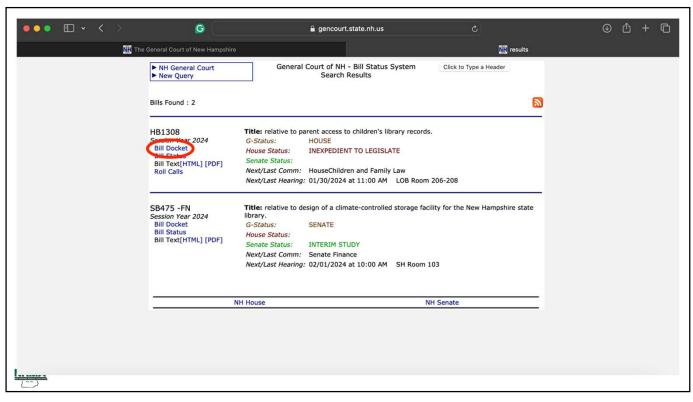


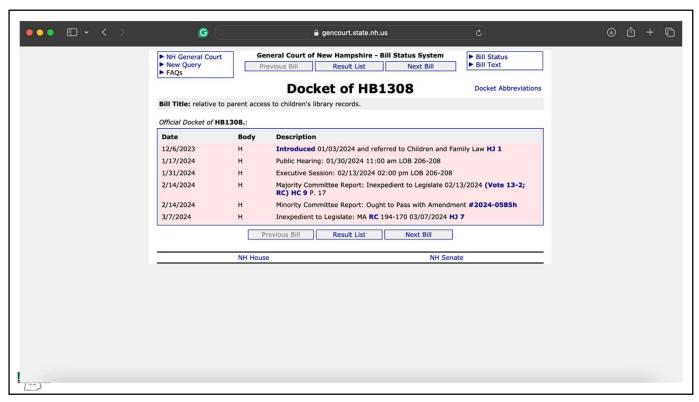
#### A Bill's Docket!

- An ongoing list of the bill's status
  - Provides dates, times, and places for Public Hearings, Executive Sessions, and Floor votes
  - Documents all voting results during the legislative process
- Provides you with a location for reading the Majority and Minority reports in the House or Senate Calendars
  - This can provide context for state legislators' thinking or feelings on a bill
- Documents the House or Senate Journal, where you can read about the debate and the final vote outcome during each step
  - Votes are all listed in the docket, too
- All amendments are documented in the docket





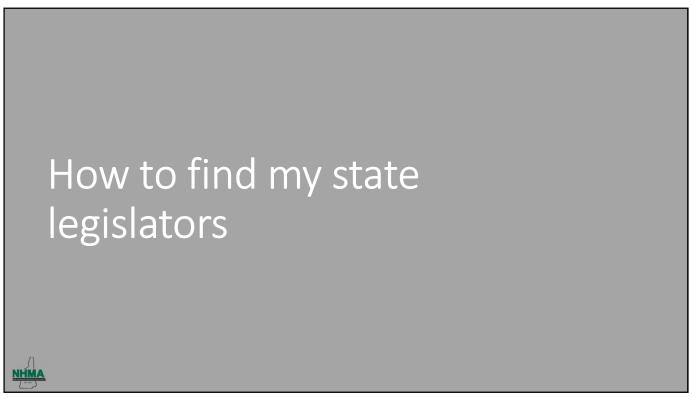


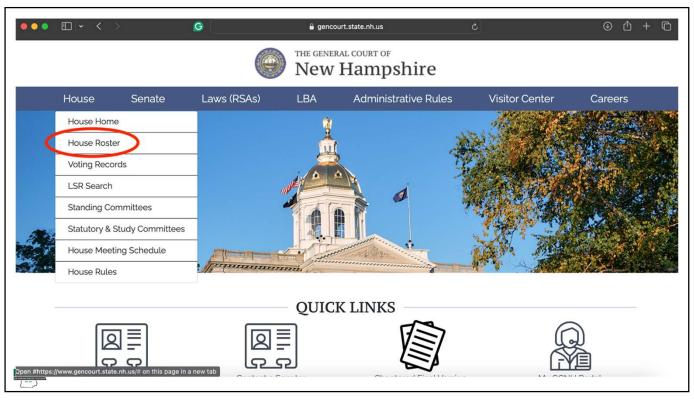


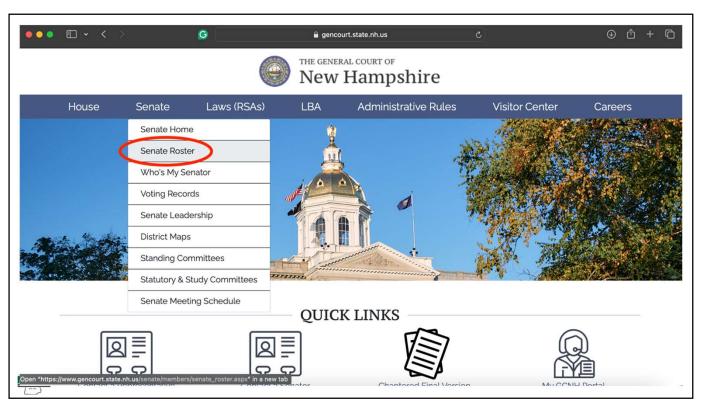
### How do we advocate for or against bills?

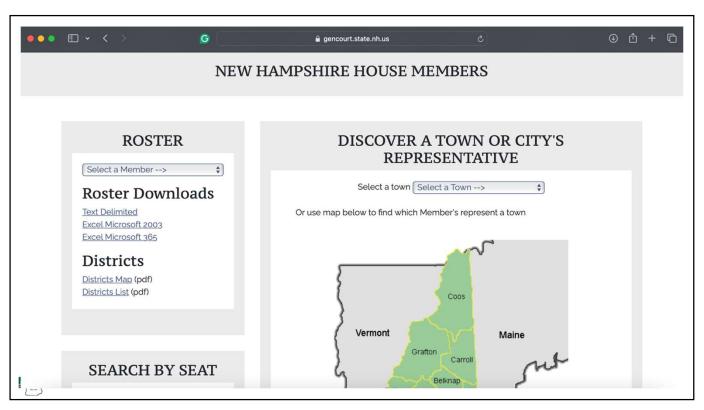
- Contact your state legislators about any bill(s)!
  - o Call, email, send a postcard or letter
- Write a letter to the newspaper
  - Called a "Letter to the Editor"
  - Keep it short and non-accusatory
  - The goal should be to educate the public and state legislators
- Attend a Public Hearing or submit written testimony
  - Respectfully speak directly to a committee of state legislators
  - Submit written testimony through the online House and Senate portals
- Encourage others to get involved!
  - Engage your patrons and Friends!

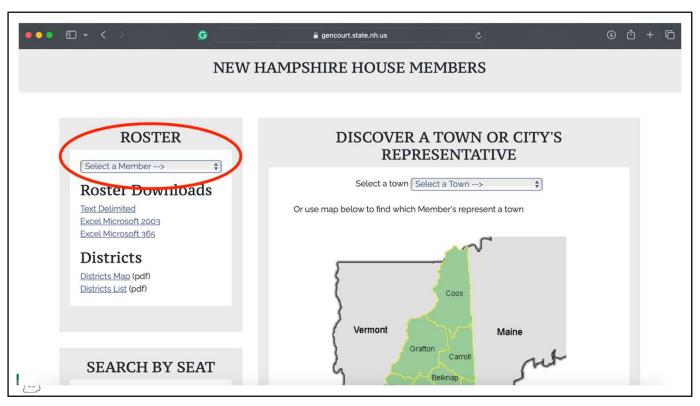


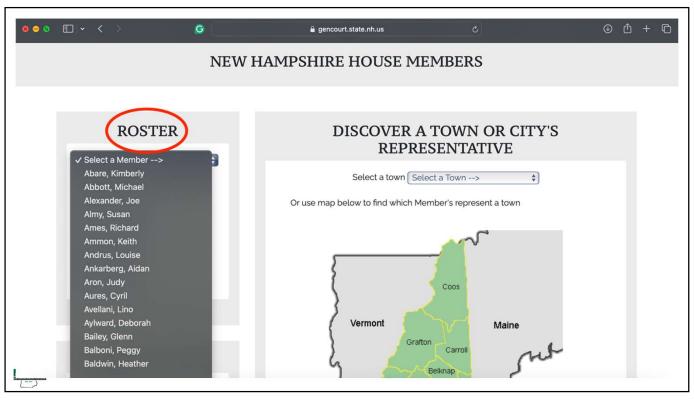


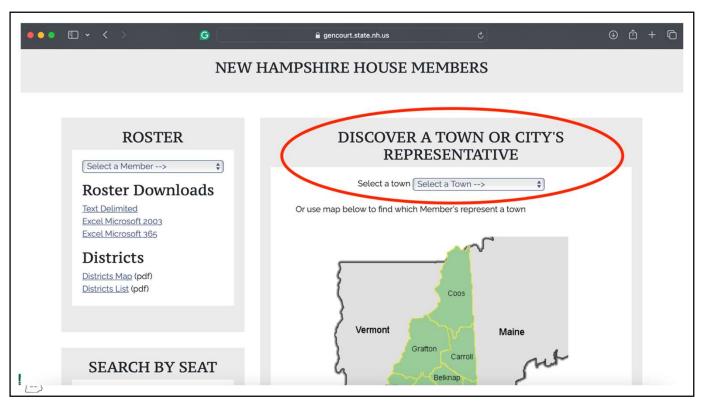


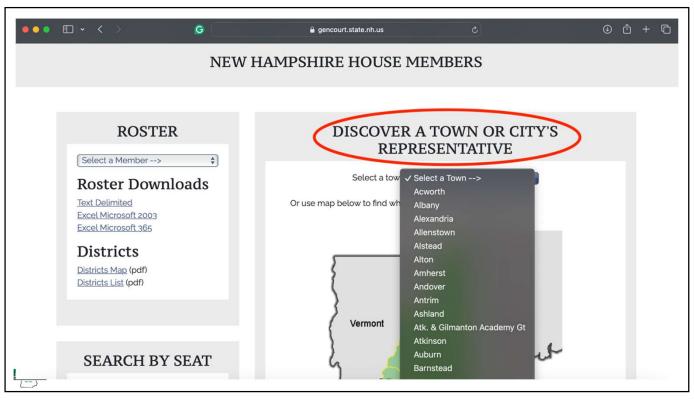


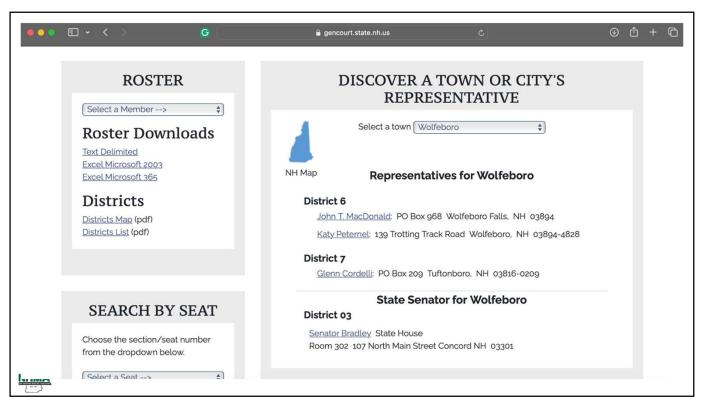


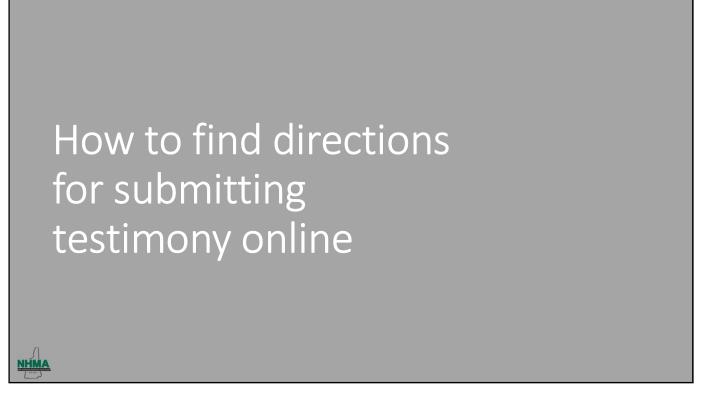




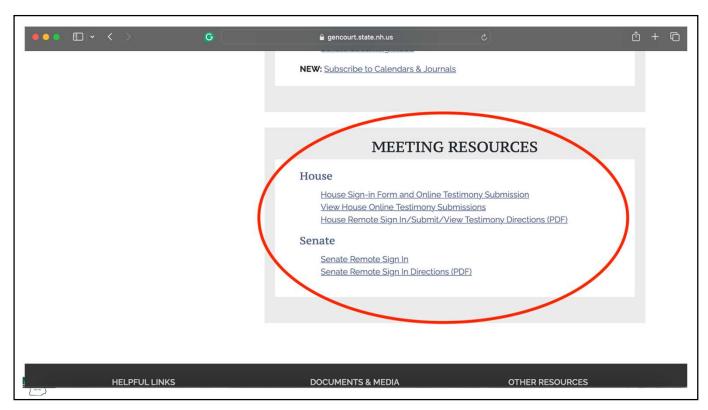


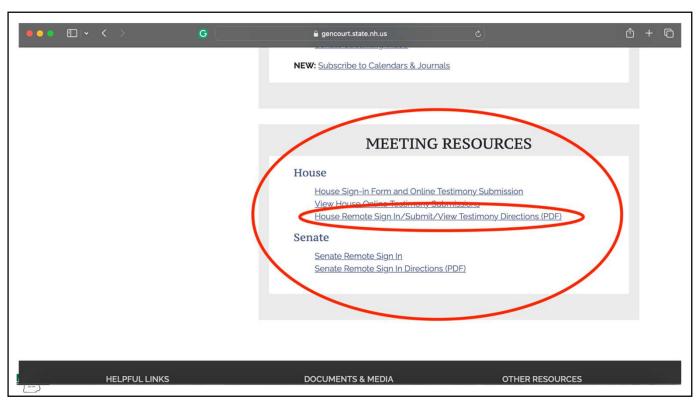


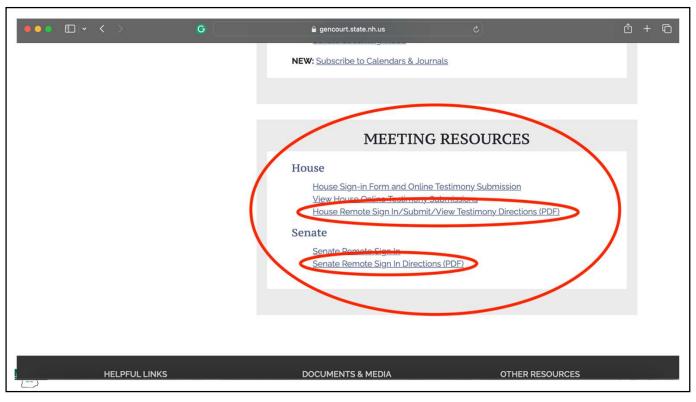












# Raising awareness about bills / public policy

- Have a brief legislative update at every Board of Trustees meeting
- Invite state legislators to a Board of Trustees meeting to discuss legislation
  - Plan with them well in advance!
  - Be flexible because their schedules are very busy
- Engage Library Friends, patrons, and other partners
  - Plan an event to educate the public on policies or issues
  - o Invite a speaker from the NH Municipal Association or another organization to present
  - Invite state legislators so they are engaged and educated
- Encourage supporters or Library Trustees to start a letter-writing campaign
  - o Find strong supporters who will submit letters to the paper over an extended time period
  - Make sure it is a new person each week or day the newspaper comes out
- Consider utilizing social media, too!



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# Thank you! Any Questions?

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