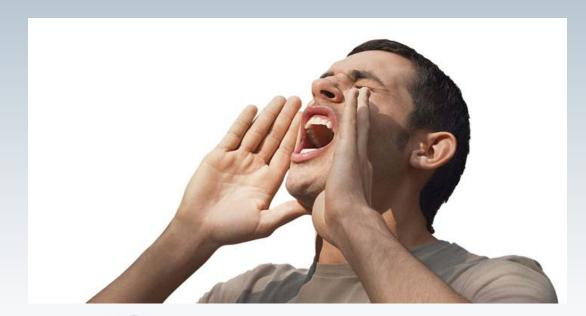
Shaping Government Policy: Speak so you are heard...









Introductions & Background

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Outline of Today

- Who's your audience and what environment are you facing?
- Defining and Refining your Strategy and your ask
- Executing your plan
- Regional differences Rural/Urban, Gov't MLA/Opposition
- A few examples
- Plenty of time for questions







Reaching your audience – your MLA and beyond

Shaping government policy can have a variety of audiences.

To build and execute a government relations strategy you need to appreciate:

- Who shapes public policy?
- Who is going to make the decision?
- Influencers versus decision makers
- Are there multiple ways to reach the same person?

Helps you determine who you **should** talk to and who you **could** talk to.







Minister's Office

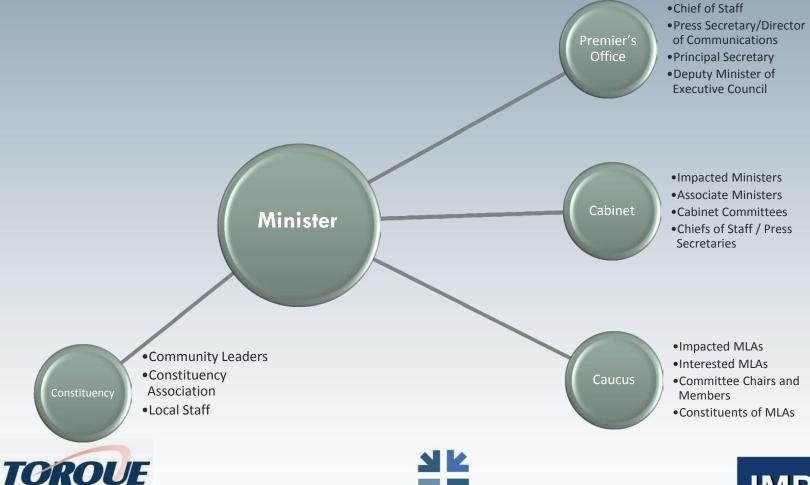
- Don't forget the dimensions of a Minister's Office
- Minister
- Chief of Staff
- Press Secretary
- Special Advisor







Ministerial Political Sphere

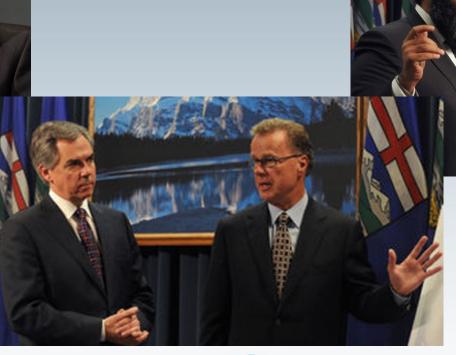


Canadian Strategy Group



Another (humorous) way to look at Ministerial Influence



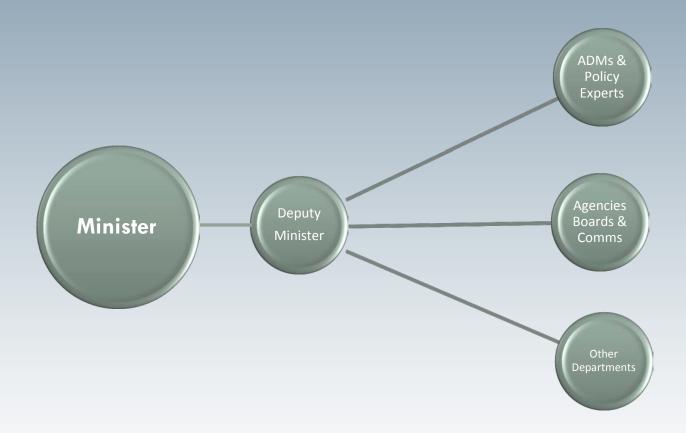








Ministerial Bureaucratic Sphere









Who else?

- Government is in the good news business. Influenced by:
 - Mainstream Media
 - Local Media
 - Community Leaders
 - Other levels of government
 - Volume at the constituency office
 - Passionate advocates
- Social media is a powerful tool to influence public policy if used correctly and carefully.







Who will make the decision?

- Minister often makes the decision
- But, in reality, is a recommendation often made for his concurrence?
- Who will make that recommendation?
- Who will influence what the Minister sees?
- Will you like what it says?







Influencers versus Decision Makers

- Influencers are often as important as those who make the decision
- Why?
 - To get the recommendation that you want.
 - To educated the Minister and influence the Minister's opinion







Your local MLA

- In the absence of constant communication with a Minister, your most powerful advocate is your local MLA, if that MLA is a member of the government caucus.
- But as we can see there are so many other avenues of communication.







Building your strategy – Environmental Scan

- You can't get where you are going if you don't know where you are.
- Ask yourself...
 - Where exactly does your issue lie?
 - What are the perceptions and myths?
 - How much do decision makers and influencers know? Do you need to educate anyone?
 - What else is on their radar?
 - If you were their advisor, what would you tell them is the other side of your story?







Now on to Your Strategy







Why do you need a Government Relations Strategy?

- Over-arching goal is to be positioned for access and influence when needed
 - For reputation management
 - For issues management
 - To influence public policy and direction
 - To access funding operations and infrastructure







Key Elements of Successful Government Relations

- Increase your knowledge of and ability to influence policy issues
 - Understand the political process and how and when decisions are made
 - General direction, policy development, legislation an regulation,
 Task Forces and working groups, pending decisions
 - Find win/wins
- Build and strengthen relationships with the Provincial Government to increase opportunities for advocacy and partnership
 - Identify key provincial and municipal stakeholders and their influencers
 - Be heard
 - Position as partners, subject matter experts
- Improve your focus on a strategic and achievable number of issues.
 - Clear and Consistent Messaging







Everyone has a Role

- Everyone in your organization has a role as an advocate administration, students, parents, teachers community, friends and family
- Effective government relations is about getting the right message to the right people at the right time – understanding the hierarchy and decision-making process







Coordination is key to success

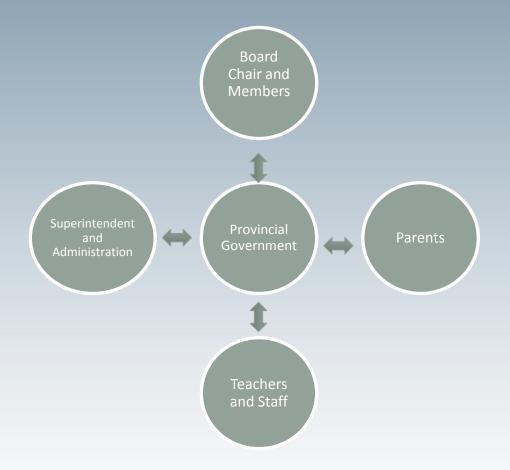
- Role of the Board and Administration
 - Multi-pronged approach
 - Central repository of intelligence
 - Key messages
 - Focused priorities
 - Informed Strategic plan







Key to Success is COORDINATION:









Tools for Advocacy

- Focused and achievable priorities Key Messages
- Clear asks of government
- Opportunities for advocacy (calendar of events)
- Central repository to ensure momentum continues forward and success is measured







What does success look like?

- The right people in government know who to contact within your Board
- Your Board is viewed as a partner, you are known as subject matter experts, community leaders and influencers
- The right people in government and the community know your Board's priority issues
- Your Board speaks with one voice common messages and priorities









The Ask

- Are you ready to make an ask?
 - Are you clear on what you need?
 - Once you know your ask, who can make the decision? Who can influence it?
 - Have you prepared the groundwork?







Strategy of the Ask

- Is the right person making the ask?
- Are you asking the right person?
- Is the timing right?







Execution







The Policy Environment

Public policy development is a complicated and sometimes emotion-driven process of establishing goals, decisions, and actions in an environment of people with different and competing interests.







The Power of Persuasion

- Effective lobbying is persuading people who have a say in the decision making to agree with a request.
- "It is in my best interest to convince others it is in their best interest to put my interests first."

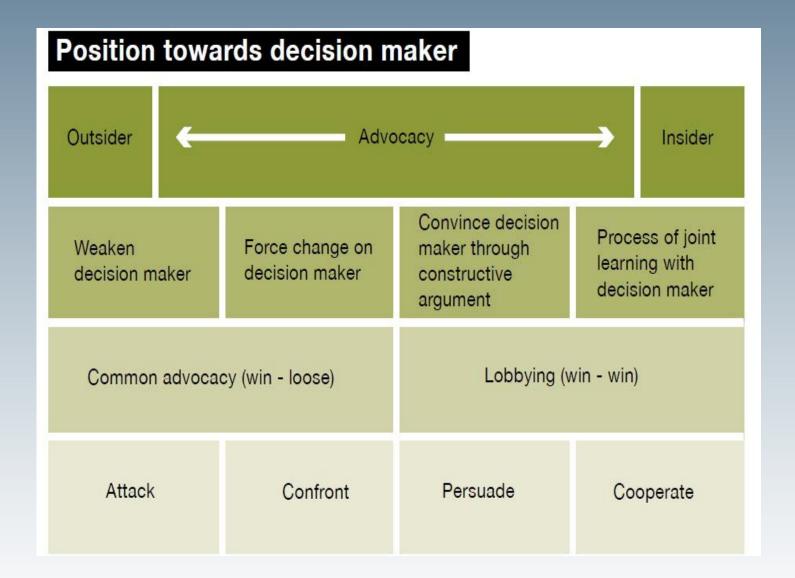
~ Anonymous

 Understanding how to influence the decisions of government is critical to achieving your goals.















Finding a win-win

- Avoid attacks and confrontation
- Move to persuasion and cooperation
- Draw them into ownership position
- Governments are looking for knowledgeable and reliable partners who are close to real problems and willing to work on solutions







How do you ensure you are heard?

- Need to show:
 - How your ask aligns with government's agenda/goals
 - What the numbers are, what the benefits are
 - Why it makes sense for gov't. Good policy? Good politics?
 - Will it get good press or win votes?
 - Or,at a minimum, why it won't cause a problem







Understand the Context

- What does the broad political environment look like?
- What are the govt's priorities? (mandate letters)
- What's happening politically? (fiscal pressure, under attack, leadership review, election cycle)
- Where does your issue stand relative to the govt's agenda?







Understand the Context

- Who are the champions? Detractors?
- Who else is impacted by this? How?
- Where are other "competitors"? What are they doing?
- What has the gov't said on the record on this issue?







When you are talking to government about policy

- Ministers matter, but so do public servants
- Ministers usually decide, but public servants recommend
- Public servants usually survive elections Ministers may not
- You need to work with both







When you are talking to government about policy

- Government MLAs matter, but so do opposition MLAs
- Governments don't have all the answers
- •An educated opposition can help a decision move forward with fewer delays
- •It is not desirable to endeavour to embarrass the government.







When you are talking to government about policy

- The media can play an important role
- Sometimes the media will determine which issues merit attention just by the coverage.
- Conversely, for some issues, the more media attention, the more complicated government's role becomes in managing the issue.







Messaging and Materials

- Is the issue clear?
- Is the action request clear?
- Does it follow the KISS method Keep It Simple, Stupid
- Is there a link to get more information?
- Does the ask makes sense?
- Is it political or partisan?
- Am I targeting people who care about this issue?







Be prepared

- To spend time
 - Won't be quick
 - Long term strategy may be necessary
 - Make sure public servants are briefed before you see Ministers
- To adjust your strategy, take advantage of events
- To compromise
- To listen and pay attention to politics







Be prepared

- Answer may be no, or may be "if you changed that, could be yes"
- May be: "come back after the election"







What is a good meeting?

- Well Briefed (forewarned & forearmed)
- Well Timed (know the status of the budget, election, policy cycle)
- Well Aimed (target the right person)
- Well Developed (lay the appropriate ground work for your ask)







What is a good meeting?

- Well Behaved (don't get emotional stay factual)
- Well Received (Be careful with your use of the media)
- Well Written Make your request easy to use.
- Well Prepared Always be on the lookout for an opportunity to advance your case.







Potential Tactics

- One on one meetings
- Committee meetings
- Formal dinners or informal luncheons and breakfasts
- Informal round table discussions
- Open houses
- Letters
- E-Mail
- Press Releases/Media interviews







Do's

- Provide accurate information
- Go to government with solutions as well as problems
- Do not be afraid to negotiate for what you need
- Be solution oriented
- Maintain frequency of contact
- Build relationships and trust over time
- At political AND bureaucratic levels







Don'ts

- Don't promise them anything in return for a vote.
- Don't threaten, pressure, beg or negatively confront them.
- Don't be argumentative with an elected official, but calmly and rationally explain your opinion and why you believe what you believe.







Don'ts

- Don't expect them to know everything about every issue. Sometimes it is important to be a source for lawmakers and help educate them on an issue.
- Don't demand immediate meetings, but be flexible with their schedules.
- Don't be offended if they cannot meet with you, and ask you to meet with staff instead







An Example (if time)







Questions?





