

WHAT WE KNOW, cont.

- ⇒ The **economic costs** of alcohol and other drug use disorders are staggering.
- Excessive alcohol consumption costs New Hampshire \$1.15 billion annually in lost productivity and earnings, increased health care costs, public safety and criminal justice costs.
 - Treatment has been shown to have a benefit-cost ratio of 7:1.



⇒ Addiction is a **chronic, relapsing, progressive and treatable** disease.

- Alcohol and other drug use disorders are as responsive to treatment as other chronic diseases such as asthma, diabetes, and hypertension.
- Over 100,000 NH residents need treatment and less than 6,000 receive it through our state funded system.
- In only one state (Texas) is an individual in need of treatment for substance abuse less likely to receive treatment than in New Hampshire.

WHAT WE SUPPORT

- ⇒ Federal, state and local policies that support prevention, treatment and recovery oriented efforts to reduce alcohol and other drug problems, such as those included in the Affordable Care Act.
- ⇒ Efforts to integrate mental health, substance use disorder and physical health care.
- ⇒ Public funding for community-based prevention, treatment, and recovery services for New Hampshire citizens.
- ⇒ Equitable public and private insurance coverage for substance use disorder treatment.



Partnerships, Relationships and Networks are the Key to Successful Public Policy



WHO WE ARE

New Futures is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization that advocates, educates and collaborates to prevent and reduce alcohol and other drug problems in New Hampshire. New Futures envisions a State and local communities whose public policies support prevention, treatment and recovery oriented efforts to reduce alcohol and other drug problems.

WHAT WE DO—ADVOCATE, EDUCATE AND COLLABORATE

⇒ New Futures **seeks to impact alcohol and other drug policies** through advocacy that includes:

- Research and information dissemination
- Policy analysis
- Public education and outreach
- Coalition building and support
- Supporting citizen participation
- Communications and social media
- Direct and indirect lobbying



⇒ Through its Community Leadership Program, New Futures provides in-person and online advocacy training. New Futures has trained almost 1,000 New Hampshire citizens to advocate for effective alcohol and other drug policies. The online advocacy training is available at www.new-futures.org.

WHAT WE KNOW

- ⇒ New Hampshire has **serious alcohol and other drug problems**.
- 10% of people age 12 and over in New Hampshire have reported a problem with alcohol or other drugs.
 - ◇ New Hampshire high school students
 - * 24% report binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a short period of time) in the last 30 days.
 - * 25% report smoking marijuana in the last 30 days.
 - ◇ Young adults in New Hampshire age 18 – 25
 - * Engage in the non-medical use of prescription drugs at the second highest rate in the country.
 - * Are significantly more likely to report binge drinking in the past 30 days (51%) than their peers nationally (41%).



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Franklin Mayor's Drug Task Force Advocacy Training Legislative Update

Kate Frey, Advocacy Director, New Futures
Cheryle Pacapelli, Community Engagement Director, New Futures
November 12, 2015

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What we will discuss.....

- What is advocacy and policy and why YOUR voice is important
- The NH legislative process.
- Tools and rules-the nuts and bolts of advocacy
- How to get involved
- Upcoming special and legislative session in NH

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About New Futures

Mission
New Futures is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization that advocates, educates and collaborates to prevent and reduce New Hampshire substance abuse problems.

Vision
New Futures envisions a State and local communities where public policies support prevention, treatment and recovery oriented efforts to reduce alcohol and other drug problems

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What is Policy?

- **Policy:** a plan, course of action, or set of regulations/laws adopted by the government or another decision making body to determine decisions or procedures.

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Where Do We Find Policy?


- Family
- Community
- School
- Workplace

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Why Policy?

Because it works!

- Smoking rates have declined
- Seatbelt use is up
- Drunk driving fatalities have decreased



New Futures Policy Issues

- Alcohol and Other Drug Policy
 - Marijuana
 - Sale of Alcohol
 - Prescription and Other Drugs
 - Funding of Resources; Alcohol Fund

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New Futures Policy Issues (cont.)

- Access to Treatment
 - Public funding
 - Healthcare Reform / Medicaid Expansion
 - Insurance Coverage
 - Michele Merritt, Policy Director
Mmerritt@new-futures.org

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Policy Change

- Is often incremental
- May take a long time
- Requires partnerships
- Requires ongoing vigilance
- Your voice matters

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What IS Advocacy?

Advocacy is a strategy to influence policy makers on **laws, regulations, and funding allocations.**

- Create **policies** when needed
- Reform harmful or ineffective **policies**
- Ensure good **policies** are implemented and enforced

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Advocacy Includes:

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graph TD; A[Research and information dissemination] --- B[Public education and outreach]; A --- C[Coalition building and support]; B --- D[Policy analysis]; C --- E[Media relations]; D --- F[Framing issues]; E --- G[Strengthening relationships]; F --- H[Participating in rulemaking]; G --- I[Influencing spending priorities]; H --- J[Encouraging citizen participation]; I --- K[Lobbying]; J --- K; K --- L[Direct]; K --- M[Indirect]
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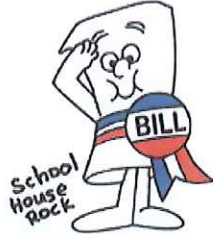
Why Advocacy?

- Advocacy can bring attention to your issue.
- Changes in law influence public perceptions.

A large group of people, many wearing yellow shirts, are standing in front of a classical building with columns. They appear to be at a public demonstration or rally.

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How a Bill Becomes Law



School House Rock

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NH General Court



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The NH General Court By the Numbers

- 3rd Largest Legislative Body in the English-speaking world
- 400 Volunteer Member House
- 24 Volunteer Member Senate
- 30% turnover every 2 years
- 1000+ Bills every year
- \$11.5 Billion Budget
- Every Bill Has A Public Hearing
- Every Bill has a vote on the Floor
- 23 House Policy Committees
- 14 Senate Policy Committees (each Senator is on multiple committees)
- 400+ lobbyists



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New Hampshire Hall of Representatives



New Hampshire was the first! On Jan. 5, 1776, six months before the people of the United States claimed self-government, the people of New Hampshire gave this country its first state constitution. The next day, the House of Representatives was created.

There are superstitions as well: of the 400 seats in Representatives Hall, there is no #13.


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Some Differences: The House

- In general, the House can be more of a herd:
- Going with the Pack
 - Count Votes in Blocks
 - Caucuses, Leadership Pressure
 - Geographical
 - Philosophy (Different from party)

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New Hampshire Senate Chamber



New Hampshire's Senate chamber in the Capitol Building in Concord is the oldest chamber still in use in the nation, having been in continuous use since 1819, the year the Statehouse opened.

There are 24 Senators.

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Some Differences: The Senate

- Small group politics vs. mass marketing in House
- Folks need to be able to work with each other over time
- Can be difficult for Senators to go against established blocks
 - But they do give each other a pass sometimes, because they will need one later
 - Gaming is a good example
- Counting to 13 can be harder than counting to 200

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How Do They Get Anything Done?

- ▶ Rely on "Advice"
 - Committee Recommendations
 - Party Leadership Guidance
 - Lobbyists' Advocacy
 - Constituents' Calls
 - "Advice" from the Governor
 - Meaningful Role of State Agencies
- ▶ Most work gets done in (House) Committees
- ▶ Calendars and Schedules
 - Very tight deadlines
 - But, more flexibility than they let on

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Your Voice Matters

“Never doubt that a small group of concerned citizens can change the world; it’s the only thing that ever has”

Margaret Mead

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Golden Rules for Advocates

Your voice matters :

- Sign up for and take action on New Futures Action Alerts <http://new-futures.org/>
- Meet, call, email your Representatives and Senators, invite elected officials to events, testify at hearings, check in after votes, etc

Relationships matter:

- Make personal connections
- Build long-term relationships
- Be a resource
- Be understanding and respectful
- Don't burn any bridges
- Integrity is key
- Always say: Thank you; thank you; thank you



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Upcoming Legislation-Special Session November 18th

- Increasing Penalties for the Sale and Distribution of Fentanyl
- Implementing a Statewide Drug Court Program
- Additional Help for Local Law Enforcement
- Make it Easier for Patients to Access Treatment
- Update Prescriber Practices to Help Prevent New Cases of Addiction
- Restoring Opioid Dosage Limits
- Strengthen the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program
- \$5 million in additional funding for The Governor's Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery

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Upcoming Legislation-2016

- Health Protection Program (Medicaid Expansion)
- Drug Courts in all communities
- Bills to push limits on youth access to alcohol
- Therapeutic Cannabis program changes
- Needle Exchange
- Opioids- Stricter standards on prescribing, provider CMEs, drug formulary design, prescription monitoring program, etc
- Registration of heroin offenders
- Managed Care Prior Authorization for SUD and mental health
- Decriminalization

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Thank you!

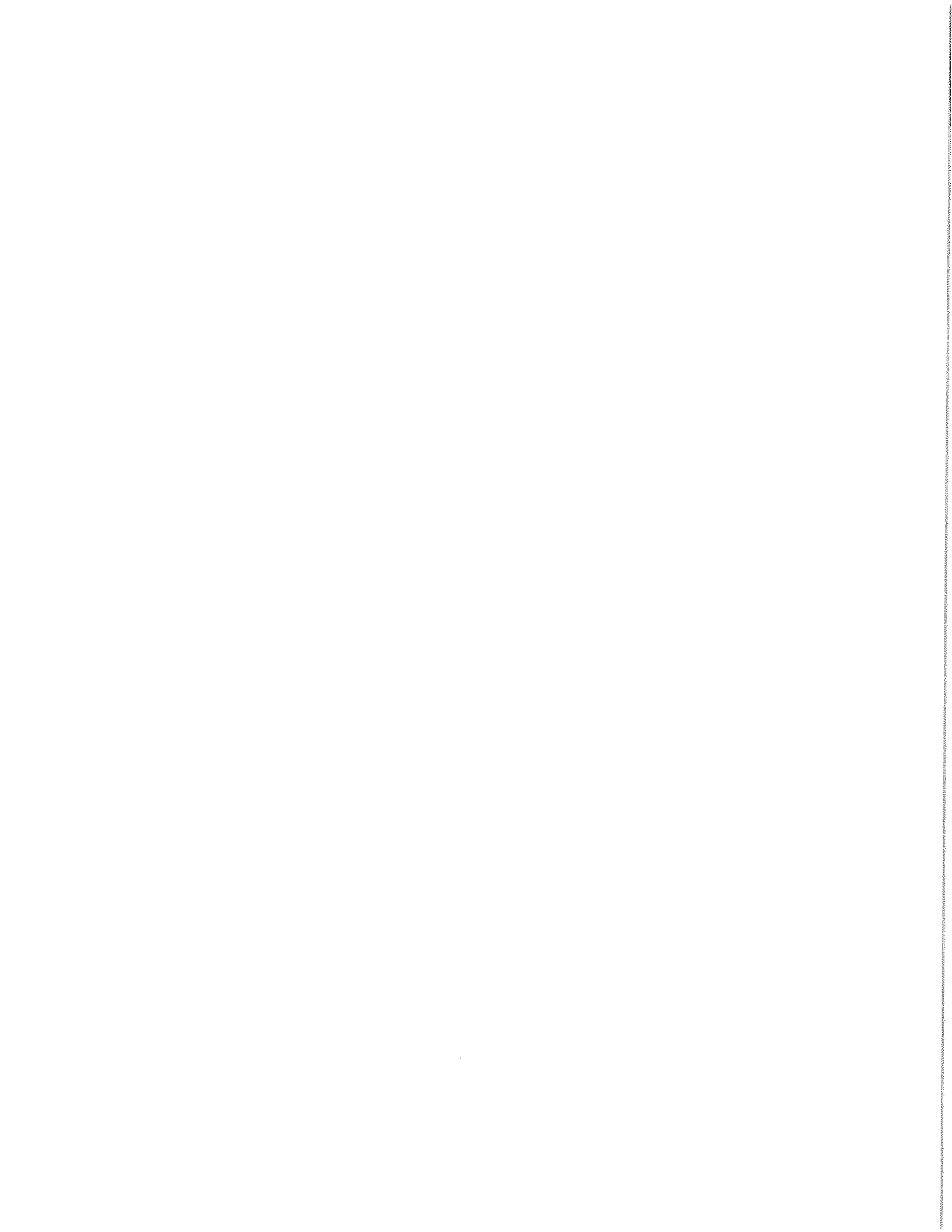
LET'S GO MAKE SOME CHANGE!



Kate Frey Kfrey@new-futures.org
Cheryle Pacapelli cpacapelli@new-futures.org

Tips for Advocating

- ❖ Build long-term relationships with decision makers.
- ❖ Relationships are based on integrity.
 - It's ok if you don't have the answer to a question; promise to follow up with the information later only if you are able to do so.
- ❖ Offer yourself as a resource- you may know more about the situation than the person you are speaking to and you definitely bring a unique youth perspective.
- ❖ Keep it professional.
 - Many topics are emotionally-charged; therefore, aiming for a logical presentation of facts supported by data will be easier to hear and accept.
- ❖ If contacting a legislator via email:
 - **Always** identify yourself as a constituent in the subject line.
 - In the body of the email, include the reason you are contacting them and why you are interested in a topic. Be clear about what it is you are asking them to do.
 - **Always** include your contact information.
- ❖ Prepare your script before you meet with or call a decision maker.
 - Identify yourself and explain why you are calling- be sure to ask if they have a moment to talk.
 - Make the ask (e.g. "I am calling to ask you to vote yes/no on HB#") and support your ask with a story or other supporting information.
 - Be brief.
 - Be very clear about what you are asking of them.
 - Conclude by saying thank you and ask if you may follow up.
- ❖ If you are nervous speaking to someone, you may call them when you know they are unlikely to answer the phone and practice leaving a message on the machine.
- ❖ **Remember:** New Hampshire's legislators are paid \$100 each year they serve, so **always** thank them for their time and service when you are finished speaking with them.

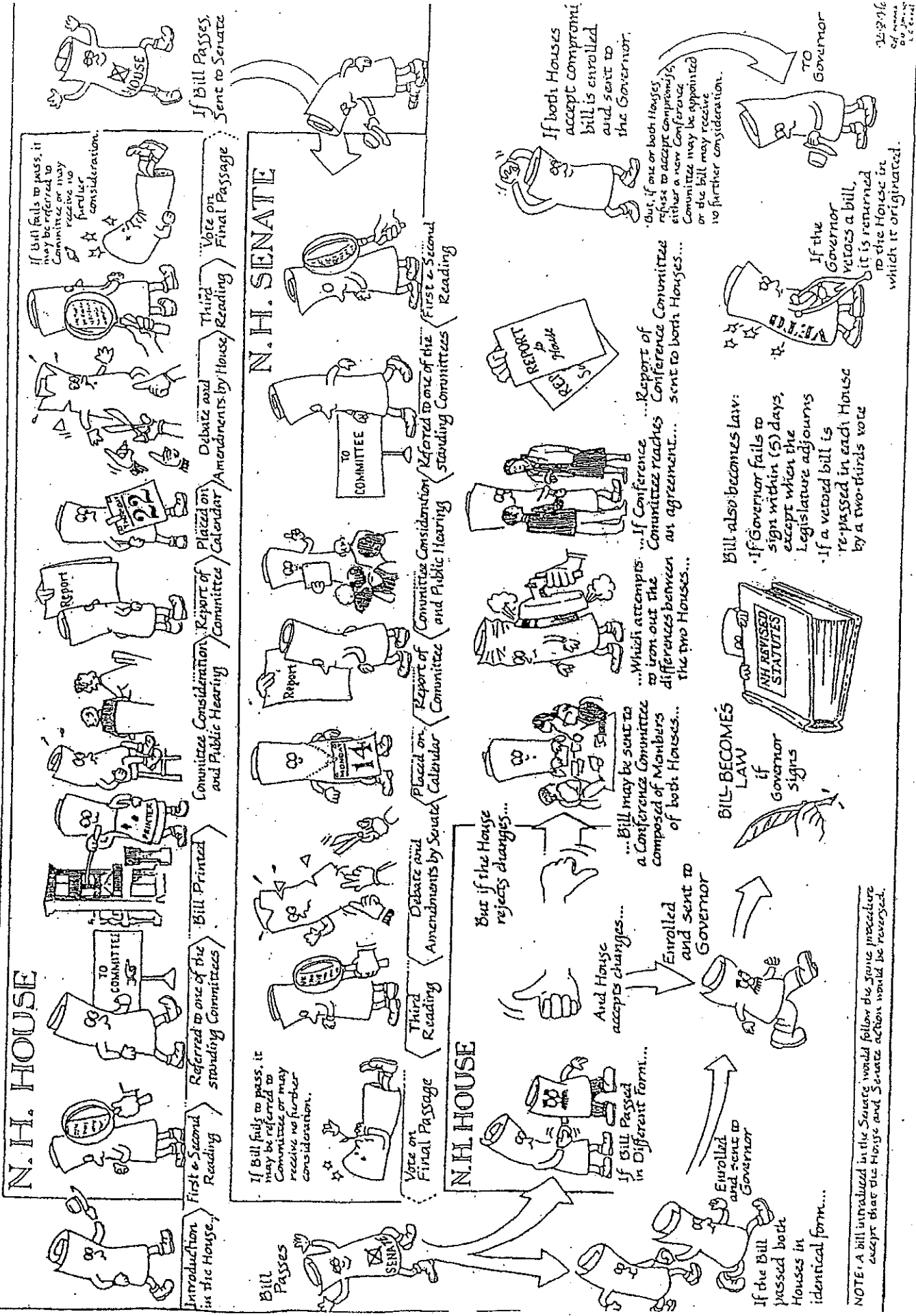


BASICALLY HOW A BILL BECOMES LAW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE (In Plain English)

1. The bill is drafted by legislative services
2. The bill is filed by its sponsors as a house or a senate bill
3. The bill is assigned to a committee which reviews it
4. The committee holds public hearings
5. The committee makes a recommendation that the bill should or should not pass when it goes to the full house or senate for a final vote.
6. The bill then goes to the house or senate body for the final vote.
7. If the bill passes, it is sent on to the other body
8. The process then starts all over again, but in the new body.
9. After another round of hearings, etc., the second body votes on the bill. If it is passed, it goes to the Governor for signature and then it becomes law.
10. If the bill passes, but has changes which makes it different from the original bill, then a special committee is set up to work out an agreement between the house and senate so everyone is satisfied with the changes. This is called the Committee of Conference.
11. Once the Committee of Conference has everything worked out, then the bill is sent back to both houses for their approval. Then it goes to the Governor for signature.
12. The Governor then has three choices: he/she can sign the bill and it becomes law; he/she can choose not to sign it and it becomes law, without the signature, within five days; or he/she can veto the bill and it goes back to the legislature for a vote to override the Governor's veto. It takes a 2/3 majority vote to do this, or the bill dies.

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

Presented to the People of New Hampshire by First Night 1974



NOTE: A bill introduced in the Senate would follow the same procedure except that the House and Senate action would be reversed.

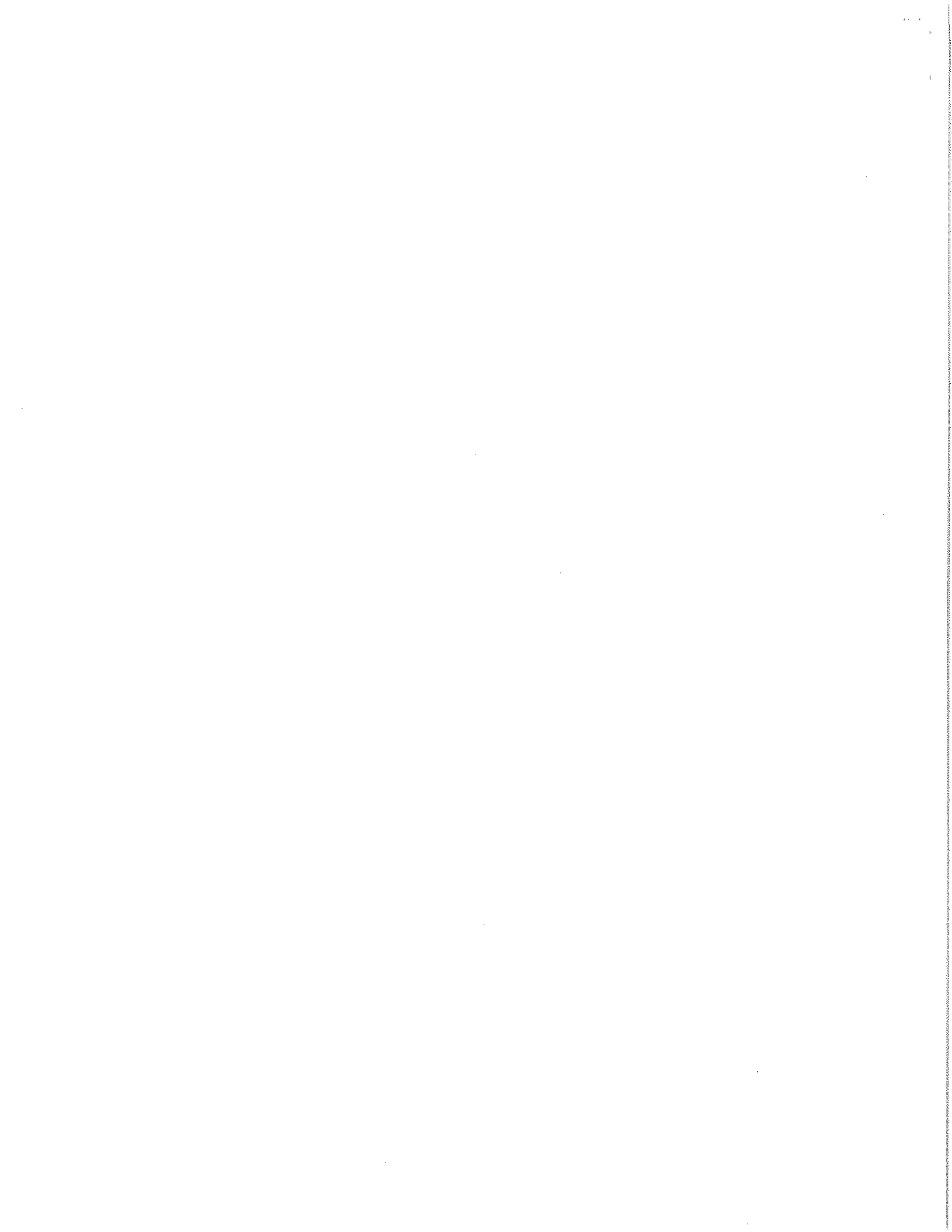
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Key Acronyms When Dealing with Legislation

Cheat Sheet

- **HB** = House Bill
- **SB** = Senate Bill
- **ITL** = Inexpedient To Legislate = will not pass
- **AA** = Amendment Adopted
- **AM** = Amendment
- **LOB** = Legislative Office Building
- **OTP** = Ought To Pass
- **OTP/AM** = Ought To Pass With AMendment
- **SH** = State House
- **RM100/SH** = Room 100 in the State House
- **SEN** = SENate, SENator
- **RNF** = Recommended, but Not Funded





Instead of:	Try:
Addict	Person with a substance use disorder
	Person with a serious substance use disorder
Addicted to X	Has an X use disorder
	Has a serious X use disorder
	Has a substance use disorder involving X (if more than one substance is involved)
Addiction	Substance use disorder
	Serious substance use disorder
	Note: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Addiction” is appropriate when quoting findings or research that used the term or if it appears in a proper name of an organization. • “Addiction” is appropriate when speaking of the disease process that leads to someone developing a substance use disorder that includes compulsive use (for example, “the field of addiction medicine,” and “the science of addiction”). • It is appropriate to refer to scheduled drugs as “addictive.”
Alcoholic	Person with an alcohol use disorder
	Person with a serious alcohol use disorder
Alcoholics Anonymous / Narcotics Anonymous / etc.	Note: When using these terms, take care to avoid divulging an individual’s participation in a named 12-step program.
Clean	Abstinent
Clean Screen	Substance-free
	Testing negative for substance use
Dirty	Actively using
	Positive for substance use
Dirty Screen	Testing positive for substance use
Drug habit	Substance use disorder
	Compulsive or regular substance use
Drug/Substance Abuser	Person with a substance use disorder
	Person who uses drugs (if not qualified as a disorder)
	Note: When feasible, “Drug/Substance Abuse” can be replaced with “Substance Use Disorder.”
Former/reformed Addict/Alcoholic	Person in recovery
	Person in long-term recovery
Opioid Replacement or Methadone Maintenance	Medication assisted treatment
	Medication-assisted recovery
Recreational, Casual, or Experimental Users (as opposed to those with a use disorder)	People who use drugs for non-medical reasons
	People starting to use drugs
	People who are new to drug use
	Initiates

Source: White House Office of National Drug Control Policy

THE HUFFINGTON POST



HOW TO TESTIFY BEFORE A COMMITTEE

- Arrive a few minutes early the day of the hearing to sign a pink card:
 - Be sure you know the bill number
 - Sign in for or against the bill
 - If testifying, record length of time you need and check yes to "wish to speak"
 - Pass card in to clerk or chair of that committee

Testimony Procedure:

Keep your testimony as brief and personal as you possible can. Even though you are presenting your testimony orally, provide a copy in writing for all committee members. Limit yourself to a single –spaced typewritten page.

Recognize the chairperson by name, then the members of the committee in general.

State your name and where you are from. Let them know that you are someone who has been impacted in some way by the issue at hand. Use photos, anecdotes, or personal experiences to personalize your testimony.

Relate a personal story or experience if at all possible or one of someone you know of. Don't be afraid to let committee members know the concerns and frustrations this issue has caused you, your friends, your family members or your community.

If you have facts that shows the benefits or cost effectiveness of what you are testifying about be sure to offer this information.

In your closing, thank the committee members for their time and ask them if they have any questions they would like to ask you. If none, return to general seating.

MAKING PERSONAL CONTACT

One of the most effective ways to influence the decisions of a legislator is in FACE TO FACE visits. Whether you plan to meet one-to-one or with a group plan the meeting and develop an agenda to cover all the points you wish to make. Pick just one or two issues to discuss. Ideally the first time meeting should be about an issue for which the legislator may be sympathetic – or at least open minded.

Here are some simple steps to follow:

Make an Appointment. If you drop by without an appointment, you may wait, or you may force your legislator to postpone something else, thereby creating negative feelings before you begin.

Always Introduce Yourself, even at a second or third meeting. Don't put the legislator in the awkward position of having to grope for your name.

Get Down to Business Quickly. Begin on a positive note. State the Bill title and sponsor, or state the issue, your position, and what you want your legislator to do.

Thank Him/Her For Previous Support. Legislators like to know that you know of their record. If you don't know the record thank him or her for taking the time to meet with you.

Be Specific. Be clear and be simple. Provide information about how this issue impacts his/her constituency and people throughout the state. Use fact sheets, charts, statistics, etc.

Use Personal Stories of Anecdotes. Remember, your job is to persuade...and a personal story will leave an image that the legislator will remember when he/she votes on the issue.

Ask What You Can Do. Ask if you can provide further information, contact others, etc.

Leave Written Material, such as a fact sheet and an appeal for support/opposition. Your legislator will file the materials and refer to them when questions come up later and/or when he/she votes on the issue.

Thank Him/Her Again.

WRITING LETTERS TO ELECTED OFFICIALS

Your letter is a permanent record of your position. In a letter-writing campaign, five, fifteen or fifty letters can be perceived as a ground swell of support. Timing is important. If you write too soon, you may not capture the attention of the legislator, and if you write too late, the decision may have already been made. Most legislators are conscientious about their mail and consider the views of their constituents when they deliberate an issue.

HOW TO WRITE:

- Write your own letter. Use your own words to express your thought. **DO NOT USE POSTCARDS.** Remember, a letter need not be long, rather compelling, factual, personal and to the point.
- Use personal stationery or business letterhead if possible. Typed letters are easier to read, but handwritten letters are encouraged if they are legible.
- State your reason for writing. Explain how the issue effects you and those around you. Remember the personal anecdote.
- Use the bill number, sponsor and title, if you are writing about legislation.
- Clearly state what action you are seeking – support, or opposition.
- Refer to research, data, statistics, etc. Give your legislator good reasons to support your position.
- Be reasonable, specific and positive. Don't engage in threats or ask the impossible.
- Thank your legislator for the time and attention, for the support, for the vote.
- **PUT YOUR RETURN ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER IN YOUR LETTER.** (Envelops can be thrown away). Encourage your legislator to contact you if he/she has any questions.
- Write again. When you establish a record of correspondence you will develop clout on future issues.

PHONING SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

- Often when an issue needs immediate grassroots response, a phone call is the only option.
- Even after you have written to your Senator or Representative, it is a good idea to call and ask them whether they have received it and to answer any questions they may have.
- When you have reached them on the phone simply say:
"Hello, Rep. Doe. My name is _____, I live in your district in the town of _____."

I am calling to ask you to support/oppose (issue, bill #, ect.). I feel strongly about this because (state facts, personal experience, etc. – the more local or personal the better)

I recently wrote you a letter asking you to support/oppose (issue, bill #, etc.). I was calling to see if you have any questions about the importance of supporting/opposing this issue.

- If you reach your legislator's answering machine, spouse or staff, remember to leave a brief message stating your name, town and position. Leave your phone number as well in case he/she has questions.
- When speaking to your Senator or Representative be friendly and helpful. Remember that he/she wants to help you out but needs a good reason to do it. These individuals will not necessarily have the same commitment to these issues that you do, nor do they have the personal experience that you have with these issues. It is up to you to educate your legislator; he/she is a generalist – you are the one with insight into this issue.
- If you are asked a question that you do not have the answer to, simply say: "I don't know the answer to that, but I would be happy to find out for you." Then call the appropriate person to find out the answer.
- Also remember that Senators and Representatives are interested in hearing from the people they represent. By calling them, you are not imposing on them but are helping them to know more about questions that they face every day. The more informed your legislator is the better job he/she can do for your district and state.
- Remember always to thank them for listening to you and for any support they can give you. Let them know you are available to answer further questions they may have. Let them also know that you are following the progress of these bills very closely.

Find your Legislator Look Up and Track Senate and House Bills

Go to: <http://gencourt.state.nh.us/>

This will take you to the New Hampshire General Court homepage.

How to Locate Your House and Senate Representative:

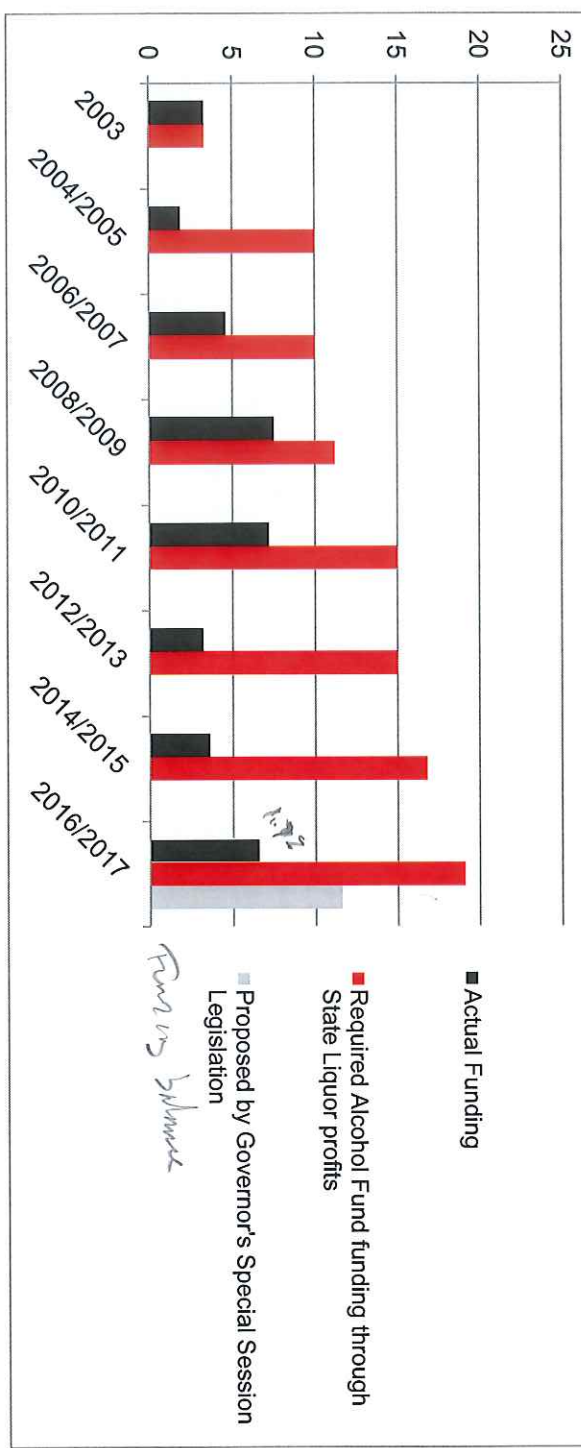
- Under "House of Representatives Dash Board" look for "Find Your Representatives".
- Click on this line.
- Using the drop down menu select your town and click on "GO".
- This new page will provide you with a list of your Representative(s) and below that you will find the name of your Senator.
- Click on the name of either the Representative or the Senator to access detailed information about them, such as how many terms they have served, their home address, committees they have been assigned to in addition to bills they have both sponsored and voted for.

How to Track a Bill:

- If you know the bill number, go to the State Legislation Dash Board section.
- Within this box there is a "Find a Bill" box, simply type in the bill number with either an HB or SB in front of the number depending on whether or not the bill is currently in the House or Senate and click on "Find Now".
- If you want a more detailed search on a bill in the same box under State Legislation Dash Board click on Advanced Bill Search.
- This will bring you to a page where you can type in any information you know about a bill and it will bring up any bills that fit that criteria.
- If you want to do a quick bill search; in the same box under State Legislation Dash Board click on Quick Bill Search.
- This will bring you to a page where you can type in the Session Year, Title or Bill Number and click on Submit.
 - If you do not know the bill number but know what the bill is in reference to, click on Bill Text Search then type in a key word(s) such as "mental health" into the Bill Title box and click on submit.
- This will then bring up information on any bills relating to mental health.
- Bill status is usually updated every Thursday around 5:00pm when in session.

S2 of Alcohol Sales & Alcohol Fund

Alcohol Fund History (in millions)



6/19

Proposed by Governor's Special Session Legislation
Funding Spikes

