Systems Change: Leaders Shaping Policy for the Future

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Agenda

1. Making Sense of Policy Processes
2. Public Policy Engagement
Public Policy Working Definition

The way policy reforms are planned, designed, implemented and evaluated.
In practice policy processes are complex and messy
Policy Processes Often Look Like an Amoeba!
Why are Policy Processes Complex & Messy?

1. Involve different types of actors.
2. Are influenced by practice/experimentation, events, learning from mistakes, actor’s networks, etc.
3. Are shaped by discourses and narratives.
4. Have a highly political character.
How a Bill Becomes Law
How a Bill Becomes Law

AS ENACTED

AS FUNDED BY JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE

AS IMPLEMENTED BY THE STATE AGENCY
How a Bill Becomes Law

AS REPORTED BY THE MEDIA

AS UNDERSTOOD BY THE PUBLIC

WHAT WAS ACTUALLY NEEDED
# Actors Who Lead: What is Leadership?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>&quot;The act or an instance of leading a group, organization, nation, etc.&quot; – Merriam-Webster</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;Leadership is the art of getting someone else to do something you want done because he wants to do it.&quot; – Dwight D. Eisenhower</td>
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<td>&quot;Leaders are people who do the right thing: managers are people who do things right.&quot; – Warren G. Bennis</td>
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Leadership Images

1. A political leader, pursuing a passionate, personal cause.

2. An explorer, cutting a path through the jungle for the rest of his group to follow.

3. An executive, developing her company’s strategy to beat the competition.

4. An early childhood professional, ensuring every child with a disability and their family has access to highly effective professionals, guaranteeing high quality outcomes! 😊
Effective Leaders

1. Create an inspiring vision of the future.
2. Motivate and inspire people to engage with that vision.
3. Manage delivery of the vision.
4. Coach and build a team.
# Leadership Myths?

## True or False?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Question</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Leadership is innate?</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Leadership is possessing power over others?</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Leaders are positively influential?</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>All groups have a designated leader?</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Group members resist leaders?</td>
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Although largely talked about, leadership has been described as one of the least understood concepts across all cultures and civilizations. (Gardner, 1965)
Leadership Characteristics

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**Pair/Share Activity**

1. List 3 of your most positive leadership characteristics.

2. Share with your neighbor.

3. As a pair pick 1 characteristic that is the most positive. Write one word on a fishy note.

4. Be ready to share 1 characteristic with the larger group.
Leadership

- Agile
- Unique
- Fact-based
- Crisp
- Committed
- Respectful
- Insightful
- Authentic
- Pragmatic
- Passionate
- Values-driven
- Data-driven
- Expertise
- Growth
- Innovative
- Learning
- Supportive
- Determined
- Accountable
- We before Me
- Candid
- Meaningful
- Partener
- Excellence
- Collaborative
- Quality
- Diligent
- Impactful
Swimmy’s Leadership

Swimmy shows his friends how – with ingenuity and team work – they can overcome any danger
Public Policy Engagement

1. Definition of Public Policy
2. Phases of the Public Policy Life Cycle
3. How to Engage in Public Policy
4. Types of Public Policy
**Public Policy**: A decision of action of government that address problems and issues.
This life cycle is only a framework – not all policy is formed according to this linear model. However, all policy creation is incremental and builds upon prior developments and activities.
Problem definition: A problem is identified and examined, and possible solutions are explored through research and analysis.
Phases of the Public Policy Life Cycle

1. Agenda setting: Efforts used to raise the profile of the problem and possible solutions among the public and decision makers.

   - Community organizing
   - Public education
   - Media and communications
   - Convening stakeholders
   - Building coalitions
Phases of the Public Policy Life Cycle

1. **Policy adoption**: Discussion of options and possible solutions, which leads to the either new policy or amend existing policy.

2. Common strategies used to impact policy adoption include:
   - Issue advocacy
   - Regulatory advocacy
   - Community organizing
   - Public/private partnership creation
Implementation: Implementation is an essential phase during which critical decisions are made which ultimately determine the policy’s effectiveness.

Approaches used include:
- Issue advocacy
- Regulatory advocacy
- Litigation
- Public/private partnership creation
Evaluation: Policy research and analysis are strategies to evaluate whether the policy meets its original intents and if there are any unintended outcomes. If the policy is not successful on any level, evaluation findings can be used during a new phase of problem definition. The policy life cycle begins again and continues until an effective policy is created and successfully implemented.
How should one determine which strategy(ies) to use?

1. Which phase of the policy life cycle (problem definition, agenda setting, policy adoption, implementation, evaluation) is the policy currently in? Different strategies are more effective at different stages of the policy formation process.

2. What is the current political climate, including any changes in executive and/or legislative leadership?

3. Which jurisdiction (local, state, national) does the funder wish to impact?
Building coalitions: Coalitions are often key players during the public policy life cycle. Coalitions can foster the development of new ideas and inform and shape public policies. Through coalitions and networks, individuals and organizations can share resources, knowledge, and skills.
How to Engage in Public Policy

Community organizing: A powerful strategy used to raise the profile of the issue among community members and decision makers. Community organizing can influence the agenda setting, and policy adoption phases.
How to Engage in Public Policy

Convening Stakeholders: Encouraging stakeholders to meet and discuss public policy issues is often an effective strategy during the problem definition, agenda setting, and policy adoption phases.
Funding demonstration projects:
Successful demonstration projects can be persuasive to policymakers. However, while support for pilot programs is often a good way to demonstrate new innovations, groups need to come to a different understanding of what sustainability entails. Funding demonstration projects is often an effective strategy in the policy adoption, and implementation phases.
How to Engage in Public Policy

1. **Issue advocacy**: Advocacy can be broken down into two categories: lobbying and non-lobbying activities.

2. Both types of issue advocacy, lobbying and non-lobbying, are often used during the phases of agenda setting, policy adoption, and implementation.
1. **Lobbying** involves directly communicating with legislators or voters in order to influence legislation; grassroots lobbying means communicating with the public to encourage them to make their voices heard on a particular piece of legislation or issue.

2. Lobbying is not limited to politically driven groups. Except for private foundations, all 501c(3) organizations can lobby, although there are legal limitations on lobbying and its funding. Private foundations are strictly prohibited from lobbying directly; however, they are able to support organizations that lobby.
Non-lobbying advocacy does not focus on a particular legislation or action. There are no legal limitations on general advocacy activities.

- Nonpartisan research
- Technical assistance
Leadership development: Encouraging individuals to lead public policy efforts can be an effective way to support long-term public policy engagement. Strong leaders are instrumental during the problem definition, agenda setting, and policy adoption phases.
How to Engage in Public Policy

**Litigation:** Individuals can provide key support for litigation about current law. Litigation is often an effective strategy during the implementation, and evaluation phases.
Media and communications: Public policy issues conceptualized through general advocacy using media and communications. These vehicles are often important during the problem definition, agenda setting, and policy adoption phases.
Policy research and analysis: Individuals and groups may provide nonpartisan analysis and research to legislators and other decision makers, and to the public. Policy research and analysis is often useful during the problem definition, agenda setting, and evaluation phases.
Public education: Public education, including framing and messaging, is a key role in the agenda setting phase. Individuals and groups can play an integral role in translating complex policy information. Polling and focus groups can be used to develop effective public education messages.
Public/private partnerships: Public/private partnerships are effective ways to leverage resources, most notably during the policy adoption and implementation phases.
How to Engage in Public Policy

Regulatory advocacy: Regulatory advocacy occurs after the passage of legislation, to ensure fair and proper implementation of public policies. This area of public policy engagement is an often ignored, yet critical strategy.
Voter engagement: Groups and individuals can engage in a number of nonpartisan activities such as registering and educating voters, and getting out the vote. These activities can lead to short-term policy adoption in the case of bolt initiatives, and long-term agenda setting, as policy will likely reflect voters and the issues they care about.
## Types of Public Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Applicable</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Process Characteristics</th>
<th>Primary Policy Makers</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statutory</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitution /</td>
<td>Societal Norm</td>
<td>Governs Practice Of Individuals &amp; Organizations</td>
<td>In Force Until Succeeded By</td>
<td>Public Deliberation &amp; Notice</td>
<td>Plenary Body</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charter</td>
<td></td>
<td>Throughout Jurisdiction (i.e. State/Nation)</td>
<td>• Constitutional Amendment</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Electorate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laws</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• New Law</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Elected</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appellate Court</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Appellate Court Decision</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Appellate Judges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiscal</strong></td>
<td>Policy Implementation.</td>
<td>Resources For Priority Policies</td>
<td>• Fiscal Period</td>
<td>Public Deliberation &amp; Notice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Budget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Subject To Revision Or Repeal By Plenary</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Legislative &amp; Executive Approval</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acts &amp; Resolutions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Body</td>
<td></td>
<td>• University Trustees</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Regulatory</strong></td>
<td>• Within Scope Of Primary Policy.</td>
<td>Governs Practice Of Individuals &amp; Organizations</td>
<td>Subject To Revision Or Repeal By Plenary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cabinet Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative</td>
<td>• Force Of Law</td>
<td>In A Specific Policy Area</td>
<td>Body</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Agency Directors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rules</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutional</strong></td>
<td>Define Operating Policies</td>
<td>Govern Agency/Institutional Staff &amp; Consumers</td>
<td>Subject To Revision Or Repeal By Plenary</td>
<td>• Internal Organizational Process.</td>
<td>• Agency Officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Manual &amp;</td>
<td>• Professional Standards</td>
<td></td>
<td>Body Or Agency Action</td>
<td>• Limited Public Notice</td>
<td>• University Trustees &amp; Administration</td>
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<td>Standards.</td>
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<td>Faculty</td>
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<td>Tenure &amp;</td>
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<td>Appointment</td>
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<td>Articulation</td>
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Kid President: For the Heros!
Policy Identification Activity

1. IDEA is “up” for reauthorization.

2. Make a list of statutory changes relative to a well qualified supportive workforce (10 minutes).

3. Turn to your neighbor, share your list and confirm that the recommendations are statutory (10 minutes).
Questions?
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