



PCHC WEBINAR #4

10-14-17

HOST: Dran Reese

PRESENTER: Mark Bonkiewicz

“TOOLS & TECHNIQUES with LEGISLATORS”

AGENDA

EXPOSE SEX ED COALITION www.familywatch.org

AGENDA WEBINAR #4: TOOLS & TECHNIQUES WITH LEGISLATORS Final Version

Date: Sat. 10-14-17

Time: 11 a.m. EST / 10 a.m. CST / 9 a.m. MST / 8 a.m. PST

	<u>Presenter</u>	<u># Min.</u>
1. Welcome and Opening Prayer	Dran	2
2. Objectives of today's webinar	Dran	2
A. Learn the tools & techniques to build trust with elected officials		
3. Background of presenters	Dran	2
4. Review: All states have a "harmful to minors statute" and our goal is to remove the obscenity exemption so that administrators, teachers, & librarians are subject to the exact same statute as all other citizens!	Mark	3
A. Preparation Phase is creating tools & practicing techniques		
B. Presentation Phase begins with your initial meeting with legislator		
C. Legislation Phase will begin when your Sponsor forward suggested Legislation to the Drafting Committee		
5. Customizing tools & techniques to build trust with elected officials	Mark	45
A. Selecting your ideal conservative legislator		
B. Phone Script to set up meeting with legislator & legislative aide		
C. Agenda for meeting with your selected senator to introduce your bill		
D. Business cards for your organization to be seen as a Professional TEAM in the Capitol		
E. Proposed legislation to "repeal" the Obscenity Exemption Statute		
F. Current Obscenity Exemption Statute		
G. Demonstrate large voter support for LB at legislative hearing (lapel labels)		
H. Assure your senators: "Our organization has the senators' backs during floor debate"		
I. TALKING POINTS for legislators to use during floor debate (<i>will be finished by mid-Nov.</i>)		
J. Maximizing constituents communicating with their senator to broaden the support for your introducing & co-sponsoring senators to pass your legislation		
K. Flowchart to pass legislation in both the House and Senate		
L. 2-Year Legislative Cycle graphic		
M. Samples of illegal obscenity (i.e. <i>It's Perfectly Normal</i> + sample pages from curriculum)		
6. Q & A	Dran coordinates	5
7. Summary: today's webinar #4 was recorded – watch for email link	Dran	2
8. Reminder: Register for Summit #2 in Phoenix on Nov. 10 & 11	Mark	1
9. Closing Prayer		
Volunteer <u> 1 </u>		

65

TOTAL =

Our Mission is to protect the health & innocence of children!

Review of Obscenity Exemptions & Why They Need To Be Repealed

- Obscene: Material which deals with sex in a manner appealing to “prurient interest.”
- Obscenity is NOT protected by 1st Amendment, it can be banned.
- Supreme Court—even “fleeting” expletives are harmful to children and must be banned from broadcasts if children are in the audience.
- Federal agencies, Supreme Court, Congress and state legislatures paid particular attention to the effect of obscenity/indecency on children by adopting laws and regulations imposing additional fines, penalties, jail time for those who provide materials deemed “harmful to minors.”
- State harmful to minors laws initially included exemptions for law enforcement, medicine for needs for investigation of crimes, victims.

Review of Obscenity Exemptions & Why They Need To Be Repealed

- Model Penal Code provisions, including obscenity exemptions, were drafted in response to Kinsey's books, which were hailed as "scientific" evidence of need to completely revise "outdated" morality based sex offense laws.
- In fact Kinsey's books were unscientific, unsound propaganda based on interviews with deviant populations and diaries from serial pedophiles.
- Kinsey's books also led to development of "sexology" field which trains "sex educators" who create materials advocating the Kinsey worldview that children are sexual from birth and should learn about all kinds of sex acts in explicit detail. They infiltrate the schools to replace parents as educators of children.
- Obscenity exemptions permit these materials to proliferate and expand to include "young adult" novels, lectures, films, textbooks and internet content in all subject areas. This means that "opting out" of "sex ed" does not protect children from these materials.
- We must act to protect children by repealing the exemptions.

Review of Obscenity Exemptions & Why They Need To Be Repealed

- 44 states have expanded exemptions to provide no criminal liability if the materials are used for “educational” purposes, as part of courses of instruction and/or in libraries in K-12 schools, not just university research. Alaska, Arizona, Missouri, New Jersey, Oklahoma & Rhode Island do not have such exemptions.
- Five basic types, listed in table alphabetically, generally exempting either people providing the material or the institutions or both.
- Therefore, a person providing obscene/indecent materials to a child faces fines and jail time for “harming” the child, EXCEPT when the person is a teacher, librarian, lecturer, consultant, etc. providing the materials in an “educational” context.
- These educational exemptions originated in 1962 in the Model Penal Code, which was a template of proposed laws developed by consortium of legal, behavioral scientists, medical professionals, judges, etc.

Presentation of Proposed Bill to Legislators

- Research legislators and decide on one or two best conservatives from each house of the legislature to approach and discuss the bill and possible sponsorship.
- Schedule a meeting with Legislator's staff with plan for meeting with Legislator *(we will review phone script + meeting agenda to maximize the results)*
- Assemble documents to present to legislator to urge sponsorship of the bill:
 - Copy of current law;
 - Copy of proposed bill as edited by your team;
 - Copies of sample “bad” curriculum, books, internet screen shots, etc. to show what is being shown to students, e.g. copy of It's Perfectly Normal;
 - Any petitions or testimonials from parents in the state about the need to repeal the exemption.
 - News reports, articles about bad consequences of the materials—student on student assaults, increases in STDs, etc.
- Role play (see video Webinar #1) meeting until comfortable.

OBJECTIVE:

This phone script is meant to be a guide for your credible conversation with the LA when you call to establish your first meeting with the LA and State Senator or Representative to discuss legislation to remove the OBSCENITY EXEMPTION in your state. Please modify the wording so that it is comfortable for you. Please DO NOT feel that you must use these words verbatim.

OT: Hello, my name is _____ and I am a voter from District #__ and I live at _____.
I'm calling to speak with _____, the Legislative Aide for Senator-Representative _____.
Is he/she available to speak for 2 to 3 minutes?

AA: Please hold while I check with him/her.

LA: Hello, this is _____ (the LA). How can I help you?

OT: Hello, my name is _____ and I am a voter from District #__ and I live at _____. I am calling to speak with you for 2 to 3 minutes. Is now a good time, or should I call back later today?

OT: Thank you. My reason for calling is to set up a 30 to 45-minute visit with you and Sen/ Rep _____ in your office to discuss a proposed piece of legislation that would provide a layer of protection for minor children in our publicly funded entities. Our team has researched and prepared an analysis of the current Obscenity Exemption Statute comparing it to similar laws from several other states. We have also created proposed wording for our desired legislation to protect the children of our state from illegal obscenity being taught or shown to them in publicly funded entities within our state.

LA: Can you tell me about your organization?

OT: Certainly. We are registered voters: parents / grandparents / taxpayers who are concerned about the sexual exploitation of minors and the sexually explicit information targeting our children through our schools or any publicly funded entity that promotes sexual activity to or with minors. If an adult was showing this same obscenity to minor children outside of the school or other publicly funded institution, he or she would be arrested and prosecuted under state law. This is a major double standard that must be stopped.

[If you have a 501 (c) 3 or other non-profit organization, share those details in a 15-20 second statement].

OT: Could you share a couple of dates and times in the next 2 weeks when the Senator (or Representative) and you would be available for 30 – 45 minutes in your office?

LA: Option #1 is: date _____ and time _____
Option #2 is: date _____ and time _____

OT: Okay, we choose Option #2. I would be happy to email some initial information to you and Senator / Representative _____. Let me verify your email address...I have it as _____, is that correct?

LA: I will watch for your email and we look forward to meeting your group on _____ (date) at _____ (time). Good bye.

Agenda Initial Meeting with Senator Representative

Date: _____

Start Time: _____

Finish Time: _____

No.	Action Description	Person	# Minutes	Comments
1	Introductions & exchange business cards	Everyone	2	
2	Opening Comments	_____	1	
3	Objectives of today's meeting	OT Person #1	2	
	A. Share our organization background			
	B. Dialogue about need to remove Obscenity Exemption			
	C. Show proof of the obscene material (indicate which documents are being provided to the Senator / Rep and LA for their file)			
	D. Share our proposed legislation to remove our state's Obscenity Exemption Statute			
	E. Determine if the Sen/Rep will introduce or co-sponsor our LB to remove the Obscenity Exemption Statute			
4	Organization background	OT Person #2	5	
	A. Coalition of state organizations or single organization			
	B. Parents & guardians have a fundamental right to raise & protect our children to our standards			

Proposed Bill Repealing Exemption in South Carolina

A BILL

TO AMEND SECTION 16-15-385, AS AMENDED, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO DISSEMINATING HARMFUL MATERIALS TO MINORS, SO AS TO CHANGE EXEMPTIONS WHICH ALLOW THE DISSEMINATION OF MATERIALS HARMFUL TO MINORS AT AN ELEMENTARY, MIDDLE, OR SECONDARY SCHOOL, AT A PUBLIC OR ELEMENTARY, MIDDLE, OR SECONDARY SCHOOL LIBRARY, OR AT A CHURCH.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Section 16-15-385 of the 1976 Code is amended to read

C) Except as provided in item (3) of this subsection, mistake of age is not a defense to a prosecution under this section. It is an affirmative defense under this section that:

(1) the defendant was a parent or legal guardian of a minor, but this item does not apply when the parent or legal guardian exhibits or disseminates the harmful material for the sexual gratification of the parent, guardian, or minor.

(2) the defendant was a ~~school,~~ **college, university,** ~~church,~~ museum, ~~public, school,~~ college, or university library, government agency, medical clinic, or hospital carrying out its legitimate function, or an employee or agent of such an organization acting in that capacity and carrying out a legitimate duty of his employment.

(3) the defendant was a pastor, clergy member, or religious leader affiliated with a church and was conducting a counseling, healing, or therapy session.

Continuing Support At Each Step of the Legislative Process

- Participate in committee hearings:
 - Appear with team members and other community members;
 - Testify if possible;
 - Line up witnesses if possible;
 - Obtain written statements to submit to the committee as appropriate.
- Floor debate:
 - Be present in audience with as many team members as possible and if possible for each vote
- Work with other house legislator to coordinate committee and floor debates
- Coordinate with governor's office staff to meet to discuss the bill and ask for signature.



LABEL NAME TAG WORN
TO L.B. HEARINGS

SAMPLE #1



SAMPLE #2

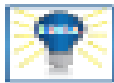
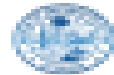


SAMPLE #3

Legislative Process “How a Bill Becomes a Law”

- Unicameral Legislature— One House—Nebraska
- Bicameral Legislature—Two Houses—All others
 - Usually House & Senate comparable to House of Representatives and Senate in US Congress
 - Generally bills can be introduced in either house first and if approved is sent over to other house for consideration.
 - Strategic decision—which house would be most advantageous to begin with?
- Find Flowchart for your state (some examples follow). Google “how a bill becomes a law in [name of state] flowchart”—usually created by policy organizations or universities.
- Legislature Websites have narratives on process.

HOW AN IDEA BECOMES A LAW



Idea

Auditors, groups, or legislators become ideas for a new law. A Representative then decides that the idea should be a bill.



House Bill Drafted

The Representative (also called a member) contacts House Bill Drafting Services and requests a bill to be drafted. The member may provide very detailed instructions or just the general idea. A bill drafter, called a "bill drafter," will work with the member until the bill and the member is satisfied and a final draft is approved. Once approved, the idea becomes a bill number (bill numbers only in the House) and is called a bill for the first time.



1st Reading is by Publication in the House Journal

In accordance with Article II of the Florida Constitution, all bills must be read three times before being voted on. The 1st Reading is by publication of the bill number, its sponsor, and a short one paragraph description of the bill, called a title, in the House Journal. The Speaker will also refer the bill to one or more committees or subcommittees in the House. Committees and subcommittees are groups of members appointed to review specific areas of government such as education, criminal justice, and agriculture, to name a few.



House Committee or Subcommittee Meeting

Once a bill is referred to a committee or subcommittee, it is referred to individuals on agenda. The Chair of the committee or subcommittee will identify which bills should be heard. In 2019, of the 3421 general bills filed, 488 "titles" in a committe or subcommittee were being heard. Once a bill has been heard (notified personally by all of its committee or subcommittee), it is placed on a House Calendar signifying that it is available for 2nd Reading.



2nd Reading on the Floor is by consideration of the Special Order Calendar

Once a bill is on the House Calendar, that does not mean that the bill will be heard on the floor. The House has a special committee called the Rules & Calendar Committee that will determine when and if a bill will be sent to the floor for 2nd Reading. These bills are placed on a recommended Special Order Calendar. Each Special Order Calendar is voted on prior to the House considering these bills on a specific legislative day. Once a bill has been introduced and read on the Special Order Calendar, if completed, questions are answered about the bill, and amendments are considered. This constitutes a bill's 2nd Reading.



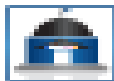
3rd Reading on the House Floor by consideration of the Third Reading Calendar

After a bill has been read a second time on the Special Order Calendar it is taken up on 2nd Reading, generally on a subsequent legislative day. This is the final reading of the bill prior to being voted on. Once a bill's title has been read a third time, if it is explained again, questions are again permitted, and amendments may be already at this point, amendments may only be considered by a 75% vote. The final action is the Speaker reading the bill prior to the speaker making a closing statement. That bill is then voted on by the members of the House. Any bill not receiving a favorable vote "dies" on the floor.



Senate Consideration

Once the bill is passed by the House, it is sent to the Senate with a "message." The Senate's process varies slightly from the House's process. The Senate may vote to pass the bill without amendments and return the bill to the House, refer the bill to a committee for consideration, or defer the bill on the Senate floor. The Senate may decide to further amend the bill and pass it. If this happens, the bill is returned to the House.



Return to the House

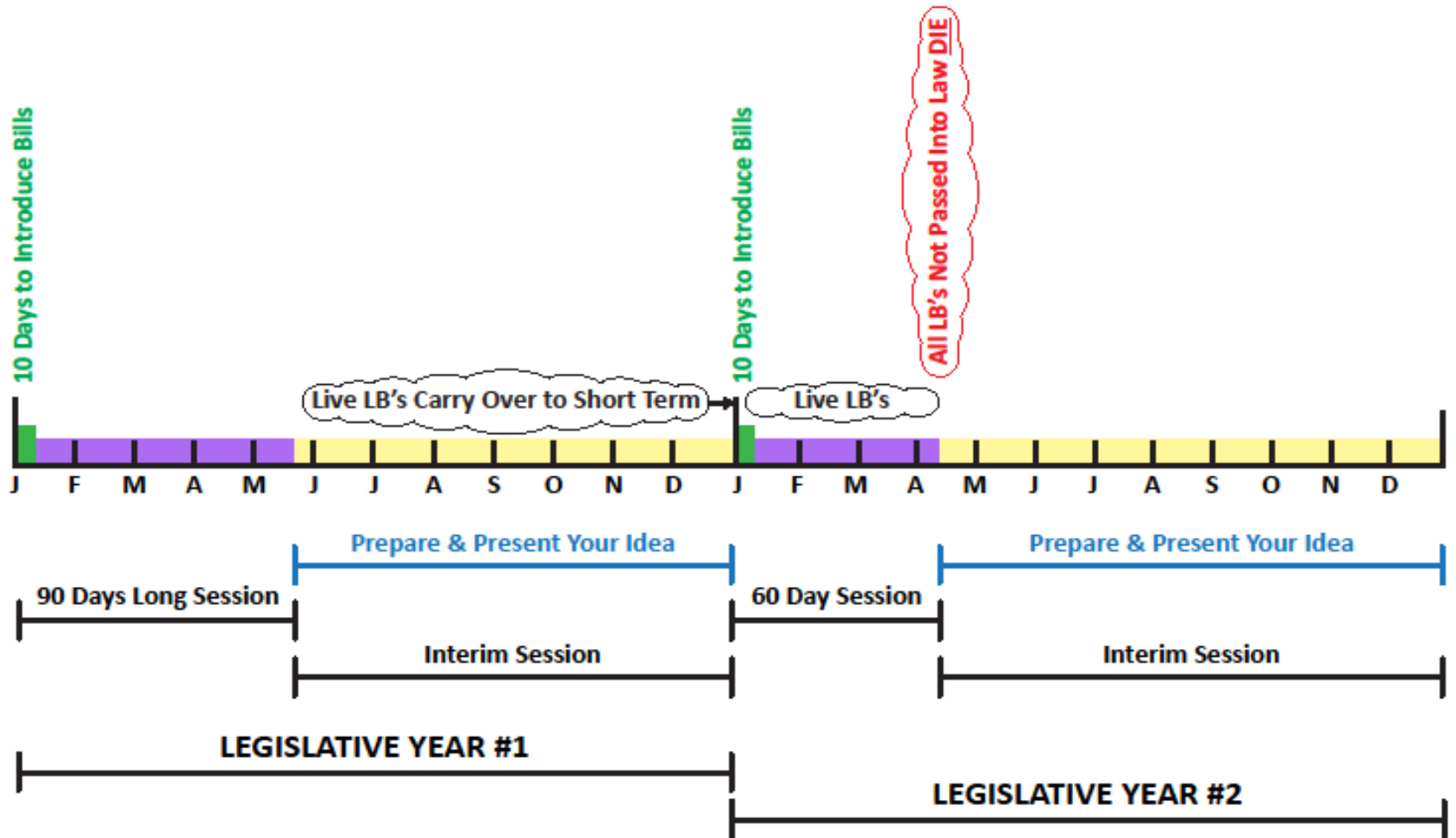
If the House has received a House Bill having been passed by the Senate without amendments, it puts the bill in its final form called an "amended" version. The amended version of the bill is then sent to the Calendar for consideration. If the Senate has further amended the House bill, it is returned to the House for consideration of the Senate amendments. This "back and forth" consideration of the bill is an attempt to perfect the bill's language by working out the differences, but generally ends after several exchanges by each side. At any time, either the Senate or the House may decide to abandon the effort of reaching an agreement and the bill dies. If the issue is important enough, however, the House and Senate may agree to appoint a conference committee comprised of Representatives and Senators to work out the details of the bill.



Consideration by the Governor

Generally, if the Legislature is in session and has sent the Governor a bill, he/she has seven days to consider the bill while the Legislature remains in session. If the bill is received after the Legislature has adjourned "Year Six" (the 60-day session has ended), the Governor has 15 days to consider the bill. The Governor may take one of three actions upon the bill into law, allow the bill to become law without his/her signature, or veto the bill. If the Governor vetoes the bill, the Legislature may override his/her veto by a 75% vote of the Legislature during the next Session.

Unicameral 2 - Year Legislative Cycle



Family Watch International and the Protect Child Health Coalition

(formerly the ExposeSexEd Coalition)

invite you to attend the second annual

Child Protection Leadership Summit

in Phoenix, Arizona • November 10-11, 2017

Organized by the Protect Child Health Coalition Co-chairs:

Mark Bonkiewicz (NE), Susan Duffy (HI), Mary McLellan (SC), Sharon Slater (AZ)

Participants: Leaders from across the U.S. and Canada committed to protecting the health and innocence of children by exposing the dangers of comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) and stopping its spread in our schools.

Summit Objectives

1. To develop strategies, effective messaging, and short-term and long-term plans for fighting CSE at the national, state, and local level.
2. To network with and learn from others fighting CSE across the nation.
3. To strengthen state efforts of individuals and groups.

Summit Schedule

Friday, November 10

(Pizza and salad dinner provided.)

- 4 p.m.—Welcome/Introductions/
Presentation of Summit Objectives
4:30-6 p.m.—State Reports/Sharing Session
(As time allows, participants will share the status of CSE in their state or area and/or their organization's activities in support of summit objectives.)
6 p.m.—Dinner and Networking
7 p.m.—Keynote Speaker (TBA)

Location: Slater Residence
926 East Juanita Avenue
Gilbert, AZ 85234
Phone: (480) 560-3165

Saturday, November 11

*(Continental breakfast,
lunch, snacks and dinner provided)*

- 9 a.m.-12:30 p.m.—Expert Presentations/
Group Discussions/Breakout Sessions
12:30-1:30 p.m.—Lunch
1:30-5 p.m.—Expert Presentations/Group Discussions/Breakout Sessions continued
5-6 p.m.—Dinner
7:15-8 p.m.—Coalition Business and Presentation of Strategic Plans

Location: American Leadership Academy
Gilbert North Campus
1070 S. Higley Rd., Gilbert, AZ 85296
Campus Phone: (480) 344-9895

Registration: \$35 (Includes materials, Fri. pizza, Sat. continental breakfast, lunch, dinner, snacks.)

Registration Deadline: Friday, October 27, 2017 at 8:00 PM MDT.

Attendance is by Invitation Only. To nominate others to attend or for other questions, email Cecily Condie at summit@familywatchinternational.org

To register, go to: stopcse.org/phxsummit

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