HOW TO COMMUNICATE WITH GOVERNMENT
INTRODUCTION

The Importance Of Getting Your Message Heard

This booklet is published by the Government Relations Department of the American Motorcyclist Association as a service to the growing number of American motorcyclists interested promoting the motorcycle lifestyle and protecting the future of motorcycling through advocacy with elected representatives and regulatory officials.

In the following pages we describe some of the basic methods you can use to convey your concerns to elected officials. The manual also discusses how to conduct a successful public hearing or private meeting, how to provide formal testimony, how to write effective correspondence, and how to use various media to the best advantage. It describes how to use each of these communications tools to effectively address the concerns of the motorcycling community.

Many motorcyclists find dealing with the government a frustrating experience. However, many more have found that through skillful use of proven methods, government relations and advocacy can become enjoyable, challenging and even gratifying.

The AMA hopes you will use the tips offered in this booklet to successfully address elected officials and advocate for positive change for motorcyclists.
PART ONE:
DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH GOVERNMENT

Attending A Public Hearing Or Meeting

Whether at the city, state or federal level, the legislative and regulatory process usually includes an opportunity for public involvement. Sometimes the law requires agencies to release new regulations in proposal form, and then calls for a period of time for citizens to give their opinions in writing, at hearings, or during public meetings organized for that purpose.

Hearings are slightly more formal than public meetings, and often require submitting a summary of your comments for the record and scheduling your testimony. Public meetings usually are arranged so that speaking is done from the floor, without regard to scheduling. Generally, comments do not have to be submitted in advance, and the general protocol is less structured.

At the local or state level, there may be any number of open public meetings or hearings, depending upon the issue. At the federal level, government agencies may organize between one and a dozen public hearings in cities throughout the United States.

A hearing or public meeting can be an extremely frustrating experience, both for citizen participants and government officials. What is intended to be a beneficial exchange between the government and those governed can quickly turn into a fiasco. Anyone who has attended a meeting that got out of hand, or where one person dominated the floor, is well aware of this problem.

As a citizen and motorcyclist contributing to effective government, you will benefit from understanding the mechanics of public hearings and meetings. A correct and properly managed show of force is important, but it must be balanced with a controlled and rational presentation.

Here are a few recommendations:

1. Plan ahead
   This is the most important aspect of a successful hearing or meeting. Whether the topic concerns land closure or a local noise ordinance, write or call for a copy of the proposed regulation or ordinance well in advance. You can usually obtain the language of a bill from the state's legislative website. The web address for each state legislature is listed in Appendix 1 of this booklet. If you can’t find the bill or ordinance, call the sponsors office.
   Study the bill, ordinance or resolution carefully. Do additional research, if necessary, to fully understand the motivation, purpose and effect of the proposal. Try to locate relevant precedents from other communities. Analyze and understand your opposition, if there is any, so you can anticipate counterpoints and develop effective responses.
   Often, a secretary or administrative assistant to a key person can answer many questions. Don’t overlook this person as a source.
   Gather expert opinions or studies that will support your arguments, and organize them in a logical and easy-to-follow format.

2. Organize an effective representation
   Discuss the issue with your club or other motorcyclists in your community. Select your most effective public speaker. The person selected should have skills in public presentation and should make a good first impression.
   Your spokesperson is responsible for preparing the presentation: It should be brief, but thorough and to the point.
   Finally, the presentation should highlight the positive as much as possible.

3. Line up presentation support
   While you should use your most effective spokesperson, sometimes you will find yourself in a hearing where the proponents try to overwhelm the opposition, trotting out one speaker after another.

   Have additional spokespersons ready, in case you are confronted by this tactic. The number of additional speakers needed will vary, depending on the size of the meeting.
   All speakers should present a unified message, with variations on the initial theme. Avoid covering the same arguments over and over, but present the same basic arguments from varied points of view.
   While your first spokesperson may actually work from a written statement that was submitted in advance to the hearing organizers, your follow-up speakers must be able to think on their feet and avoid repetition. Also avoid impromptu spokespersons. Before your group arrives at the meeting place, you should know exactly who will speak and in what order.

4. Organize a show of force
   It is an effective technique to “pack” a meeting. However, unless this strategy is carefully managed, it can be dangerous.
   Bring as many advocates for your issue as possible. But be certain that, with the exception of your official speakers, each understands that he or she is to remain silent. Their mere presence is enough, and nothing can spoil your image or bore your audience more quickly than an endless string of speakers rambling and repeating what has already been said.
   We strongly suggest you wear your AMA pin. It helps to show that you are part of a recognized, national advocacy organization.

5. Be courteous
   Your message should be as positive as possible. It should be firm, but reasonable. Even when critical, it should remain constructive.
   Your group must understand that no one is to comment or shout from the floor. Never associate yourself with a group whose control and behavior can’t be trusted.

Here are some additional tips:

1. Learn the protocol of addressing the committee members at a hearing. For example, in a formal hearing, whether local, state or national, begin your comments with the fact that you are pleased to be in attendance and that you represent a certain organization.
2. Bring your message or position in well-written and typed form with sufficient copies to distribute. In the process of affecting government, you can build bridges toward the opposition. Provide copies of your position to all members of the audience—even those in opposition—and tell them you would welcome the opportunity to discuss your position in further detail.
Having A Personal Meeting

There may be times when it is necessary for your group to seek a private meeting with an elected official, especially if you are seeking a sponsor for legislation. Remember, you do not have to meet with the legislator to affect legislation. In fact, in many cases, a staff member who advises the official can best help you achieve the result you desire. At the federal level, especially, elected officials rely upon a professional staff to help draft legislation and to advise the official on key decisions. A face-to-face meeting with a member of Congress is apt to be ego-gratifying for you, but it may not be necessary to get the job done.

Once you have secured a meeting with your representative or senator or their aide or counsel, we suggest:

1. Before the meeting, prepare and send a confirmation letter or email. Thank the appropriate person for the opportunity to meet, restating the agreed time and place of the meeting and briefly mentioning the nature and substance of the issues you plan to discuss. This will make a professional impression, enable the staffer to prepare for the meeting, and serve as an agenda for meeting. An “agenda letter” is very useful and will result in a more productive exchange.
2. Part of your preparation should include investigating the backgrounds of key people. You should know and be conversant with key committee members’ voting records, political leanings, and even attributes of major cities or industries in their districts. This makes the meeting more fluid and productive. This information usually is available on the legislator’s website.
3. Unless it is one of the stipulations of the meeting, don’t go alone. If possible, take one or two other motorcyclists. Don’t overwhelm the legislator or aide with a group, but ensure that the impression made is that your issue involves the public, not a lone individual. Of course, be sure that all of your delegates are conversant on the issues and have copies of the agenda letter. This is a business-suit situation. Be sure that your full delegation is properly attired.
4. Take care of business. Be cordial and break the ice with small talk, but get down to business quickly. Do not let the meeting turn into a chat without direction or decisions. Take along a note pad and pen to make notes. Be sure to follow up on any issues raised during the meeting.

Attending a Town Hall Meeting

Legislators typically host town hall meetings in their districts during legislative recesses. Town hall meetings are scheduled so elected officials can hear and respond directly to constituents’ concerns.

These meetings are a great opportunity to voice your concerns and influence the legislators’ decision-making. Town hall meetings are different from a public hearing or committee meeting, because the floor is generally open and many diverse ideas can be discussed. However, it is just as important to plan ahead to ensure your voice is heard and your message is conveyed effectively.

Legislators manage town hall meetings in a variety of ways. Contact your member’s district office to find out when and where the next public meeting is scheduled. Always ask to be added to the office email list, if they have one.

When you receive word that a town hall meeting is scheduled, plan to attend, and invite fellow riders to go with you. Share this information with AMA's grassroots team by email at grassroots@ama-cycle.org.

The following suggestions should be helpful:

1. Identify your legislator. To find your elected officials, visit www.americanmotorcyclist.com/rights/issueslegislation and enter your ZIP code in the “Find Your Officials” box on the right side of the screen.
2. Identify relevant, current issues that are important to you. You can find updated information on the AMA’s website under the “Rights” tab by clicking on “Federal Action Center,” “State Action Center” and “Resources.” You also can find information in the American Motorcyclist, the AMA’s monthly magazine.

3. At the meeting, be sure to introduce yourself. Whether or not you ask a question, take advantage of the opportunity to meet your legislator. Let the legislator know you are a concerned motorcyclist. Provide your contact information and offer yourself as a resource for motorcycling issues. You should also say that you are a member of the American Motorcyclist Association, the country’s largest association of riders that works on your behalf and can address any motorcycle-related inquiries.
4. If you have prepared questions, be sure to ask your legislator at the meeting.
5. After the meeting, follow up with a “thank you” letter. Remind your legislator that you attended the town hall meeting. If you asked a question during the meeting, thank the legislator for listening, even if you disagree with the response you received. If you did not ask a question during the meeting, you can ask it in your letter. Asking a question in your letter will provide you with a written response that you may keep for your records.
6. Please share the response with the AMA Government Relations Department by email at grassroots@ama-cycle.org, by fax at (202) 742-4304, or by mail at 101 Constitution Avenue NW, Suite 800W, Washington, D.C. 20001.
5. Send a thank you letter. In addition to thanking the legislator and aide for their time and consideration, the letter should contain any additional information the congressman’s delegate may have requested. The AMA Government Relations Department has fact sheets and information on most of the major motorcycling issues that you can use for your presentation or follow-up letter.

6. Don’t overkill your opportunity with an agenda that includes all of your motorcycling problems or knowledge. Outline your priorities, pick the single problem you want to attack and concentrate on that issue. There may be a direct relationship between a single issue and the legislator you work with. For example, if the official’s background includes a strong interest in sport or recreation, you may want to concentrate on trail riding opportunities. An official who serves on a transportation committee obviously will feel more comfortable talking about road issues.

7. Don’t expect one legislator or staff member to take an interest in or help you solve all of your problems. They can’t. Furthermore, by seeking out a different individual to address each problem, you are increasing your influence. You and your group are becoming known to more elected officials.

8. If you plan ahead, the AMA Government Relations Department may be able to supply information that will improve your presentation. The GRD can supply an official’s key information to members.

The advice in this section also applies to a meeting with someone at a bureaucratic agency. You are not likely to get an audience with the U.S. Secretary of Transportation, but in all probability the top official is not the person you really need to see. With any state, local, or federal agency, the key is to locate the top staff member who is a professional in your area of interest.

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Giving Testimony Before Legislative Committees

In addressing a congressional committee on a certain piece of legislation, most of the guidelines for speaking at public hearings apply. However, in this situation you will not need to turn out the troops. You will need only one spokesperson. Here are some suggestions for an optimal outcome:

1. Register to speak. This is always necessary at a formal committee hearing, or you may not otherwise get a chance to testify. Usually, you will be required to identify yourself as an “opponent” or “proponent.” Look for a table with “witness slips” where you can register. Registration usually occurs before the hearing is scheduled to begin. Often, you must be formally invited to testify before a committee or meeting.

2. Be prepared to discuss the legislation on the agenda. Be intimately familiar with the piece of legislation at hand, and be aware of any amendments that have been offered. Know the issues with similar past bills and how to counter them.

3. Prepare a “position paper” explaining why you are for or against the legislation. Have copies for the committee members, staff and other attendees.

4. Target your comments. Try to be aware in advance of the attitude and position of each committee member. Address the opposition members that you think are subject to reasonable persuasion. Do not spend valuable time catering to the members who already are convinced of your point of view, and don’t hammer away at an opponent you know won’t be swayed. There may be more hearings, and you likely will get another chance.

5. Organize your thoughts. When it’s your turn to speak, state your name, say you are a member of the American Motorcyclist Association, explain why you are interested in the legislation, and get on with your presentation. If your discussion includes a number of important points, have an outline on the table or podium in front of you. However, don’t just read your position paper.

6. When closing, formally summarize your comments. Ask the committee to favorably consider or oppose the action under consideration.

7. On some national issues and federal committees, testimony is scheduled far in advance. Copies of testimony are requested 48 hours in advance of the verbal testimony. You may wish to distribute copies to the press. Committee staff members, or managers, can often give good advice on these matters.

On a state level, a bill often will receive three or four hearings in the same place, at a regularly scheduled time. The committee secretary can provide the committee calendar two or three weeks in advance, so you can plan. You might attend a hearing before you prepare your testimony, in order to get a feel for the opposition. This type of preparation provides a good opportunity to rebut misleading information.
Using Written And Electronic Communication

The written word is probably the most powerful, convenient and useful tool available to get your message out. Motorcyclists should be consistent when they express support of or opposition to legislation and regulations. Frequent communication with legislators will strengthen relationships between the motorcycling community and elected officials.

When writing a letter to an elected official, confine your correspondence to a single subject and ensure there are no grammatical errors.

1. **Address your letter properly.** Do not confuse a senator with a representative. The following are titles to be used in addressing various people of importance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Salutation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| President of the United States | The Honorable (Name)  
President  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.  
Washington, DC 20500       | Dear Mr(s). President                                                   |
| Vice President               | The Honorable (Name)  
Vice President  
Washington, DC 20025       | Dear Mr(s). Vice President                                              |
| Senator (U.S.)               | The Honorable (Name)  
United States Senate  
(Room number and Office Building)  
Washington, DC 20510       | Dear Sen. (Name)                                                      |
| Congressman                   | The Honorable (Name)  
U.S. House of Representatives  
(Room number and House Office Building)  
Washington, DC 20515       | Dear Rep. (Name)                                                      |
| Governor                     | The Honorable (Name)  
Governor, State of  
(rest of mailing address)  | Dear Gov. (Name)                                                      |
| Mayor                        | The Honorable (Name)  
Mayor, City of  
(rest of mailing address)  | Dear Mayor (Name)                                                     |
| City Council                  | The City Council  
City of  
Council  
(rest of mailing address)  | The Honorable (Name)                                                   |

If in doubt, call the committee or organizing secretary for the proper address.

2. **Be specific.** If you are in support of a bill or action, say so, and explain why. When opposing a bill or ordinance, clearly state why you are opposed and, if applicable, what could be changed to gain your support.

3. **Be businesslike.** Be brief, but not terse.

4. **Be local.** Discuss how specific legislation would affect your ability to ride. Try to use a specific, local example.

5. **Be polite.** Elected officials deserve respectful treatment. Always address the member by his or her title.

6. **Be reasonable.** Ask only for practical action. Requesting unobtainable goals will damage credibility both for you and the organization. Suggest and expect compromise.

7. **Request specific action.** Requesting specific action tells your representative exactly what you want and allows you to hold him or her accountable.

8. **Ask for an answer.** You told the official where you stand; now ask for your legislator’s stance, and request support.

9. **Include your address.** Put your contact information at the top of the letter or at the bottom below your signature. Often, envelopes are thrown away and the recipient loses the ability to contact you.

If you want to initiate mass communications, we suggest the following:

1. **Organize a letter-writing session at your next club meeting.**

2. **If you are organizing a high-attendance recreational event, such as an enduro or road run, designate it a “legislative run.”** Provide a fact sheet, pens, paper, and envelopes at an extra table next to the registration area. Advertise that participants can save a dollar off their entry fees by writing a quick letter.
PART TWO:
INDIRECT COMMUNICATION

Using The Media

Radio, television, newspapers, websites and social media are excellent tools for showing the public your concern and presenting an image of motorcyclists as responsible citizens. For radio, television and newspapers, the actual nuts and bolts of securing an interview are roughly the same. If you politely and formally request TV, newspaper, or radio coverage, and effectively explain the importance of your event or issue to the public, you may be able to get coverage.

Have a written statement ready to deliver.

Hints for traditional media:

1. Ask for the reporter's interview questions in advance. Some outlets may comply. Most newspaper reporters will not, but asking is never a negative.
2. For TV and radio, prepare short answers, with medium detail. Prepare slightly longer explanations for print or web reporters, who are more likely to include more details and nuance. If you have only five minutes on air, don’t bog down a discussion with unnecessary detail.
3. Always repeat your main point several times so that your message will be clear and unmistakable. Provide the reporter with a written background information sheet and message summary for reference.
4. Reporters seek interesting facts and statistics that are not known to the viewers. Prepare these beforehand as talking points.
5. If there is a compelling human interest angle to your story, be sure to point it out.
6. Don’t avoid addressing opposing arguments, and be sure you counter them if you have facts to back up your position.
7. Don’t be afraid to concede a point, but don’t jeopardize your ultimate goal. Nobody has all the answers.
8. If you don’t know the answer to a question, just say so and offer to follow-up once you have time to research the answer.
9. Don’t answer hypothetical questions with hypothetical replies. Simply state that you don’t want offer guesses and restate your points and concerns with respect to the current facts.
10. If a reporter asks the same question twice, that is normal. Restate your answer as if you were answering the question for the first time.
11. For TV interviews and photographs, professional attire can help strengthen your presentation’s impact on the audience. Body language and attention to organization of your arguments are more important on television than in newspaper or radio interviews. But most reporters will take you more seriously when you dress and behave professionally and present sound, fact-based arguments in a logical and easy-to-understand manner.
12. For TV, don’t wear a white shirt; even blue sometimes appears white. Don’t wear sunglasses. Wear business attire.
13. Attire for radio is less important, but for the newspaper, don’t forget photographers may be present.

Social Media

Social media provide a quick and effective way to reach a very large audience with your message. Hundreds of millions of people check Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube and other interactive sites daily. And some blogs have become as reputable and popular as traditional newspapers.

Effective use of social media can quickly attract the attention of other media outlets (such as television), like-minded individuals or elected officials. However, misusing these communications tools can backfire, damaging your image and credibility and greatly diminishing your chances for success.

Here are some general tips for using social media:

1. Learn the culture of each social media site that you will be using.
2. Offer accurate and reliable information. Providing inaccurate or misleading information can quickly discredit your cause and will make elected officials and the public reluctant to turn to you as a source.
3. Share and share alike! Share information that will benefit your followers. And ask your friends and followers to share your content.
4. Avoid gloom and doom. People respond to positive messages much more frequently than to negativity, so keep your posts factual and upbeat.
5. Use eye-catching images when possible.
6. Include links to AMA press releases or AMA Action Alerts.
7. Be engaging. The idea is to participate in a conversation. You will gain credibility by responding to and listening to the views of others.
8. Always be respectful and civil.
9. Get involved in conversations on the pages and sites of other organizations. This technique will help you find like-minded individuals, and it will help them find you, expanding your circle of influence.
10. Stay up-to-date and involved by following and/or liking other organizations and individuals and their content.
11. Respond to comments and questions in a timely manner.
12. Don’t respond to trolls—people who intentionally make divisive and offensive statements on social media are just trying to incite reaction.
Facebook
1. Don’t over-post. It will burn out your readers and Facebook may limit who sees your posts.
2. Be brief. You have only a few seconds to capture someone’s attention.
3. Hashtags can be used to track conversations in Facebook, but it is not as common as it is with Twitter. If you choose to use hashtags, be consistent. Consistency builds your audience.

Twitter
1. Tweet as often as you like.
2. Tweets are limited to 140 characters, so plan your messages carefully. Unless you are tweeting from a live event, where time is limited, write and edit your tweets in a text editor, then copy and paste into Twitter to ensure your message is clear and your credibility is not undermined by typos or poor grammar.
3. Include hashtags that will tie your messages to a larger conversation. Learn to use them in the body of your tweet to conserve characters.
4. Tweet directly to elected officials or agencies by using their handles to make sure they are receiving your messages. Always verify the handles you use.
5. Ask your followers to retweet (share your tweets with others).

Blogs
1. Use original content. Plagiarism is illegal. If you use content from another source, you must cite it or link to it.
2. Verify your information by using more than one reference.
3. Understand the basics of copyrights and defamation.
4. Don’t just write your own blog, comment on the blogs of others and link to their sites.
5. Ask for comments on your entries.

Casting Your Vote
The most effective way to get a politician’s attention is to vote. Most people don’t think of voting as a communication technique, but it is. Voting sends a clear message to elected officials that they need to listen to you and to support motorcyclists’ positions. Your vote represents the culmination of all of your time, energy and efforts in making sure your position is heard and understood by elected officials. It is a decisive and positive act.

To cast your vote wisely, you must know your candidates and know where each stands on the issues. Each election year, the AMA issues an “AMA Vote Like a Motorcyclist” guide that allows potential voters to quickly learn how their candidates view many of the most important issues facing motorcyclists.
PART THREE
ADVANCED TECHNIQUES

Forming Advisory Committees

You might feel that you don’t know much about the government. However, you might be surprised to learn that the government doesn’t know much about you.

The wealth of knowledge you take for granted as a motorcyclist could be a profound revelation to an appointed official or a government planner. If you are not getting the results you want, it might simply be that elected officials or bureaucrats do not know what those desired results are.

After developing relationships with elected officials and regulators, you may be ready to propose the formation of an advisory committee.

If trail riding is jeopardized, you could propose to your appropriate state agency (Department of Recreation and Natural Resources, etc.) the creation of an Off-Road Vehicle Advisory Committee. Road riders could suggest a Motorcycle Safety Advisory Committee to the Department of Highway Safety. Many state agencies have funds that can be used to pay for the activities of these citizens’ advisory groups.

Once such a group is established, it is no longer an exchange over the podium or across the desk. Rather, it evolves into stakeholders and government officials working together. The results may be surprising. Many commonsense ideas can be presented to a bureaucrat who has never ridden a motorcycle.

When forming a citizens advisory group, we suggest:

1. Don’t jump the gun. Wait until you have had enough agency contact to establish a personal relationship. If you come on too strongly, too soon, you likely will get shut out of the process and jeopardize relationships.
2. Go for the long haul. When recruiting riders to help your group, work hard to secure long-term commitments. Keep in mind that it can take months or years for citizen advisory groups to turn ideas into real programs. Mid-term dropouts or those who miss important meetings can damage the group’s overall credibility.
3. In addition to advice, try to enlist fellow bikers who have the personal resources to attend meetings on a voluntary basis. Give generously of your time and talents. Doing so will improve relationships and keep the advisory group functioning.
4. Go for experience. Enlist fellow motorcyclists who have experience with committee work and, if possible, special knowledge of the subject. For example, someone with a background as a landscape engineer will be invaluable on an off-road-advisory committee.

A motorcycling policeman will have high credibility on a motorcycle-safety-advisory committee. Lawyers, statisticians and professors are invaluable resources.

Here are some additional hints:

1. Do outside preparation. Meet with other motorcyclists before official meetings. Keep your goals and objectives firmly in mind, and discuss among yourselves how you can most effectively move the committee toward those goals.
2. Get on the agency mailing list. If the agency you are working with has an internal publication, try to get on that list, too. It helps to stay informed about problems and activities that may not even directly concern your committee. For example, if you are aware that plans, personnel, or budgets are changing on some other level of the agency, you will have knowledge of information that may indirectly affect you.

Forming Coalitions

There may be times when legislation or a regulation you are following is of equal concern to other organizations also affected by the action. Frequently these groups are in no way associated with motorcycling. In circumstances such as these, it often is advantageous to form a coalition to coordinate and focus the resources of each group on the common problem.

Coalitions, when used effectively and managed properly, can be very useful government relations tools. Such alliances can display a unified front to an agency or elected official while representing a broad base of interests.

This unified front is perhaps a coalition’s greatest strength. It demonstrates the importance of an issue to a lawmaker and provides more justification for action.

When forming coalitions, do not limit your search to motorcycle-only organizations. For off-road support, timber, mining, rock-hounds, oil and gas interests, equestrians, bicyclists and four-wheel-drive clubs will often have a stake in the results of regulations or legislation that affect off-highway-vehicle travel. On-road interests often can find support for rider education and safety programs among automobile clubs, community organizations, and the education community.

While they will probably be restricted from active participation in a coalition’s events, presentations or campaigns, a state agency may offer support for your programs if they are in the best interests of that department’s goals. Don’t be afraid to ask. If you are involved in an action that will improve highway safety, chances are you can get support and expertise from your state’s highway department. Whenever possible, take advantage of opportunities to work hand-in-hand with government agencies.

Perhaps the most important question when considering the formation of a coalition is: How will your interests be best represented—by joining with others, or by standing alone? The old adage, “You are judged by the company you keep,” is never more true than when applied to members of a coalition.

The negative effects of being associated with inappropriate interest groups can linger and affect future programs and associations. Such a possibility should weigh heavily on any decisions to join or organize a coalition.

The guiding principle in determining the value of forming a coalition, as with any policy activity, should always be, “Protect your credibility.”
APPENDIX #1
STATE BILL STATUS NUMBERS

Alabama www.legislature.state.al.us
Alabama www.legislature.state.al.us
Georgia www.legis.ga.gov
Georgia www.legis.ga.gov
Hawaii www.capitol.hawaii.gov
Hawaii www.capitol.hawaii.gov
Idaho www.legislature.idaho.gov
Idaho www.legislature.idaho.gov
Illinois www.legis.il.gov
Illinois www.legis.il.gov
Iowa www.legis.iowa.gov
Iowa www.legis.iowa.gov
Kansas www.kslegislature.org/li/
Kansas www.kslegislature.org/li/
Kentucky www.trc.ky.gov
Kentucky www.trc.ky.gov
Louisiana www.legis.la.gov/legis/home.aspx
Louisiana www.legis.la.gov/legis/home.aspx
Maine www.legislature.maine.gov
Maine www.legislature.maine.gov
Maryland www.mgaleg.maryland.gov
Maryland www.mgaleg.maryland.gov
Massachusetts www.mmalegislation.gov
Massachusetts www.mmalegislation.gov
Michigan www.legislature.mi.gov
Michigan www.legislature.mi.gov
Minnesota www.leg.state.mn.us
Minnesota www.leg.state.mn.us
Mississippi www.legislature.ms.gov
Mississippi www.legislature.ms.gov
Missouri www.moga.mo.gov
Missouri www.moga.mo.gov
Montana www.leg.mt.gov
Montana www.leg.mt.gov
Nebraska nebraskalegislature.gov
Nebraska nebraskalegislature.gov
Nevada www.leg.state.nv.us
Nevada www.leg.state.nv.us
New Hampshire www.gencourt.state.nh.us
New Hampshire www.gencourt.state.nh.us
New Jersey www.njleg.state.nj.us
New Jersey www.njleg.state.nj.us
New Mexico www.nmlegis.gov
New Mexico www.nmlegis.gov
New York www.mynsenate.gov, assembly.state.ny.us
New York www.mynsenate.gov, assembly.state.ny.us
North Carolina www.ncleg.net
North Carolina www.ncleg.net
North Dakota www.legis.nd.gov
North Dakota www.legis.nd.gov
Ohio www.legislature.state.oh.us
Ohio www.legislature.state.oh.us
Oklahoma www.oklegislature.gov
Oklahoma www.oklegislature.gov
Oregon www.oregonlegislature.gov
Oregon www.oregonlegislature.gov
Pennsylvania www.legis.state.pa.us
Pennsylvania www.legis.state.pa.us
Rhode Island www.riiin.state.ri.us
Rhode Island www.riiin.state.ri.us
South Carolina www.scstatehouse.gov
South Carolina www.scstatehouse.gov
South Dakota www.legis.sd.gov
South Dakota www.legis.sd.gov
Tennessee www.capitol.tn.gov
Tennessee www.capitol.tn.gov
Texas www.capitol.state.tx.us
Texas www.capitol.state.tx.us
Utah www.leg.utah.gov
Utah www.leg.utah.gov
Vermont www.leg.state.vt.us
Vermont www.leg.state.vt.us
Virginia www.virginia generalassembly.gov
Virginia www.virginia generalassembly.gov
Washington www.leg.wa.gov
Washington www.leg.wa.gov
West Virginia www.legis.state.wv.us
West Virginia www.legis.state.wv.us
Wisconsin www.legis.wisconsin.gov
Wisconsin www.legis.wisconsin.gov
Wyoming www.legisweb.state.wy.us
Wyoming www.legisweb.state.wy.us

FEDERAL CONTACTS

To reach a representative, senator or congressional committee, call the U.S. Capitol switchboard at (202) 224-3121.

For the status of legislation, visit thomas.loc.gov/home/thomas.php and enter the bill number or keyword in the search box.

Do not hesitate to contact the AMA Government Relations Department in Washington, D.C. You can reach the department by phone (202) 742-4302 or email grassroots@ama-cycle.org.

APPENDIX #2
USEFUL REFERENCES

For information on the AMA Government Relations, contact:
American Motorcyclist Association
101 Constitution Ave., NW
Suite 800 West
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 742-4302

For information about the motorcycle industry, contact:
Motorcycle Industry Council
2 Jenner St., Suite 150
Irvine, CA 92618
(949) 727-4211
www.mic.org

For information about rider education, licensing and safety, contact:
Motorcycle Safety Foundation
2 Jenner St., Suite 150
Irvine, CA 92618
(949) 727-3227
www.msf-usa.org

For information about ATVs and other specialty vehicles, contact:
Specialty ATV Institute
2 Jenner St., Suite 150
Irvine, CA 92618
(949) 727-3727
www.atvsafety.org