## Interest Groups

Class Notes	Terms to remember	
	⇒ interest group—group of people with a common interest;	
	often working together advocating on behalf of interests	
	→ advocacyinfluence; individuals or interest groups speak out in an attempt to influence others	
	<ul><li>⇒ associationgroups of companies or institutions that organ-</li><li>ize around a common set of concerns, often within a given</li></ul>	
	industry or trade	
	⇒ <b>contract lobbyist</b> lobbyist who works for a contract lobbying	
	firm that represents clients before government	
	<ul> <li>cooptation/co-optsuccessful influence/advocacy for a policy</li> <li>position, agenda, opinion</li> </ul>	
	<del></del>	
	<ul> <li>⇒ in-house lobbyistan employee or executive within an organ-</li> <li>ization who works as a lobbyist on behalf of the organization</li> </ul>	
<del></del>	— ⇒ legislative liaisona person employed by a governmental en-	
	tity such as a local government, executive department, or	
	university to represent the organization before the legislature —	
	⇒ <b>lobbyist</b> a person who represents an organization before	
	government in an attempt to influence policy	
	<ul> <li>private interest groupseek particularized benefits from government that favor either a single interest or a narrow set of</li> </ul>	
	interests	
	⇒ <b>public interest group</b> an interest group that seeks a public	
	good, which is something that accrues to all	
	<u> </u>	

	Legislative Committee Member(s)  Iron  Triangle  Triangle	Class Notes
Max		
Bur	reaucratic   an Interest	
	Agency Group	
→ fr	ree riderthe situation that occurs when some individuals receive bene-	
	ts (get a free ride) without helping to bear the cost	
	ragmentationthe result when a large interest group develops diverging	
	eeds	
$\Rightarrow$ gi	rassroots movementa political movement that often begins from the	
b	ottom up, inspired by average citizens concerned about a given issue	
⇒ ir	on trianglethree-way relationship among congressional committees,	
	nterests groups, and the bureaucracy	
⇒ vo	oting cuessources—including fellow lawmakers, constituents, and in-	
te	erest groups—that lawmakers often use to help them decide how to	
V	ote, especially on unfamiliar issues	
	evolving door lawslaws that require a cooling-off period before gov-	
eı	rnment officials can register to lobby after leaving office	
⇒ so	oft moneymoney that interests can spend on behalf of candidates	
	vithout being restricted by federal law	