

Compliance Webinar: LDA vs. IRC

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Federal Lobbying Law—Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 ("LDA") and Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007 ("HLOGA"):

LD-1 Report



- Three requirements must be met to trigger LDA registration and reporting requirements:
 - A company must have at least one employee who spends 20% or more of his or her working time engaging in lobbying activity;
 - That same employee must have 2 or more lobbying contacts; and
 - The company must spend more than \$13,000 on such lobbying activity over a 3-month period.
 - » Lobbying firm threshold: lobbying income for a particular client must exceed \$3,000 over a 3-month period.
- Register only the entity that employs the lobbyists.
- *Foreign-owned entities* – Requirement to list all foreign entities that are 20% equitable owners of the registrant (including intermediate foreign entities), in major part supervise or control the registrant's activities, or are affiliated with the registrant and have a direct interest in the outcome of the lobbying activity.

What is Lobbying Activity

Under the LDA and HLOGA: LD-2 Report



- Lobbying activity – definitions apply to all employees. It is not limited to “20-percenters.”
 - Lobbying contacts
 - Research and preparation for such contacts (*i.e.*, work done with the intent that the results will be used for lobbying contact)
 - » Includes strategizing, planning, possibly other background work
 - » Does time spent at PAC fundraisers count?
 - Work performed with the intent that it will be used for lobbying purposes at the time it is created
 - » Can documents created for thought leadership be considered lobbying?
 - Education and strategic planning
 - » Strategizing with trade associations, task forces, and others in the industry
 - Must there be pending legislation, rulemaking, or RFP?
 - Ripening of preparation time that does not result in a contact
 - Travel time
 - Subject matter experts
 - Door-opening
 - Administrative time

Who is a Covered Official Under the LDA and HLOGA: LD-2 Report



- Lobbying contact includes making the following communications in an attempt to influence legislation, federal contracts, or any other position of the federal government:
 - Method A – Covered Officials
 - » Communications with Congressional members and staff; and
 - » Communications with Covered Executive Branch Officials (*i.e.*, White House Staff, Military Personnel at or over pay grade O-7, and Presidential and Schedule C Appointees but not career SES employees).
 - > Plum book:
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/#contentDetails?packageId=GPO-PLUMBOOK-2016>

Who is a Covered Official

Under the LDA and HLOGA: LD-2 Report



- Method C – Covered Officials: federal
 - » Communications with Congressional members and staff and any executive branch official (regardless of position) regarding federal legislation
 - » Communications regarding executive branch decisions with White House Staff, top two officials in any office of the EOP, and Cabinet-level officials and their deputies
 - > Independent agency officials not covered
- Method C – Covered Officials: state/local
 - » Communications with any official (legislative or executive) on state/local legislative decisions
 - > Communicating on non-legislative decisions such as rules, regulations, executive orders, policies, programs, or other official decisions, is not covered
- Other notable Method C differences:
 - Federal and state grassroots lobbying (legislative only)
 - 5% de minimis rule for employees with no contacts



- Commenting on regulations
- Merely listening in on trade association calls or calls with government officials without participating, unless specific purpose is preparing for another lobbying communication



- Types of social media communications, expanding lobbying footprint:
 - Direct lobbying
 - » Direct messages
 - » “Tagging” public officials
 - » Emails
 - Grassroots lobbying
 - » Tweets
 - » Likes and retweets
 - » Facebook
- Electronic petitions and form letters



- Lobbying reports ("LD-2") are quarterly.
- Reports are electronic and placed on a public database.
- Reports are due 20 days after end of quarter. Upcoming due dates:
 - January 21, 2020
 - April 20, 2020
 - July 20, 2020
 - October 20, 2020



- Disclosure only of lobbyist employer
 - In-House Personnel: Must include internal expenditures (employee salary and overhead). Must include compensation of all employees who lobby. Time tracking.
 - Outside Lobbyists: Must include payments made to outside lobbyists.
 - Trade Association and Coalition Dues: Must include the portion of dues payments made to trade associations for lobbying.
 - » Guidance requires reporting of dues in the quarter in which they are paid.
 - » Serving on a trade association legislative committee or task force and participating in strategy or policy matters.
 - » When are company personnel wearing a company hat vs. a trade association hat.
 - Travel and Entertainment: Must include travel and entertainment expenses related to lobbying.



- Contemporaneous tracking of time
 - The identity of public officials is not disclosed
 - The issues worked on are disclosed only if a lobbyist works on the issues, not a non-lobbyist employee
- Documentation supporting contacts with covered officials
- Documents reflecting issues lobbied supporting representations on LD-2
- Should include bill and brief description of legislation
- Special issues in tracking C-Suite lobbying time



- LDA registrants required to identify whether any client is a state or local government or government-controlled entity (e.g., agency, district)
- The interest of any foreign entities listed on the LD-1 with respect to an issue lobbied during the quarter should be disclosed on line 19 of the LD-2
- Updates to registration information are made on the last page (e.g., terminations, address change, etc.)
- Disclosure of Previous Legislative and Executive Branch Employment – Registrants required to disclose certain legislative and executive branch employment during the past 20 years (previous requirement: two-year look back).
 - Disclose only once per client (the first time a new lobbyist is reported).



- Effective January 3, 2019, LDA registrants must disclose on the LD-1 (line 15) and LD-2 (line 29) any federal and state convictions of listed lobbyists for bribery, extortion, embezzlement, kickbacks, tax evasion, fraud, a conflict of interest, making a false statement, perjury, or money laundering.
 - Date and description of the offense, including jurisdiction, and either a list of the covered predicate offense (e.g., bribery, extortion) or the code section convicted under.
 - Once a disclosure is required for a listed lobbyist, the disclosure must be repeated on every subsequent LD-2 filing listing that lobbyist.
 - If an organization is filing, or has filed an LD-1 since January 3 for the first time, the LD-1 may need to be amended to capture required disclosures.
 - If the organization filed the LD-1 prior to January 3, the convictions will need to be disclosed on subsequent LD-2 filings beginning with the first quarter of 2019.



- If a corporation has an affiliated entity and the affiliate contributes or has a "chargeback" to its profit-and-loss statement of more than \$5,000 in a calendar quarter and an employee of the affiliate actively participates in the planning, supervision, or control of the registrant's lobbying activity, that affiliate must be disclosed on the LD-1 at line 13.
 - Additions are made on the LD-2 at line 25, and deletions are made on the LD-2 at line 26.



- Disclosure by Trade Associations and Informal Coalitions – HLOGA requires registrants to disclose any entity that:
 - (i) contributes over \$5,000 per reporting period to the lobbying effort of the Registrant; and
 - (ii) "actively participates" in the planning, supervision, or control of the Registrant's lobbying activities (under pre-existing law, the threshold is contribution of \$10,000 per reporting period and "in whole or major part plans, supervises, or controls" lobbying activities).
 - » The term "actively participates" sets a lower threshold than the pre-existing law.
 - » Certain foreign entities affiliated with or interested in such entities must also be disclosed.



- Disclosure by Trade Associations and Informal Coalitions
 - There is an exemption from this disclosure requirement if:
 - » (i) the Registrant lists the member entity on its public website as being a member of the Registrant or a contributor to the Registrant's lobbying effort (the specific Internet address must be provided); and
 - » (ii) the member does not in whole or major part plan, supervise, or control the Registrant's lobbying activities.



- Reports are due 30 days after the end of a semi-annual period. Upcoming due dates:
 - January 30, 2020
 - July 30, 2020
- Semi-Annual Disclosure Report ("LD-203") – Lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers are required to file a semi-annual report detailing political contributions, charitable contributions, and other expenditures related to covered legislative and executive branch officials.
- Even if an employee had no activity or activity that fell below the threshold for becoming a lobbyist, if he or she was listed on an LD-2 report, that employee must file an LD-203 for that semi-annual period.



- FECA
 - The name of all PACs established or controlled by the lobbyist, lobbying firm, or lobbyist employer.
 - Each federal candidate or incumbent, leadership PAC, or party committee that received contributions of \$200 or more (aggregate) from the lobbyist, lobbying firm, lobbyist employer, or their PACs during the semi-annual period.
 - » The date and amount of each contribution is required.
 - When reporting contributions to joint fundraisers, break out ultimate recipients. Merely importing FEC data does not always properly reflect them.



- Honorary Expenses
 - Donations to entities or events related to a covered official (unless required to be reported under FECA), including:
 - » Events held to honor or recognize a covered legislative or executive branch official.
 - » Entities designated by, or established, financed, maintained, or controlled by, such an official (e.g., Congressional Black Caucus, Congressional Hispanic Caucus).
 - > A charity established by an official prior to becoming a covered official is not covered if the official has no relationship to the organization after becoming a covered official.
 - » Entities named for a legislative branch official.
 - » Any entity in recognition of a legislative branch official.



- With each semi-annual report, lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers must provide a certification that (i) they are familiar with the House and Senate gift rules, and (ii) they have not provided, requested, or directed a gift (including travel) to a Member or staff with knowledge that receipt of the gift would violate such rules.



- Who signs the LD-203 report and certification
 - For internal governance purposes, companies should identify who is ultimately responsible for the certification.
- Robust gift policy
- Training
 - Ensure appropriate employees are familiar with gift rules
- Conduct due diligence to support the gift certification
- Conduct gift email confirmation for gift compliance
 - "Negative sign-off" vs. affirmative response



- The LD-203 provides an optional comment box (fits 250 characters)
- With regard to the certification, filers may insert "disclaimer" language such as, "to the best of my knowledge," "after reasonable due diligence" or "after good faith efforts"
- Filers may also insert comments related to other parts of the LD-203
- Note if filer serves on a corporate, trade association, or other PAC Board



- Lobbyist/Lobbying Firm/Lobbyist Employer Gift Ban – the gift limit from lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers is \$0, with the following exceptions:
 - Reception exemption
 - Nominal food in certain settings
 - Widely attended gathering
 - Outside activities
 - Friendship (cannot be expensed and subject to increased scrutiny)
 - Site visits: food and local travel outside D.C. (House rules vs. Senate rules)
 - Attendance at events sponsored by charity (House rules vs. Senate rules)
 - Home district products
 - Nominal items (baseball caps, t-shirts, and greeting cards)
 - Training
 - Informational materials
 - Items paid for at market value or promptly returned
 - Commemorative items (allows certain gifts during site visit)
 - Personal hospitality exemption is not permitted for lobbyists
 - Political contributions



- Registrations
 - Termination is permitted if an individual has no reasonable expectation of continuing to meet the 20% threshold.
- Lobbyists
 - A registrant can terminate a lobbyist by listing the lobbyist's name on Line 23 of the LD-2 report
 - The registrant (not the lobbyist) must sign in to the LD-203 Contribution System and update the lobbyist's status to "inactive" and enter an effective date of termination
 - The lobbyist must file an LD-203 report for any reporting period for which he or she was an active lobbyist, even if for only one quarter of the LD-203 semi-annual period
 - When a lobbyist leaves a company or organization, lobbyist should properly terminate registration and make it part of exit interview process



- Prior employer registrant terminates the lobbyist on line 23 of LD-2
- Once the individual meets the registration threshold under new employer, new employer registers the individual by listing the individual's name on Line 18 of the appropriate LD-2 report
- Registrants should not create an account for new lobbyists who already have a lobbyist ID
- The lobbyist must sign in to the LD-203 Contribution System and, in the Manage Your Profile section, click on the Request Employer Transfer link and follow the instructions.



- Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA)
 - The following triggers registration and reporting with DOJ as an agent of a foreign principal
 - » Any attempt to influence U.S. officials or members of the U.S. public to promote the public interests of a foreign government
 - » Any attempt to influence any U.S. government policy or position on behalf of a foreign non-governmental private entity

Government Accountability Office – Lobbying Disclosure Act and Honest Leadership and Open Government Act (HLOGA) Audits



- Approximately 80-100 LD-2 random audits per year
- Approximately 160 LD-203 random audits per year
- Department of Justice (DOJ) is responsible for civil and criminal enforcement
- 2009 through 2018: 3,798 referrals from Secretary of Senate and Clerk of House to DOJ for LD-2 failure to comply
- Pre-audit online survey asks about documentation and support for lobbying activity and issues, among other disclosures

Government Accountability Office – Lobbying Disclosure Act and Honest Leadership and Open Government Act (HLOGA) Audits



- Statistically significant findings in the 2018 GAO Report on federal lobbying released in March 2019.
 - One-third of LD-203 reports were missing reportable contributions.
 - 19% of Lobbying Disclosure Act (LDA) filings did not properly disclose prior-held covered positions.
 - 20% of LDA reports were not properly rounded to the nearest \$10,000.



- Good faith standard for disclosure of expenditures
 - No definition in the law
 - Having a reasonable basis for your numbers
 - Be careful of using the same amount or percentage each quarter
- Random GAO audits
- DOJ increased focus on HLOGA compliance
 - Carmen Group
 - » \$125,000 fine announced August 2015
 - Mauk
 - » March 2014 complaint filed
 - » Potential fines of \$5.2 million
 - > \$30,000 settlement
 - Biassi Business Services
 - » December 2013: \$200,000 default judgment



- Donor Liability – HLOGA amends the Lobbying Disclosure Act ("LDA") to make lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers liable for providing gifts or travel not permitted by Senate or House rules.
- Increased Penalties – HLOGA amends the LDA to increase civil penalties for violations and add criminal penalties (up to 5 years in prison and/or fines under Title 18 of the U.S. Code). HLOGA sets a "knowingly and corruptly" standard for criminal penalties.
- There is still a 60-day cure provision for reporting violations, but not for violations of the gifts law, which are the basis of the LD-203 certification.

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