

5. **“Communication” in the Rule does not mean discussing legislation with friends or family.** It does mean a message that is broadcast, such as on radio or t.v., or printed, such as in a newspaper or mailer.
6. **Membership lists of organizations will not be provided to the Commission.**
7. **Citizens who contact their legislators personally will not be “indirect lobbyists” under the Ethics Rules.** A citizen that voluntarily and without compensation contacts his or her legislator about legislation is not a lobbyist under existing Rules and is not a lobbyist under 2019-02.
8. **Low cost, volunteer efforts by citizens to hand out flyers, send mail, or email to others in support or oppose legislation is not “indirect lobbying” and does not require identification of the sponsor.** Only those entities that receive *over* \$500 in funds or services, or, spend *over* \$500 to advocate for or against legislation must identify who is sponsoring the communication.

Example: John Smith spends \$500 in materials, printing, and postage to send out bulk letters to everyone in his area code telling them to contact their legislator and “VOTE YES on HB 1500”. John Smith will not be required to include a disclosure on his materials.

9. **Paid advertisements advocating for or against legislation will require a disclosure.**

10. **Organizations that *have an employee or hire a person to prepare and share materials to advocate for or against legislation will be required to include a disclosure on materials.*** This helps the citizen identify the source of the message before deciding whether to contact their legislator. It also helps the legislator identify who the sponsor of the message is and what their interest is in the legislation. The **organization is the indirect lobbyist**, not the citizens passing on the organization’s message.



11. **Individuals and entities that contribute money to an organization for the purpose of assisting the organization in advocating for or against legislation will be identified only when the organization spends more than \$5,000 in such advocacy.** The phrase “for the purpose of” is specifically defined in 2019-02, Option 2 to be (1) a contribution received in response to a request for funds to support or oppose legislation; or (2) funds given to an organization to support or oppose legislation.

Example 1: John Doe pays an annual membership fee to XYZ Association and makes monthly contributions. ABC, Inc., without a request from XYZ Association, gives \$15,000 to XYZ so XYZ can create ads and materials in efforts to “pass HB 1500”. If XYZ accepts the contribution it will be required to file a report with the Commission and will list ABC, Inc. as a contributor, but not John Doe because he did not donate *for the purpose of* supporting or opposing legislation.

Example 2: HB 2500 is a tax credit for widget manufacturers. Fight for Us, Inc. is a new, non profit corporation, incorporated by 5 widget manufacturers. Each of the 5 widget manufacturers invests \$20,000 in Fight for Us, Inc. for the purpose of receiving the tax credit in HB 2500. It spends \$100,000 advocating support for HB 2500.

Disclosure Required: Amendment 2019-02 would require (1) a disclosure on all materials and ads identifying Fight for Us, Inc. as the sponsor; (2) filing a report with the Commission that Fight for Us, Inc. spent \$100,000 advocating for HB 2500; and (3) would disclose the names and amounts each widget manufacturer invested to advocate for HB 2500.

