I have received your December 18, 2009 email request for a lobbying advisory opinion. See G.L. c. 3, § 41 (2008 ed.). Specifically, you inquired whether you must register as a lobbyist. You indicate that you present cases to certain executive offices and seek clarifications on points of law on behalf of clients.

The amended definition of executive lobbying is:

any act to promote, oppose, influence, or attempt to influence the decision of any officer or employee of the executive branch or an authority, including but not limited to, statewide constitutional officers and employees thereof, where such decision concerns legislation or the adoption, defeat or postponement of a standard, rate, rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to any general or special law, or any act to communicate directly with a covered executive official to influence a decision concerning policy or procurement; provided further, that executive lobbying shall include acts to influence or attempt to influence the decision of any officer or employee of a city or town when those acts are intended to carry out a common purpose with executive lobbying at the state level; and provided further, that executive lobbying shall include strategizing, planning, and research if performed in connection with, or for use in, an actual communication with a government employee; and provided, further, that “executive lobbying” shall not include providing information in writing in response to a written request from an officer or employee of the executive branch or an authority for technical advice or factual information regarding a standard, rate, rule or regulation, policy or procurement for the purposes of this chapter.
G.L. c. 3, § 39 (2008 ed.).

The amended definition of executive agent is:

a person who for compensation or reward engages in executive lobbying, which includes at least 1 lobbying communication with a government employee made by said person. The term “executive agent” shall include a person who, as part of his regular and usual business or professional activities and not simply incidental thereto, engages in executive lobbying, whether or not any compensation in addition to the salary for such activities is received for such services. For the purposes of this definition a person shall be presumed to be engaged in executive lobbying that is simply incidental to his regular and usual business or professional activities if he: (i) engages in executive lobbying for not more than 25 hours during any reporting period; and (ii) receives less than $2,500 during any reporting period for executive lobbying.

G.L. c. 3, § 39 (2008 ed.).

The definition of executive agent, as amended, exempts incidental lobbying, or lobbying that is incidental to one's usual business activities if he or she engages in lobbying for twenty-five hours or less and if he or she receives less than $2,500 during any reporting period. Both criteria must be satisfied in order for lobbying activity to qualify as “incidental.”

If you believe that you will spend twenty-five hours or less in your lobbying efforts during a reporting period, you meet the first criteria of the incidental lobbying exception. If you also receive less than $2,500 for your lobbying efforts during a reporting period, you would meet the second criteria of the incidental lobbying exception, and therefore, would not need to register with the Lobbyist Section of the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. You are strongly encouraged, however, to register as a precautionary measure, and then if you qualify for the exception at the end of the reporting period, your appropriate disclosure reporting forms contain the necessary exception language for you to bypass the required reporting information and claim an exception.

You also inquire as to how you should register. As you have more than one client, the definition of lobbyist entity merits consideration. A “lobbyist entity” is defined as:
an entity providing lobbyist services, consisting of at least 1 legislative or executive agent, including foreign or domestic corporation, association, sole proprietor, partnership, limited liability partnership or company, joint stock company, joint venture or any other similar business formation.

G.L. c. 3, § 39 (2008 ed.).

Registration as a lobbyist entity appears appropriate in this instance as you would be providing lobbying-type services to more than one client.

Finally, please be advised that waiver of registration fees is governed by statute. See G.L. c. 3, § 41 (2008 ed.). A client or lobbyist entity that meets the required statutory criteria for a waiver has the option of applying for a registration fee waiver online by logging into the Lobbyist Registration and Reporting System (LRRS) with its user name and password. After having submitted the waiver request, the requester will receive notification from the Lobbyist Section as to whether it has been granted or denied.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Alan N. Cote
Director