

LOBBYIST MANUAL 2021 EDITION

BACKGROUND INFORMATION,
RULES AND PROCEDURES

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ADOPTED BY ORDINANCE NO. 7,629-N.S. (OCTOBER 16, 2018)

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## CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

### CHAPTER I. INDEX

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#### **A. The History and Purpose of Berkeley's Lobbyist Registration Act**

On October 16, 2018, the Berkeley City Council adopted the Lobbyist Registration Act (Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 2.09) by Ordinance No. 7,629-N.S. The Ordinance went into effect on January 1, 2020.

The findings of the Ordinance state that democracy in our representative form of government requires that the public have an opportunity to know as much as possible what lobbying efforts are taking place that may affect decisions being made by our elected officials, City staff, boards, and commissions.

As such, the stated purpose of the Lobbyist Registration Act (the Act) is to codify certain existing practices, as well as to adopt new practices, to ensure that the public has an adequate opportunity to be informed of the City's activities and to communicate its concerns to its elected and appointed officials.

This guide, prepared by the City, provides background information on the rules and procedures for lobbying activities in the city of Berkeley. Words and phrases used in this Manual and the Act have the same meanings and shall be interpreted in the same manner as words and phrases used in the Berkeley Election Reform Act and the state Political Reform Act of 1974 (California Government Code sections 81000 to 91014) and the regulations issued pursuant to both, unless otherwise expressly provided or unless the context otherwise requires. (BMC 2.09.040)

#### **2021 Lobbyist Registration Act Update**

The City Council adopted amendments to the Act in 2021, recommended by the Open Government Commission (OGC) pursuant to its authority under BMC 2.06.190.A.2. The 2021 update addresses amendments that were identified during the first year of implementation and are intended to facilitate easier compliance and provide greater clarity while ensuring fairness and transparency in interpreting and enforcing the Lobbyist program. The amendments to the act include the following changes and clarifications:

#### *Definitions*

1. Clarifies that, in the case for an in-house lobbyist, the "client" for the sake of registration and reporting is the in-house lobbyist's employer of which the in-house local governmental lobbyist is an employee, officer or director (BMC 2.09.050.E)

2. Adds clarifying language to the definition of “governmental action.” Governmental action means any discretionary administrative or legislative action of the City other than an action that is ministerial in nature. An action is ministerial in nature if it does not require the City official or employee who is the subject of the communication or contact to exercise any discretion concerning an outcome or course of action (BMC 2.09.050.M)
3. Creates three new defined terms as part of clarifying the treatment of in-house lobbyists and organizations: “in-house local governmental lobbyist,” “lobbyist employer,” and “lobbying firm.” (BMC § 2.09.050.O-Q)
  - “In-house local governmental lobbyist” means a local governmental lobbyist who is an employee, officer or director of a business, firm or organization and who lobbies solely on behalf of that business, firm or organization. “In-house local governmental lobbyist” does not include a local governmental lobbyist who is a partner, owner, officer or employee in a lobbying firm.
  - “Lobbyist employer” means any business, firm, or organization for which an employee, officer or director qualifies as an in-house local governmental lobbyist. “Lobbyist employer” does not include a lobbying firm.
  - “Lobbying firm” means any business entity which receives or becomes entitled to receive any compensation, other than reimbursement for reasonable travel expenses, for the purpose of influencing any proposed or pending governmental action of the City on behalf of any other person or entity, and any partner, owner, officer, or employee of the business entity is a local governmental lobbyist. “Lobbying firm” does not include a bona fide trade, labor or membership organization which is ongoing in nature and whose membership services are not limited to influencing governmental action of the City.
4. Clarifies that a lobbyist includes someone paid to lobby by their employer regardless of whether they are salaried or paid hourly. (BMC § 2.09.050.R)

*Registration and reporting:*

1. Allows a grace period of ten business days for registration fee payment with provision that failure to timely pay will invalidate registration. (BMC § 2.09.060.E-F)
2. Provides that registration fees are non-refundable. (BMC § 2.09.060.E)
3. Provides that registrations and fees are non-transferrable. (BMC § 2.09.060.I)
4. Provides/clarifies that failure to complete lobbyist training and file the signed declaration within 30 days of registration is a violation of the Act and may result in invalidation of registration. (BMC § 2.09.080.D)
5. Adds 501(c)(6) organizations (i.e., non-profit business leagues, chambers of commerce, real-estate boards, boards of trade) to groups exempt from paying the registration fee. (BMC § 2.09.060.G)

6. Clarifies that proof of tax-exempt status includes IRS determination letter or other documentation deemed sufficient by City Clerk. (BMC § 2.09.060.G)
7. Clarifies that a lobbyist who terminates lobbying activities must file a final disclosure report and final registration indicating termination. (BMC § 2.09.070)
8. Clarifies that a lobbyist must submit an amended registration form when they add a new client. (BMC § 2.09.170)

*Exemptions:*

1. Adds language clarifying but not changing the exemption for persons acting on behalf of a union. (BMC § 2.09.090.H)
2. Adds exemption for an attorney acting on behalf of a party to litigation or administrative proceeding. (BMC § 2.09.090.I)

*Registration and reporting by businesses and organizations retaining in-house lobbyists:*

1. Provides that a lobbyist-employer (e.g., company or organization employing an in-house lobbyist) may prepare and submit registrations, reports and declarations on behalf of in-house lobbyists. (BMC §§ 2.09.120, 2.09.150)
2. Provides that an in-house lobbyist whose employer has four or fewer employees must file annual rather than quarterly reports. (BMC § 2.09.140)

**B. The Open Government Commission**

The Open Government Commission (OGC) consists of the nine members of the Berkeley Fair Campaign Practices Commission who serve as *ex officio* members of the OGC. The Commission hears complaints of several open government laws, considers ways to informally resolve those complaints, and makes recommendations to the City Council regarding such complaints. Enforcement of the Lobbyist Registration Act is delegated by the Act to the OGC.

The OGC is staffed by the Berkeley City Attorney's Office. Please contact OGC staff at (510) 981-6998 or at [FCPC@cityofberkeley.info](mailto:FCPC@cityofberkeley.info) for questions regarding the requirements, definitions and enforcement provisions of the Act.

### C. Who Must Register?

The Act requires every “local governmental lobbyist” to register. A person qualifies as a local governmental lobbyist in the City of Berkeley if the individual:

1. Receives or is entitled to receive one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more in economic consideration in a calendar month (other than reimbursement for reasonable travel expenses) to communicate directly or through agents with any elected or appointed City official or City employee, for the purpose of influencing any proposed or pending governmental action of the City; **or**

2. Is a paid employee, officer, or director of any business, firm or organization, and whose duties include communication directly or through agents with any elected or appointed City official or City employee, for the purpose of influencing any proposed or pending governmental action of the City.

#### *Examples:*

- A business hires a consultant for \$1,000 per month to communicate the business’s position on a proposed affordable housing development to a City Council staff member. The consultant qualifies as a lobbyist and must register.
- A paid Executive Director of a non-profit organization that receives funding from the City speaks at a City Council meeting in their official capacity to advocate for funding. They qualify as a lobbyist and must register.

In case of any ambiguity, the definition of “local governmental lobbyist” shall be interpreted broadly.

- ❖ While the Act requires only individuals to register (and not companies or organizations), each employer and client of a lobbyist must be identified on both the Lobbyist Registration Form and the Lobbyist Quarterly/Annual Disclosure Reports. In the case of an in-house local governmental lobbyist, “client” means the lobbyist employer of which the in-house local governmental lobbyist is an employee, officer or director.

### D. What are Lobbying Activities?

Lobbying activities that fall within the scope of the Act include any direct or indirect communication with any appointed or elected City official or City employee, for the purpose of influencing any proposed or pending governmental action of the City.

In other words, the communications are for the purpose of promoting, supporting, modifying, opposing, causing the delay or abandonment of conduct, or otherwise intentionally affecting the official government actions.

- ❖ Governmental action is discretionary administrative or legislative actions of the City, other than an action which is ministerial in nature. An action is ministerial in nature if it does not require the City official or employee who is the subject of the

communication or contact to exercise any discretion concerning an outcome or course of action.

**E. What kind of Communication falls within these Lobbying Activities?**

For purposes of the Act, a communication for the purpose of influencing a governmental action includes any contact with a City elected or appointed public official or employee, either directly or indirectly, orally, in writing, or electronically. Examples include, but are not limited to, an in-person meeting, telephone call, video conference, email, letter, text message or indirectly through intermediaries.

**F. Who are the Officers of the City of Berkeley?**

The Act covers lobbying of any elected or appointed official, or employee, whether compensated or not, of the City of Berkeley or any of its agencies.

- An employee shall have the same meaning as set out in Title 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations § 404.1007(b).
- Examples include permanent staff, temporary employees, City Councilmembers, Rent Board Commissioners, School Board Directors, City Council aides, and appointed commissioners.
- Boards and commissions shall mean any body created by the City Council or City Charter.

**G. What Kind of Communications are Exempt?**

The Act exempts certain types of individuals and communications. Those exemptions include:

1. A public official acting in their official capacity.
2. The publication or broadcasting of news items, editorials, or other comments, or paid advertisements, which directly or indirectly urge governmental action.
3. A person specifically invited by the City Council or any committee thereof, or by any board or commission, or any committee of a board or commission, or by any officer or employee of the City charged by law with the duty of conducting a hearing or making a decision, for the purpose of giving testimony or information in aid of the body or person extending the invitation.
4. A person who, without extra compensation and not as part of, or in the ordinary course of, their regular employment, presents the position of their

*Examples:*

- A person who talks to a City public works employee on behalf of a neighborhood association to get a stop sign placed at a busy intersection does not qualify as a lobbyist unless the person is being paid \$1,000 per month or more to lobby on behalf of the association or is a paid employee, officer or director, of the neighborhood association.
- An employee of a community agency speaking at a City Council meeting, to advocate on behalf of their agency when the Executive Director of the agency is already registered as a local governmental lobbyist does not have to register.

organization when that organization has one or more of its officers, directors, employees or representatives already registered under the provisions of this Act.

5. The designated representatives of a recognized employee organization whose activities are limited to communicating with elected or appointed City officials or their representatives regarding (1) wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment pursuant to the procedures set forth in Government Code Sections 3500—3510, or (2) the administration, implementation or interpretation of an existing employment agreement.
6. Persons whose only activity is to (1) submit a bid on a competitively bid contract, (2) respond to a request for proposal or qualifications, or (3) apply for grant funding or (4) negotiate the terms of a written contract or grant if selected pursuant to such bid or request for proposal or qualifications. This exception shall not apply to persons who attempt to influence the award or terms of a contract or grant with any elected or appointed official, unless their attempts are limited to speaking during public comment at a publicly noticed meeting.
7. Any individuals serving in their professional capacity (e.g. attorneys, architects or engineers), who are employed by a local government lobbyist, and whose attempts to influence governmental action are limited to: (1) Publicly appearing at a public meeting, public hearing, or other official proceeding open to the public to represent or testify on behalf of a proposed development; (2) Preparing or submitting documents or writings in connection with the proposed development for use at a public meeting, public hearing, or other official proceeding open to the public; and (3) Contacting city employees or agents working under the direction of the City Manager directly relating to (1) and (2) above, or contacting elected or appointed City officials directly relating to (1) and (2) above.

*Examples:*

An architect attends and presents to the Zoning Adjustments Board, advocating for approval of their current development project:

- The developer or property owner is already registered as a local governmental lobbyist.
  - Since a representative from the project is already registered, the architect is exempt from registering.
- The developer or property owner is not registered as a local governmental lobbyist.
  - Then the architect must register.
- A property owner representing themselves before ZAB would not have to register.



8. To persons appearing or acting on behalf of a labor union of which they are an employee or member.
9. To an attorney who communicates with a City official or employee regarding representation of a party or potential party to pending or actual litigation, or to a pending or actual administrative enforcement proceeding, brought by or against the City or City agent, officer or employee.
10. Persons employed by, or a member of, a tax-exempt Section 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4), or 501(c)(6) organization, unless lobbying for specific City funding of the organization, project controlled by the organization or City legislation.

## CHAPTER II. GETTING STARTED: REGISTRATION

### CHAPTER II. INDEX

- A. Filing Officer
- B. Initial Registration
- C. Failure to Register
- D. Training
- E. Cessation of Lobbying Activities
- F. Availability of City Records
- G. Individual Lobbyist Records

#### **A. Filing Officer**

Berkeley's filing officer under both city and state law is the City Clerk. The City Clerk will provide forms and technology to complete and file the required reports. All lobbyist forms required by the Lobbyist Registration Act are filed with the City Clerk Department, located on the first floor of 2180 Milvia Street.

#### **B. Initial Registration (BMC 2.09.060)**

Beginning on January 1, 2020, a local governmental lobbyist must register prior to any lobbying activity taking place. Within ten business days of initial registration, each local governmental lobbyist shall pay a non-refundable fee of \$500. Upon registration, lobbyists will be given information regarding how to access the online portal provided by NetFile for future disclosure filing obligations.

- ❖ After initial registration, all individual local governmental lobbyists must also pay an annual re-registration fee of \$500 on or before every subsequent February 1.
- ❖ The City Clerk will waive all registration fees for any employee, officer or director of a tax-exempt organization presenting proof of the organization's tax-exempt status under 26 U.S.C. Sections 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), or 501(c)(6) so long as the employee is acting in that capacity as a local government lobbyist. Proof of an organization's tax-exempt status shall include an Internal Revenue Service determination letter or other documentation deemed sufficient by the City Clerk.

All information required shall be filed with the City Clerk on forms provided by the City Clerk, and accompanied by a handwritten signature and a declaration that the contents thereof are true and correct under penalty of perjury.

On the registration form, the local governmental lobbyist must provide:

1. Their name, business address, e-mail address and business telephone number.
2. The name, business address and business telephone number of each client for whom the local governmental lobbyist attempts or receives compensation to influence any proposed or pending governmental action of the City.

3. The name, business address, and business telephone number of the local governmental lobbyist's employer, firm or business affiliation.

Failure to pay the registration fee shall invalidate a local governmental lobbyist's registration with the Open Government Commission.

A local governmental lobbyist's registration and fee are not transferable to any other Local governmental lobbyist.

### **C. Failure to Register (BMC 2.09.100)**

If the OGC determines that a person is subject to registration and failed to register within **seven** days of that determination, the person shall be barred from acting as a local governmental lobbyist except when appearing before the City Council or other board or commissions at a noticed public meeting. Such debarment shall be in effect for three months from the date of such determination or until registration, whichever is later. The OGC may establish additional processes for the termination of a local governmental lobbyist's registration.

### **D. Training (BMC 2.09.080)**

Each local governmental lobbyist must complete a lobbyist training session offered by the OGC, through the City Clerk Department, **within 30 days** of the local governmental lobbyist's initial registration. The training is available via an online training.

Once completed, the local governmental lobbyist must file a signed Affirmation of Training Completion stating, under penalty of perjury, that the local governmental lobbyist has completed the training session. An original signature is required and must be submitted to the City Clerk Department.

Failure to file an Affirmation of Training Completion can result in a civil penalty.

Failure to file the signed declaration required by this section within 30 days of the local governmental lobbyist's initial registration shall constitute a violation of this Act. The Open Government Commission may invalidate a registration for failure to comply with this section.

### **E. Cessation of Lobbying Activities (BMC 2.09.070)**

A local governmental lobbyist who has ended all activities that require registration shall file a final disclosure report no later than the date required by Section 2.09.140 along with a final registration form indicating that all lobbying activities have terminated and the lobbyist will be relieved of any further filing responsibilities until such time that they resume activity requiring registration.

### **F. Availability of City Records (BMC 2.09.110)**

All registration and disclosure information is open for public inspection at the City Clerk Department and online through NetFile. The information will be retained by the City for a period of five (5) years and will be accessible through the City's webpage.

**G. Individual Lobbyist Records (2.09.130)**

A local governmental lobbyist shall retain, for a period of five years, all books, papers and documents necessary to substantiate the registration required to be made under the Act. Records must be sufficient to document the accuracy of disclosure reports. Upon request, lobbyists must make all records available to the OGC, City Attorney, and City Clerk.

## CHAPTER III. WHEN AND WHAT MUST A LOBBYIST FILE ON DISCLOSURE REPORTS?

### CHAPTER III. INDEX

- A. Quarterly/Annual Disclosure Report
- B. General Disclosure Requirements
- C. How to File?

#### A. Quarterly/Annual Disclosure Report (BMC 2.09.140, 2.09.120, 2.09.150)

For each calendar quarter in which a local governmental lobbyist was required to be registered, they shall file a quarterly disclosure report with the City Clerk, unless the local governmental lobbyist is a sole proprietorship, is an in-house local governmental lobbyist who lobbies solely on behalf of a lobbyist employer with four or fewer employees, or works for a lobbying firm with four or fewer employees, in which case they shall file annually. The reports shall be due no later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period.

A lobbyist-employer (e.g., company or organization employing an in-house lobbyist) may prepare and submit registrations, reports, and declarations on behalf of in-house lobbyists provided that the name of the lobbyist appears on the filings.

- ❖ An amendment is required within five (5) business days of changed circumstances that require correction or updating of such information.
- ❖ Amendments are required **each time the client list changes**.

#### B. General Disclosure Requirements

To comply with either the annual or quarterly disclosure filing requirements, a local government lobbyist must complete and submit a disclosure of lobbying activities report, detailing the lobbying activity that took place to the City Clerk Department. The disclosure of lobbying activities reports contain the schedules listed below. Lobbyists shall use only the schedules that pertain to their type of lobbying activities. The cover page of the disclosure report includes the option to indicate that no reportable lobbying activity has taken place.

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#### Deadline

April 30  
July 30  
October 30  
January 30  
Annual: January 30\*\*

#### Reporting Period

January 1 - March 30  
April 1 - June 30  
July 1 - September 30  
October 1 - December 31  
January 1 - December 31

\*\* Only applies to sole proprietor, an in-house lobbyist or firms with 4 or fewer employees.

1. **Schedule A: Governmental Action Disclosure.** Lists information regarding all discretionary administrative or legislative actions of the City, other than an action which is ministerial in nature, that the lobbyist sought to influence, including:

- a. The item(s) of governmental action and the name and address of the client(s) on whose behalf the local governmental lobbyist sought to influence.
- b. For each item of governmental action sought to be influenced, the name and title of each City employee, or elected or appointed City official with whom the local governmental lobbyist specifically met or communicated.
- c. A brief narrative description (no longer than three sentences) of the position advocated by the local governmental lobbyist on behalf of the identified client.

2. **Schedule B: Employment.** Lists information regarding the employment of any City employee, elected/appointed City official, or a member of the immediate family of one of these individuals by the local governmental lobbyist, or a registered client of a the lobbyist, including:

- a. The name of the person employed or hired.
- b. A description of the services actually performed.
- c. The total payments made to the City employee or elected or appointed City official during the reporting period identified only by the following categories: less than \$250; between \$250 and \$1,000; greater than \$1,000 but less than \$10,000; greater than \$10,000.

3. **Schedule C: Compensated Services.** Lists information regarding any compensated services the local governmental lobbyist has been hired to perform for any elected City officeholder or candidate for elected City office, including:

- a. The name of the person who employed or hired the local governmental lobbyist.
- b. A description of the services actually performed.
- c. The total payments made during the reporting period identified only by the following categories: less than \$250; between \$250 and \$1,000; greater than \$1,000 but less than \$10,000; greater than \$10,000.

**“Client”** means the real party in interest for whose benefit the services of a local governmental lobbyist are actually performed. In the case of in-house local governmental lobbyist, “client” means the lobbyist employer of which the in-house local governmental lobbyist is an employee, officer or director.

**“Payment”** means a payment, distribution transfer, loan, advance, deposit, gift or other rendering of money, property, services or anything else of value, whether tangible or intangible.

**4. Schedule D: Contribution Solicitations.** Lists information regarding any solicitations by the local governmental lobbyist for contributions to an elected City officeholder, candidate for City office, or committee or campaign fund controlled by such officeholder or candidate, including:

- a. The names of the persons whom the local governmental lobbyist solicited.
- b. The officeholder or candidate for whose benefit each solicitation was made.

If a local governmental lobbyist sources a donation from more than fifty individual members or employees of a corporation, union or other association that is a registered client of the local governmental lobbyist, or if the local governmental lobbyist makes a solicitation to all members or employees of a corporation, union or association that is a registered client of the local governmental lobbyist, the local governmental lobbyist may choose to disclose the name of the registered client instead of the names of the persons whom the lobbyist actually solicited.

### **C. How to File?**

You may file disclosure reports either in person at the City Clerk Department or by accessing the City's online filing portal, NetFile. Quarterly and annual disclosure reports may be obtained through the individual lobbyist's filing portal. NetFile can be accessed through the City's webpage or visiting the filer access portal at <https://ssl.netfile.com/static/agency/brk/>.

Registered lobbyists must complete the report, print and sign it, and upload it into the system. **A hand-written signature is required on all documents.** Completed disclosure reports may also be sent by U.S. mail or delivered in person to the City Clerk Department. Disclosure reports may not be submitted via email.

Complete user instructions for NetFile are available through the City Clerk Department. Lobbyists may contact the City Clerk Department at (510) 981-6908 or [elections@cityofberkeley.info](mailto:elections@cityofberkeley.info) to get started with NetFile. The City Clerk Department also offers one-on-one training for lobbyists on using NetFile.

## CHAPTER IV. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

### CHAPTER IV. INDEX

- A. Personal Obligation of City Officials Prohibited
- B. Deception & False Appearances Prohibited
- C. Deception Prohibited
- D. Restrictions on Payments And Expenses Benefiting Local Public Officials
- E. Restriction on Campaign Consultants Lobbying Current And Former Clients

#### **A. Personal Obligation of City Officials Prohibited (BMC 2.09.180)**

A local governmental lobbyist, or the lobbyist's clients must abstain from carrying out any act with the express purpose and intent of placing any elected or appointed City official or City employee under personal obligation to the local governmental lobbyist, client, contractor or person.

"City official" means the Mayor, members of the City Council and Rent Stabilization Board, City Commissioners, the City Auditor and School Board members.

#### **B. Deception & False Appearances Prohibited (BMC 2.09.190 & 2.09.200)**

No local governmental lobbyist or client may deceive or attempt to deceive a City employee, or elected or appointed City official as to any material fact pertinent to any pending or proposed governmental action. Neither may a local governmental lobbyist or client attempt in any way to create a fictitious appearance of public favor (or disfavor) of any governmental action or to cause any communication to be sent to a City employee in the name of any fictitious person or in the name of any real person without the real person's consent.

#### **C. Prohibited Representations (BMC 2.09.210)**

No local governmental lobbyist or client may represent, either directly or indirectly, orally or in writing that such person can control or obtain the vote or action of any City employee, or elected or appointed City official.

#### **D. Restrictions on Payments and Expenses Benefiting Local Public Officials (BMC 2.09.220)**

No local government lobbyist or client shall make any payment or incur any expense, including any gift of travel, that directly benefits an elected city officeholder, candidate for elected city office, a designated employee, or a member of the immediate family of one of these individuals, in which the cumulative value of such payments or expenses exceeds \$240 during any calendar year. The prohibited payments and expenses include gifts, honoraria and any other form of compensation.

"Payment" means a payment, distribution transfer, loan advance, deposit, gift or other rendering of money, property, services or anything else of value, whether tangible or intangible.



The following are exempt from the restrictions in 2.09.220:

1. gifts of food or refreshment worth \$25 or less per occasion, if the local governmental lobbyist is a 501 (c)(3) nonprofit organization, the gift of food or refreshment is offered in connection with a public event held by the 501 (c)(3) nonprofit organization, and the same gift of food or refreshment is made available to all attendees of the public event;
2. payments or expenses that, within thirty (30) days after receipt, are returned unused or are reimbursed;
3. gifts of food or beverage worth \$25 or less per occasion, if said gift is provided in the home of an individual local governmental lobbyist or individual local governmental lobbyist's registered client when the individual or member of the individual's family is present;
4. a pass or ticket to a fundraising event for a campaign committee or candidate, or for an organization exempt from taxation under Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;
5. informational material;
6. campaign contributions not to exceed the limit imposed by the Berkeley Election Reform Act or state law, as applicable; and
7. salaries, consulting fees or other payments for services rendered or bargained for. No other exception to, or exclusion from, the definition of gift or honoraria contained in the Political Reform Act of 1974 as amended, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, shall apply to this section.

For purposes of the gift limits imposed by section 2.09.220, gifts shall be aggregated as set forth in state law.

The following types of payments are prohibited under 2.09.220:

1. A lobbyist or a lobbyist's registered client cannot use an intermediary for payments, including any gift of travel that directly benefits an elected city officeholder, candidate for elected city office, a designated employee, or a member of the immediate family of one of these individuals.
2. No elected city officeholder, candidate for elected city office, or designated employee may accept or solicit any payment or expense, including any gift of travel, from any lobbyist for the individual's personal benefit or for the personal benefit of a member of the immediate family of one of these individuals.
3. No elected city officeholder, candidate for elected city office, or designated employee may accept or solicit any payment or expense, including any gift of travel, from a third-party if the officer knows or has reason to know that the

third-party is providing the payment or expense on behalf of a lobbyist.

**E. Restriction on Campaign Consultants Lobbying Current and Former Clients (BMC 2.09.230)**

A campaign consultant cannot lobby any elected or appointed City official of the City who is a current or former client of the campaign consultant. This prohibition shall not apply to:

1. An employee of a campaign consultant whose sole duties are clerical; or
2. An employee of a campaign consultant who did not personally provide campaign consulting services to the officer of the city with whom the employee seeks to communicate in order to influence local legislative or administrative action.

Whenever the following words or phrases are used in Section 2.09.230, they are defined as follows:

1. "Current client" means a person for whom the campaign consultant has been contracted to provide campaign consulting services. If such person is a committee as defined by Berkeley Election Reform Act (Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 2.12), the current client shall be any individual who controls such committee; any candidate that such committee was primarily formed to support; and any proponent or opponent of a ballot measure that the committee is primarily formed to support or oppose.
2. "Employee" means an individual employed by a campaign consultant, but does not include any individual who has an ownership interest in the campaign consultant that employs them.
3. "Former client" means a person for whom the campaign consultant has terminated all campaign consulting services within the past twenty-four (24) months.

## CHAPTER V. ENFORCEMENT

### CHAPTER V. INDEX

- A. Complaints, Investigations & Civil Actions
- B. Hearings & Violations
- C. Penalties
- D. Criminal Violation
- E. Joint and Several Liability

#### **A. Complaints, Investigations & Civil Actions (BMC 2.09.250 & 2.09.280)**

Any person who believes a violation of the Act has occurred may file a complaint with the OGC, which may (1) refer to the secretary to investigate, to the extent the secretary has not done so; (2) dismiss the complaint; or (3) find probable cause that a violation of this chapter has occurred.

The Commission may also initiate an investigation of a possible violation based on information presented to it, including by staff.

If the Commission has reason to believe that a violation has occurred or is about to occur, it may also institute action at law or equity to enforce and compel compliance with the provisions in BMC Chapter 2.09.280. Any resident of the City who believes that a violation has occurred, may institute such action at law or equity for injunctive relief and to compel compliance with the provisions in BMC Chapter 2.09.

#### **B. Hearings & Violations (BMC 2.09.260 & 2.09.270)**

In reviewing a complaint or an investigation that the Commission has initiated, if the Commission determines that there is probable cause for believing that a violation has occurred and makes a good faith effort to give reasonable written notice to the person or persons involved, it may hold a hearing to determine if the violation has occurred, and may determine an appropriate remedy if a violation is found. The Commission shall conduct such hearings and proceedings with respect to determinations of probable cause pursuant to adopted procedures.

➤ If the Commission finds a violation, the Commission may:

1. Find mitigating circumstances and take no further action.
2. Issue a public statement or reprimand.
3. Impose a civil penalty.
4. Take other advisory or informal action as specified in the Open Government Ordinance.

**C. Penalties (BMC 2.09.280 - BMC 2.09.290)**

The Commission may impose penalties of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each violation or, if the violation was a prohibited payment, expense or gift under Section 2.09.220, of up to three times the value of each prohibited payment, expense or gift.

Unpaid penalties will be referred to the appropriate City agency or department for collection.

For local government lobbyists found to have repeatedly (over more than one quarter), knowingly, or willfully violated the Act, the Commission may impose penalties of up to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for any violation, using factors adopted by the Commission.

**D. Criminal Violation (BMC 2.09.300)**

Any person who knowingly or willfully violates the provisions of this Act is guilty of a misdemeanor. The prosecution of any misdemeanor violation shall commence within four years after the date on which the alleged violation occurred.

No person convicted of a misdemeanor violation of this Act may act as a local governmental lobbyist, render consultation or advice to any registered client, or otherwise attempt to influence a governmental action for compensation for one year after such conviction.

**E. Joint and Several Liability (BMC 2.09.310)**

Should two or more persons be responsible for any violation, they may be jointly and severally liable. The client or employer of a local governmental lobbyist shall be jointly and severally liable for all violations of the Act committed by the local governmental lobbyist in connection with acts or omissions undertaken on behalf of that client or employer.

If a business, firm or organization registers or files local governmental lobbyist disclosures on behalf of its employees pursuant to Section 2.09.150, the business, firm or organization may be held jointly and severally liable for any failure to disclose its employees' lobbying activities.

## APPENDIX A: RESOURCE DIRECTORY

1. OPEN GOVERNMENT COMMISSION  
2180 Milvia Street, Fourth Floor  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
(510) 981-6998  
[fcpc@cityofberkeley.info](mailto:fcpc@cityofberkeley.info)  
<http://www.cityofberkeley.info/opengovernmentcommission/>
  
2. CITY CLERK  
2180 Milvia Street, First Floor  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
(510) 981-6900  
[elections@cityofberkeley.info](mailto:elections@cityofberkeley.info)  
<http://www.cityofberkeley.info/clerk>
  
3. BERKELEY MUNICIPAL CODE  
Lobbyist Registration and Regulations  
Chapter 2.09  
<https://www.codepublishing.com/CA/Berkeley/>

## APPENDIX B: FULL TEXT OF ORDINANCE

ORDINANCE NO. 7,749-N.S.

### AMENDMENTS TO THE BERKELEY LOBBYIST REGISTRATION ACT; AMENDING BERKELEY MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 2.09

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Berkeley as follows:

That Chapter 2.09 of the Berkeley Municipal Code (Berkeley Lobbyist Registration Act) is hereby amended to read as follows:

#### **Chapter 2.09**

#### **LOBBYIST REGISTRATION AND REGULATIONS**

##### **Article 1. General Provisions**

###### **Section 2.09.010 Title.**

This chapter shall be known as the Berkeley Lobbyist Registration Act, hereafter "the Act."

###### **Section 2.09.020 Findings.**

A. Democracy in our representative form of government requires that the public have an opportunity to know as much as possible what lobbying efforts are taking place that may affect decisions being made by our elected officials, City staff, boards, and commissions.

B. To the extent possible, it is the government's responsibility to balance the responsibility to ensure the health, safety, and general welfare of the public at large in a fiscally and environmentally sustainable manner.

###### **Section 2.09.030 Purpose.**

Therefore, the purpose of this ordinance is to codify certain existing practices, as well as to adopt new practices, to ensure that the public has an adequate opportunity to be informed of the City's activities and to communicate its concerns to its elected and appointed officials.

##### **Article 2. Definitions and Interpretation of This Act**

###### **Section 2.09.040 Words and phrases.**

Words and phrases used in this Act shall have the same meanings and be interpreted in the same manner as words and phrases used in the Berkeley Election Reform Act (Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 2.12) and the Political Reform Act of 1974, California Government Code 81000 — 91014, hereafter the Political Reform Act, as amended and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, unless otherwise expressly provided or unless the

context otherwise requires.

**Section 2.09.050 Definitions.**

For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions shall be applicable:

A. "Administrative enforcement proceeding" means a proceeding in which a City employee, officer, commission, board or other body seeks to enforce law or policy through methods including but not limited to correction of violations, imposition of disciplinary action, abatement of nuisances, or payment of fines or other penalties. "Administrative enforcement proceeding" includes but is not limited to code enforcement proceedings, enforcement proceedings before the Fair Campaign Practices Commission and Open Government Commission, officer misconduct proceedings before the Police Review Commission, and any employee disciplinary proceeding. "Administrative enforcement proceeding" does not include land use approval proceedings or other permitting processes.

B. "Campaign consultant" means any person or entity that receives or is promised economic consideration equaling \$1,000 or more in a calendar year for campaign consulting services. The term "campaign consultant" includes any person or entity that subcontracts with a campaign consultant to provide campaign consulting services, and that receives or is promised economic consideration equaling \$1,000 or more in a calendar year for providing campaign consulting services. The term "campaign consultant" does not include attorneys who provide only legal services, accountants who provide only accounting services, pollsters who provide only polling services, and treasurers who provide only those services which are required of treasurers by the Political Reform Act and the Berkeley Election Reform Act (Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 2.12).

C. "Campaign consulting services" means participating in campaign management or developing or participating in the development of campaign strategy.

D. "City legislation" means ordinances, resolutions, ballot measures, Charter amendments, regulations or similar items considered by the City Council or any commission, board or other City legislative body.

E. "Client" means the real party in interest for whose benefit the services of a local governmental lobbyist are actually performed. In the case of an in-house local governmental lobbyist, "client" means the lobbyist employer of which the in-house local governmental lobbyist is an employee, officer or director. An individual member of an organization shall not be deemed to be a "client" solely by reason of the fact that such member is individually represented by an employee or agent of the organization as a regular part of such employee's or agent's duties with the organization as long as such member does not pay an amount of money or other consideration in addition to the usual membership fees for such representation.

F. "Committee" shall be defined as set forth in the Berkeley Election Reform Act (Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 2.12).

G. "Contractor" means any party to an agreement in which the value of the consideration exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1,000), and, (1) The City is a party, or (2) the agreement or its effectiveness is in any way dependent or conditioned upon approval by the City Council or any board or commission, officer or employee of the City.

H. "Contribution" shall have the same meaning as set forth in the Berkeley Election Reform Act (Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 2.12).

I. "Controlled committee" shall have the same meaning as set forth in the Berkeley Election Reform Act (Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 2.12), but shall not include any state committees.

J. "Employee" shall have the same meaning as set out in Title 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations § 404.1007(b).

K. "Gift" shall be defined as set forth in the Political Reform Act, and the regulations adopted thereunder.

L. "Gift of travel" shall mean payment, advance, or reimbursement for travel, including transportation, lodging, and food and refreshment connected with the travel.

M. "Governmental action" means any discretionary administrative or legislative action of the City other than an action which is ministerial in nature. An action is ministerial in nature if it does not require the City official or employee who is the subject of the communication or contact to exercise any discretion concerning an outcome or course of action.

N. "Influence" or "influencing" means contacting a City elected or appointed official or employee, either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of promoting, supporting, modifying, opposing, causing the delay or abandonment of conduct, or otherwise intentionally affecting the official actions.

O. "In-house local governmental lobbyist" means a local governmental lobbyist who is an employee, officer or director of a business, firm or organization and who lobbies solely on behalf of that business, firm or organization. "In-house local governmental lobbyist" does not include a local governmental lobbyist who is a partner, owner, officer or employee of a lobbying firm.

P. "Lobbyist employer" means any business, firm, or organization for which an employee, officer or director qualifies as an in-house local governmental lobbyist. "Lobbyist employer" does not include a lobbying firm.

Q. "Lobbying firm" means any business entity which receives or becomes entitled to receive any compensation, other than reimbursement for reasonable travel expenses, for the purpose of influencing any proposed or pending governmental action of the City on behalf of any other person or entity, and any partner, owner, officer, or employee of the business entity is a local governmental lobbyist. "Lobbying firm" does not include a bona fide trade, labor or membership organization which is ongoing in nature and whose membership services are not limited to influencing governmental action of the City.

R. "Local governmental lobbyist" means any individual who: (1) receives or is entitled to receive one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more in economic consideration in a calendar month, other than reimbursement for reasonable travel expenses, to communicate directly or through agents with any elected or appointed City official or City employee, for the purpose of influencing any proposed or pending governmental action of the City; or (2) whose duties as a paid employee, officer or director of any business, firm, or organization include communication directly or through agents with any elected or appointed City official or City employee, for the purpose of influencing any proposed or pending governmental action of the City. No person is a local governmental lobbyist by reason of activities described in Section 2.09.090. In case of any ambiguity, the



definition of "local governmental lobbyist" shall be interpreted broadly.

S. "Payment" means a payment, distribution transfer, loan advance, deposit, gift or other rendering of money, property, services or anything else of value, whether tangible or intangible.

T. "Person doing business with the City" means any person whose financial interests are materially affected by governmental action as defined by Section 2.09.050(K). It includes persons currently doing business with the City, planning to do business with the City, or having done business with the City within two years. For purposes of this Act a person's financial interests shall not be found to be materially affected by the issuance of any license or permit which does not require the exercise of discretion by City elected or appointed officials or employees.

U. "Public event" shall mean an event or gathering that any member of the public may attend, has been publicly announced and publicized in advance, and for which there is no admission cost or fee.

V. "Public official" means an elected or appointed officer or employee or officially designated representative, whether compensated or not, of the United States or any of its agencies, the State of California, any political subdivision of the state, including cities, counties, districts, or any public corporation, agency or commission.

W. "Registered client" means any client of a local governmental lobbyist listed as part of the requirements of sections 2.09.060 and 2.09.140.

X. "State committee" shall mean a committee that makes contributions or expenditures to support or oppose candidates or measures voted on in state elections, or in more than one county.

### **Article 3. Registration of Lobbyists**

#### **Section 2.09.060 Registration with the Open Government Commission.**

A. No person shall act as local governmental lobbyist before registering as a local governmental lobbyist with the Open Government Commission, through the office of the City Clerk.

B. At the time of registering, the local governmental lobbyist shall file with the City Clerk, in writing:

1. His or her name, business address, e-mail address, and business telephone number.

2. The name, business address, and business telephone number of each client for whom the local governmental lobbyist attempts or receives compensation to influence any proposed or pending governmental action of the City.

3. The name, business address, and business telephone number of the local governmental lobbyist's employer, firm or business affiliation.

C. The local governmental lobbyist shall reregister annually during the month of January and at that time shall resubmit the required information.

D. Local governmental lobbyists shall amend any information submitted to the Open Government Commission through registration and quarterly disclosures within five business days of the changed circumstances that require correction or updating of such information.

E. Within ten business days of initial registration, and each annual registration, each local governmental lobbyist shall pay a non-refundable fee of \$500.

F. Failure to pay the annual fee shall invalidate a local governmental lobbyist's registration with the Open Government Commission. The Open Government Commission is also authorized to establish additional processes for the termination of a local governmental lobbyist's registration.

G. The City Clerk shall waive all registration fees for any employee, officer or director of a tax-exempt organization presenting proof of the organization's tax-exempt status under 26 U.S.C. Sections 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), or 501(c)(6) so long as they are acting in that capacity. Proof of an organization's tax-exempt status shall include an Internal Revenue Service determination letter or other documentation deemed sufficient by the City Clerk.

H. The City Clerk shall deposit all fees collected pursuant to this Section in the General Fund of the City of Berkeley.

I. A local governmental lobbyist's registration and fee are not transferrable to any other local governmental lobbyist.

#### **Section 2.09.070 Cessation of Lobbying Activities.**

A local governmental lobbyist who has terminated all activities requiring registration shall file a final disclosure report no later than the date required by Section 2.09.140 along with a final registration form indicating that all lobbying activities have terminated, and thereupon shall be relieved of any further obligations under this Act until such time as he or she commences activity requiring registration.

#### **Section 2.09.080 Lobbyist training.**

A. Each local governmental lobbyist must complete a lobbyist training session offered by the Open Government Commission, through the Office of the Clerk, within 30 days of the local governmental lobbyist's initial registration. Thereafter, local governmental lobbyists shall engage in additional training sessions as required by the Open Government Commission, at its discretion.

B. The Open Government Commission shall make local governmental lobbyist training sessions available on its website.

C. On or before the deadline for completing any required local governmental lobbyist training session, a local governmental lobbyist must file a signed declaration with the Open Government Commission stating, under penalty of perjury, that the local governmental lobbyist has completed the required training session.

D. Failure to file the signed declaration required by this section within 30 days of the local governmental lobbyist's initial registration shall constitute a violation of this Act. The Open Government Commission may invalidate a registration for failure to comply with this section.

#### **Section 2.09.090 Exceptions.**

The provisions of this Act shall not apply:

A. To a public official acting in his or her official capacity.

B. To the publication or broadcasting of news items, editorials, or other comments,

or paid advertisements, which directly or indirectly urge governmental action.

C. To a person specifically invited by the City Council or any committee thereof, or by any board or commission, or any committee of a board or commission, or by any officer or employee of the City charged by law with the duty of conducting a hearing or making a decision, for the purpose of giving testimony or information in aid of the body or person extending the invitation.

D. To a person who, without extra compensation and not as part of, or in the ordinary course of, his or her regular employment, presents the position of his or her organization when that organization has one or more of its officers, directors, employees or representatives already registered under the provisions of this Act.

E. To designated representatives of a recognized employee organization whose activities are limited to communicating with elected or appointed City officials or their representatives regarding (1) wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment pursuant to the procedures set forth in Government Code Sections 3500—3510, or (2) the administration, implementation or interpretation of an existing employment agreement.

F. To persons whose only activity is to (1) submit a bid on a competitively bid contract, (2) respond to a request for proposal or qualifications, or (3) apply for grant funding or (4) negotiate the terms of a written contract or grant if selected pursuant to such bid or request for proposal or qualifications. This exception shall not apply to persons who attempt to influence the award or terms of a contract or grant with any elected or appointed official, unless their attempts are limited to speaking during public comment at a publicly noticed meeting.

G. To any individuals serving in their professional capacity (e.g. attorneys, architects, or engineers), who are employed by a local government lobbyist, and whose attempts to influence governmental action are limited to:

(1) Publicly appearing at a public meeting, public hearing, or other official proceeding open to the public to represent or testify on behalf of a proposed development;

(2) Preparing or submitting documents or writings in connection with the proposed development for use at a public meeting, public hearing, or other official proceeding open to the public; and

(3) Contacting city employees or agents working under the direction of the city manager directly relating to (1) and (2) above, or contacting elected or appointed City officials directly relating to (1) and (2) above.

H. To persons appearing or acting on behalf of a labor union of which they are an employee or member.

I. To an attorney who only communicates with a City official or employee regarding representation of a party or potential party to pending or actual litigation, or to a pending or actual administrative enforcement proceeding, brought by or against the City or City agent, officer or employee.

J. Persons employed by, or a member of, a tax-exempt Section 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4), or 501(c)(6) organization, unless lobbying for specific City funding of the organization, project controlled by the organization or City legislation.

**Section 2.09.100 Failure to Register.**

If the Open Government Commission determines that a person is subject to registration and he or she fails to register within seven days of that determination, he or she shall be barred from acting as a local governmental lobbyist except when appearing before the City Council or other board or commission at a noticed public meeting. Such debarment shall be in effect for three months from the date of such determination or until registration, whichever is later.

**Section 2.09.110 Availability of information.**

All registration information shall be retained by the City Clerk for a period of five years from the date of filing, shall constitute part of the public records of the City, and shall be open to public inspection.

**Section 2.09.120 Filing under penalty of perjury.**

All information required by this Act shall be filed with the City Clerk on forms prescribed by the Open Government Commission, and accompanied by a declaration by the local governmental lobbyist that the contents thereof are true and correct under penalty of perjury. In the case of an in-house local governmental lobbyist, the lobbyist employer, or agent thereof, may complete and file any declaration required by this section.

**Section 2.09.130 Records.**

A local governmental lobbyist shall retain, for a period of five years, all books, papers and documents necessary to substantiate the registration required to be made under this Chapter.

**Article 4. Disclosure of Lobbying Activities and Audits**

**Section 2.09.140 Quarterly/Annual disclosure.**

For each calendar quarter in which a local governmental lobbyist was required to be registered, he or she shall file a quarterly report with the City Clerk, unless the local governmental lobbyist is a sole proprietorship, is an in-house local governmental lobbyist who lobbies solely on behalf of a lobbyist employer with four or fewer employees, or works for a lobbying firm with four or fewer employees, in which case they shall file annually. The reports shall be due no later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The report shall contain the following information:

A. The item(s) of governmental action and the name and address of the client(s) on whose behalf the local governmental lobbyist sought to influence.

B. For each item of governmental action sought to be influenced, the name and title of each City employee, or elected or appointed City official with whom the local governmental lobbyist specifically met or communicated.

C. A brief narrative description (no longer than three sentences) of the position advocated by the local governmental lobbyist on behalf of the identified client.

D. If any local governmental lobbyist, or a registered client at the behest of a local governmental lobbyist, employs or requests, recommends or causes a client of the local governmental lobbyist to employ, and such client does employ, any City employee, or

elected or appointed City official, in any capacity whatsoever, or a member of the immediate family of one of these individuals, the local governmental lobbyist shall disclose (1) the name of the person employed or hired, (2) a description of the services actually performed, and (3) the total payments made to the City employee or elected or appointed City official during the reporting period identified only by the following categories: less than \$250; between \$250 and \$1,000; greater than \$1,000 but less than \$10,000; greater than \$10,000.

E. If any elected City officeholder or candidate for elected City office employs or hires a local governmental lobbyist to provide compensated services to the officeholder or candidate, the local governmental lobbyist shall disclose (1) the name of the person who employed or hired the local governmental lobbyist, (2) a description of the services actually performed, and (3) the total payments made during the reporting period identified only by the following categories: less than \$250; between \$250 and \$1,000; greater than \$1,000 but less than \$10,000; greater than \$10,000.

F. If a local governmental lobbyist solicits any person to make a contribution to an elected City officeholder, candidate for City office or to any committee or campaign fund controlled by such officeholder or candidate, the local governmental lobbyist shall disclose the names of the persons whom the local governmental lobbyist solicited, and the officeholder or candidate for whose benefit each solicitation was made. A solicitation does not include a request for a contribution made:

1. in a mass mailing sent to members of the public;
2. in response to a specific request for a recommendation;
3. to a gathering which members of the public may attend; or
4. in a newspaper, on radio or television, or in any other mass media.

A local governmental lobbyist does not "solicit" solely because his or her name is printed with other names on stationery or a letterhead used to request contributions. If a local governmental lobbyist sources a donation from more than fifty individual members or employees of a corporation, union or other association that is a registered client of the local governmental lobbyist, or if the local governmental lobbyist makes a solicitation to all members or employees of a corporation, union or association that is a registered client of the local governmental lobbyist, the local governmental lobbyist may choose to disclose the name of the registered client instead of the names of the persons whom the lobbyist actually solicited.

#### **Section 2.09.150 Registration and filing of disclosures by organizations.**

A lobbyist employer, or agent thereof, may complete and submit any registration or local governmental lobbyist disclosure on behalf of any in-house local governmental lobbyist it employs. The Open Government Commission is authorized to establish procedures to permit the registration and filing of local governmental lobbyist disclosures by a business, firm, or organization on behalf of the in-house local governmental lobbyists employed by those businesses, firms, or organizations.

### **Section 2.09.160 Audits.**

At least once every year, the Open Government Commission shall initiate audits of at least 5% of registered local governmental lobbyists, at minimum one local governmental lobbyist, selected at random. At the request of the Open Government Commission, the City Clerk may assist in conducting these audits. This requirement shall not restrict the authority of the Open Government Commission or the City Clerk to undertake any other audits or investigations of a local governmental lobbyist authorized by law or regulation. Within ten business days of a request by the Open Government Commission or City Clerk, a local governmental lobbyist or anyone required to register as a local governmental lobbyist shall provide the requested documents required to be retained under this Chapter.

## **Article 5. Prohibitions**

### **Section 2.09.170 No unregistered employment or activity.**

A. A local governmental lobbyist shall not engage in any activity on behalf of a client as a local governmental lobbyist unless such local governmental lobbyist is registered and has listed such client with the City Clerk. A local governmental lobbyist shall submit an amended registration form indicating the addition of a new client before lobbying on behalf of that client.

B. No person shall accept compensation for acting as a local governmental lobbyist except upon condition that he or she forthwith register as required by this Act.

### **Section 2.09.180 Personal obligation of City officials prohibited.**

Local governmental lobbyists, or clients shall abstain from carrying out any act with the express purpose and intent of placing any elected or appointed City official or City employee under personal obligation to such local governmental lobbyist, client, contractor or person.

### **Section 2.09.190 Deception prohibited.**

No local governmental lobbyist or client shall deceive or attempt to deceive a City employee, or elected or appointed City official as to any material fact pertinent to any pending or proposed governmental action.

### **Section 2.09.200 False appearances prohibited.**

No local governmental lobbyist or client shall attempt in any way to create a fictitious appearance of public favor or disfavor of any governmental action or to cause any communication to be sent to a city employee in the name of any fictitious person or in the name of any real person without the real person's consent.

### **Section 2.09.210 Prohibited representations.**

No local governmental lobbyist or client shall represent, either directly or indirectly, orally or in writing that such person can control or obtain the vote or action of any City employee, or elected or appointed City official.

**Section 2.09.220 Restrictions on payments and expenses benefiting local public officials.**

A. No local government lobbyist or a registered client shall make any payment or incur any expense, including any gift of travel, that directly benefits an elected city officeholder, candidate for elected city office, a designated employee, or a member of the immediate family of one of these individuals, in which the cumulative value of such payments or expenses exceeds \$240 during any calendar year. This \$240 limit may be adjusted every four years by the OGC to account for inflation. The payments and expenses specified in subsections 2.09.220(A)-(D) include gifts, honoraria and any other form of compensation but do not include:

1. gifts of food or refreshment worth \$25 or less per occasion, if the local governmental lobbyist is a 501 (c)(3) nonprofit organization, the gift of food or refreshment is offered in connection with a public event held by the 501 (c)(3) nonprofit organization, and the same gift of food or refreshment is made available to all attendees of the public event;
2. payments or expenses that, within thirty (30) days after receipt, are returned unused or are reimbursed;
3. gifts of food or beverage worth \$25 or less per occasion, if said gift is provided in the home of an individual local governmental lobbyist or individual local governmental lobbyist's registered client when the individual or member of the individual's family is present;
4. a pass or ticket to a fundraising event for a campaign committee or candidate, or for an organization exempt from taxation under Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;
5. informational material;
6. campaign contributions not to exceed the limit imposed by the Berkeley Election Reform Act or state law, as applicable; and
7. salaries, consulting fees or other payments for services rendered or bargained for. No other exception to, or exclusion from, the definition of gift or honoraria contained in the Political Reform Act of 1974 as amended, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, shall apply to this section.

For purposes of the gift limits imposed by subsections (A)-(C), gifts shall be aggregated set forth in California Code of Regulations, Title 2, Section 18945.1, as it may hereafter be amended.

B. No lobbyist or a lobbyist's registered client shall make any payment to a third-party for the purpose of making any payment or incurring any expense, including any gift of travel, that directly benefits an elected city officeholder, candidate for elected city office, a designated employee, or a member of the immediate family of one of these individuals.

C. No elected city officeholder, candidate for elected city office, or designated employee may accept or solicit any payment or expense, including any gift of travel, from any lobbyist for the individual's personal benefit or for the personal benefit of a member of the immediate family of one of these individuals.

D. No elected city officeholder, candidate for elected city office, or designated employee may accept or solicit any payment or expense, including any gift of travel, from a third-party if the officer knows or has reason to know that the third-party is providing the

payment or expense on behalf of a lobbyist.

**Section 2.09.230 Restriction on campaign consultants lobbying current and former clients.**

A. No campaign consultant, individual who has an ownership interest in the campaign consulting business, or employee of the campaign consultant shall lobby any elected or appointed City official of the city who is a current or former client of the campaign consultant.

B. This prohibition shall not apply to:

1. an employee of a campaign consultant whose sole duties are clerical; or
2. an employee of a campaign consultant who did not personally provide campaign consulting services to the officer of the city with whom the employee seeks to communicate in order to influence local legislative or administrative action.

C. The exceptions in Subsection (B) shall not apply to any person who communicates with an officer of the city in his or her capacity as an employee of the campaign consultant who is prohibited by Subsection (A) from making the communication.

D. Whenever the following words or phrases are used in this Section, they shall be defined as follows:

1. "Current client" shall mean a person for whom the campaign consultant has been contracted to provide campaign consulting services. If such person is a committee as defined by Berkeley Election Reform Act (Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 2.12), the current client shall be any individual who controls such committee; any candidate that such committee was primarily formed to support; and any proponent or opponent of a ballot measure that the committee is primarily formed to support or oppose.
2. "Employee" shall mean an individual employed by a campaign consultant, but does not include any individual who has an ownership interest in the campaign consultant that employs them.
3. "Former client" shall mean a person for whom the campaign consultant has terminated all campaign consulting services within the past twenty-four (24) months.

**Article 6. Enforcement**

**Section 2.09.240 Rules and regulations.**

The Open Government Commission may adopt, amend, and rescind rules, procedures, and regulations to carry out the purposes of this Chapter, and to govern the Commission's procedures to enforce this Chapter.

**Section 2.09.250 Complaint, investigative procedures, and probable cause.**

A. Any person who believes that a violation of any portion of this chapter has occurred may file a complaint with the Open Government Commission. The Open Government Commission may initiate an investigation of a possible violation of this



chapter based on information brought before the commission, including information presented by staff.

B. After receiving a complaint or information regarding a possible violation of this chapter, the Open Government Commission shall decide whether to (1) refer to the secretary to investigate, to the extent the secretary has not done so; (2) dismiss the complaint; or (3) find probable cause that a violation of this chapter has occurred.

**Section 2.09.260 Notice and hearing on violations.**

After the Open Government Commission determines there is probable cause for believing that a provision of this Chapter has been violated and makes a good faith effort to give reasonable written notice to the person or persons involved in the allegation using the contact information with which they registered, it may hold a hearing to determine if a violation has occurred, and may determine an appropriate remedy if a violation is found. The hearing pursuant to this section shall be conducted in an impartial manner, consistent with the requirements of due process. A record shall be maintained of the proceedings, and a report summarizing the facts, issues, and any remedial actions shall be issued by the commission following the conclusion of the hearing.

The commission shall conduct such hearings and proceedings with respect to determinations of probable cause pursuant to adopted procedures. All interested persons may participate in the hearing.

**Section 2.09.270 Violations – commission action.**

If the Open Government Commission finds a violation of this Act, the Open Government Commission may:

(1) Find mitigating circumstances and take no further action; (2) issue a public statement or reprimand, (3) impose a civil penalty in accordance with this Act, or (4) take other action as specified in 2.06.190(A)(1).

**Section 2.09.280 Civil actions.**

If the commission has reason to believe that a violation of this chapter has occurred or is about to occur, it may also institute action at law or equity to enforce and compel compliance with the provision of this chapter. Any resident of the City who believes that a violation of this chapter has occurred, may institute such action at law or equity for injunctive relief and to compel compliance with the provisions of this chapter.

**Section 2.09.290 Civil penalties.**

A. Except as otherwise specified in this Act, the Open Government Commission may impose penalties of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each violation or, if the violation was a prohibited payment, expense or gift under section 2.09.220, of up to three times the value of each prohibited payment, expense or gift.

B. If any civil penalty imposed by the Open Government Commission is not timely paid, the Open Government Commission shall refer the debt to the appropriate City agency or department for collection.

C. For local government lobbyists found to have repeatedly over more than one quarter, knowingly, or willfully violated the Act, the Open Government Commission may

impose penalties of up to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for any violation, using factors adopted by the Open Government Commission through its rules, regulations, or procedures.

**Section 2.09.300 Criminal violation.**

A. Any person who knowingly or willfully violates the provisions of this Act is guilty of a misdemeanor.

B. The prosecution of any misdemeanor violation of this Act shall commence within four years after the date on which the alleged violation occurred.

C. No person convicted of a misdemeanor violation of this Act may act as a local governmental lobbyist, render consultation or advice to any registered client, or otherwise attempt to influence a governmental action for compensation for one year after such conviction.

**Section 2.09.310 Joint and several liability.**

A. Should two or more persons be responsible for any violation under this Chapter, they may be jointly and severally liable.

B. The client or employer of a local governmental lobbyist shall be jointly and severally liable for all violations of this Chapter committed by the local governmental lobbyist in connection with acts or omissions undertaken on behalf of that client or employer.

C. If a business, firm or organization registers or files local governmental lobbyist disclosures on behalf of its employees pursuant to Section 2.09.150 the business, firm or organization may be held jointly and severally liable for any failure to disclose its employees' lobbying activities.

**Section 2.09.320 Effective date.**

The effective date of this Act shall be January 1, 2020. The Act may be effective at an earlier date if administratively feasible.

**Section 2.09.330 Severability.**

The provisions of this Chapter are declared to be separate and severable. The invalidity of any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section or portion of this Chapter, or the invalidity of the application thereof to any person or circumstances, shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this Chapter, or the validity of its application to other persons or circumstances.

At a regular meeting of the Council of the City of Berkeley held on January 19, 2021, this Ordinance was passed to print and ordered published by posting by the following vote:

Ayes: Bartlett, Droste, Hahn, Harrison, Kesarwani, Robinson, Taplin, Wengraf, and Arreguin.

Noes: None.

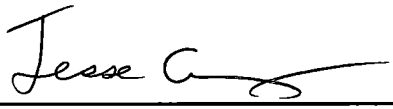
Absent: None.


At a regular meeting of the Council of the City of Berkeley held on February 9, 2021, this Ordinance was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes: Bartlett, Droste, Hahn, Harrison, Kesarwani, Robinson, Taplin, Wengraf, and Arreguin.

Noes: None.

Absent: None.

  
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Jesse Arreguin, Mayor

ATTEST:   
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mark Numainville, City Clerk

Date signed: Feb. 17, 2021