

What is Lobbying Under the 501(h) Election?

Federal tax law controls how much lobbying 501(c)(3) organizations can engage in. Public charities can choose to measure their lobbying under either the insubstantial part test or the 501(h) expenditure test. While lobbying is not defined under the insubstantial part test, this fact sheet provides an overview of how lobbying is defined for organizations that measure their lobbying under the 501(h) expenditure test.

Lobbying

Direct Lobbying

Communication
with a Legislator
that Expresses a View about Specific
Legislation

Grassroots Lobbying

Communication
with the Public
that Expresses a View about Specific
Legislation
and includes a Call to Action

In order for an action to be considered direct lobbying or grassroots lobbying it must contain all of the above elements. It is not lobbying if one or more of the required elements is missing. Understanding the meaning of each element is key.

Communication: A conversation (in person or by phone), letter, email, fax, or other creative mechanism to convey a message.

Legislator: A member of a legislative body or her staff. In addition, executive branch officials who participate in the formulation of legislation are considered legislators (such as the governor or mayor when vetoing a bill or an agency secretary when helping the legislature write a bill). Members of administrative bodies, however, such as school boards, sewer and water districts, housing authorities, zoning boards, and other special purposes bodies, whether elected or appointed, are not considered legislators.

Public: Anyone but a legislator or member of an organization. Communications to an organization's members are treated more favorably, so a communication to an organization's members that urges them to contact legislators to express a view about specific legislation is considered to be direct lobbying. For this purpose, a member is someone who has given more than a small amount of time or money to the organization.

Expresses a view about specific legislation: A bill or resolution that has been introduced in a legislative body or a specific proposal to solve a problem. Specific legislation includes budget appropriations and taxes, and attempts to influence the confirmation of judicial and executive branch nominees. A proposal may qualify as specific legislation even if it has not yet

been introduced, been written down, or even fully fleshed out. Specific legislation does not include rulemakings / promulgation of regulations, executive orders, litigation, or attempts to enforce existing laws.

Call to action: A specific means of encouraging the communication's recipient to take lobbying action. A call to action must comprise one of the following actions: 1) tell the recipient to contact a legislator; 2) provide information on how the recipient can contact his legislator, such as providing the phone number or address; 3) provide a mechanism for enabling the recipient to contact his legislator, such as a postcard, petition, or email form; or 4) identify a legislator who will vote on the legislation as being opposed to or undecided about the organization's view on the legislation, a member of a legislative committee who will vote on the legislation, or the recipient's legislator.

Ballot measure activity is considered direct lobbying. Although ballot measures, such as referenda, bond measures, and ballot initiatives, are determined at the voting booth, efforts for or against them are considered direct lobbying, not impermissible electoral activity. Efforts aimed at convincing the public to support or oppose ballot measures are direct lobbying since the voting public serves as the legislature.

Not Lobbying

There are four principal exceptions to these definitions. Any communication that meets one of these exceptions does not count as lobbying:

Nonpartisan analysis, study or research that presents all sides of an issue. The communication must provide a full and fair exposition of the underlying facts and it must be made available to the general public, a segment of the general public, or to governmental bodies or employees. The document should provide enough information to allow readers to draw their own conclusions about the issue, even if the report itself contains a specific conclusion. For example, an organization might write a paper discussing the need for access to healthcare by low-income children, which might conclude with a recommendation for increased funding for state child health insurance.

Responses to written requests for assistance from committees or other legislative bodies. The communication must be in response to a written request by a legislative body, committee, or subcommittee (not an individual legislator), and it must be made available to all members of the requesting body. As an example, the executive director of a public charity, in response to a written request from the chair of a legislative committee, could testify in support of a clean indoor air bill, without counting the expenses toward the organization's lobbying limits.

Challenges to or support for legislative proposals that would change the organization's rights or its right to exist. The communication must be with a legislative body regarding possible actions of that body which could affect the organization's existence, powers, duties, tax-exempt status, or the deductibility of contributions to the organization. For instance, proposed legislation to eliminate the tax-deductibility of contributions to 501(c)(3) organizations would fall within the so-called "self-defense" exception.

Examinations and discussions of broad social, economic, and similar problems.

Communications on general topics which are also the subject of specific

legislation must not refer to specific legislation or directly encourage the recipients to take action.

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