



Chapter 1 of the Laws of 2005, as amended by Chapter 596 of the Laws of 2005 (collectively referred to as the “Lobbying Law”), makes major changes to the Legislative Law and State Finance Law relative to lobbying on government procurements. More specifically, the Lobbying Law creates two new sections in the State Finance Law: Section 139-j addresses the disclosure of “contacts” during the procurement process; and Section 139-k addresses the disclosure of contacts and the responsibility of Offerors¹ during the procurement process. The Lobbying Law applies to all procurements initiated on or after January 1, 2006. In this regard, a procurement means a contract or agreement involving an annual expenditure in excess of \$15,000 for a commodity, service, technology, public work, or construction; purchase, sale or lease of real property; or revenue contract.

In conformity with the Lobbying Law, during procurement’s restricted period² the only Department employee(s) that the Offeror may “Contact” is/are the Department designated contact person(s) for that procurement. In this regard, “Contact” means any oral, written or electronic communication under circumstances where a reasonable person would infer that the communication was intended to influence a procurement. Exceptions to this rule include:

- submission of a written proposal in response to an RFP, IFB or any other solicitation method;
- submission of written questions as part of an RFP, IFB or other solicitation method where all written questions and written responses will be provided to all Offerors;
- participation in a pre-proposal or pre-bid conference scheduled as part of an RFP, IFB or other solicitation process;
- written complaints by an Offeror that the Department designated contact for a procurement fails to respond in a timely manner;
- negotiations with the Department following tentative award; contacts between designated Department staff and Offeror to request the review of a contract award; and
- communications with the Department regarding an appeal, protest or other review of a procurement, participation in an administrative or judicial proceeding regarding a procurement and complaints regarding a procurement made to the Attorney General, Inspector General, District Attorney, or State Comptroller.

¹ An Offeror is an individual or entity, or any employee, agent or consultant or person acting on behalf of such individual or entity, that contacts the Department about a procurement during the restricted period.

² The period of time commencing with the earliest written notice, advertisement or solicitation of a Request for Proposals “RFP”, Invitation for Bids “IFB”, solicitation of proposals or any other method for soliciting responses from Offerors intending to result in a procurement contract by the Department, and ending with the final contract award and approval by the Department, and OSC (if required).



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**Guidelines Regarding Permissible Contacts
During a Procurement and
the Prohibition of Inappropriate Lobbying Influence**

An Offeror shall not, under any circumstances, attempt to influence a Department procurement in a way that violates or attempts to violate: Public Officers Law Section 73(5), relating to gifts intended to influence; or Public Officers Law Section 74, relating to the code of ethics for employees of State agencies.

An Offeror who contacts the Department regarding a procurement during the restricted period must be prepared to provide the following information: name, address, telephone number, place of principal employment and occupation of the person or organization making the contact, and whether the person/organization making the contact is the Offeror or is retained, employed or designated by or on behalf of the Offeror to appear before or contact the Department about the procurement. The Department's Report of Contact Form is attached as Form 1.

An Offeror that submits a proposal, bid or other response to a Department RFP, IFB or other solicitation method must:

- Affirm that it understands and agrees to comply with these guidelines regarding permissible contacts during a procurement and the prohibition of inappropriate lobbying influence. (The Offeror's Affirmation of Understanding and Agreement is attached as Form 2.);
- Certify that all information provided to the Department with respect to the Lobbying Law is complete, true, and accurate. (The Offeror's Certification of Compliance is attached as Form 3.);
- Disclose whether any governmental entity has, within the prior four years, found the Offeror non-responsible due to a violation of the Lobbying Law or the intentional provision of false or incomplete information. (Included in the Contractor Responsibility Questionnaire.)

Further, all Department procurement contracts will contain a provision authorizing the Department to terminate the contract in the event such Certification of Compliance is found to be intentionally false or incomplete.

Any alleged violations of the Department's guidelines or the Lobbying Law regarding permissible contacts during a procurement and the prohibition of inappropriate lobbying influence will be reported to the Department's Ethics Officer for investigation. If there is sufficient evidence to indicate the allegation may be true, the Department shall give the Offeror reasonable notice that an investigation is ongoing and an opportunity to be heard in response to the allegation. At the Department's discretion, the opportunity to be heard may be provided either by giving the Offeror the opportunity to meet with the Department staff conducting the investigation or by convening a hearing before an impartial hearing officer at the Department's Albany office. In either case, a written report including findings, conclusions, and a recommended decision will be forwarded to the Commissioner or his or her designee for review and a final determination. A determination that an Offeror has knowingly and willfully committed such a violation may result in a finding that the Offeror and its subsidiaries are non-



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responsible and therefore ineligible for award of the procurement contract. A second determination of non-responsibility for such a violation within four years of the first such determination may render the Offeror and its subsidiaries ineligible to submit a bid or proposal or be awarded a procurement contract for four (4) years from the date of the second determination. The Department will notify the New York State Office of General Services (“OGS”) of any determinations of non-responsibility or debarments due to violations of the Lobbying Law.

If you require further guidance on the new Lobbying Law, you are encouraged to visit the Advisory Council on Procurement Lobbying website at <http://www.ogs.State.ny.us/aboutOgs/regulations/defaultAdvisoryCouncil.html> where Frequently Asked Questions “FAQ’s” adopted by the Council have been posted.

