



Question 3: Who Is the Source of What I Received?

www.ca-ilg.org/GiftsQuestion3

*Note: The Fair Political Practices Commission revised the regulations related to gifts of travel for travel occurring after January 1, 2014, including travel that is paid for by one's own agency. The information in this document is relevant to travel occurring **prior to January 1, 2014**. More information regarding the regulatory revisions can be found at <http://www.ca-ilg.org/TravelRelatedGiftExceptions>.*

Identifying the *source* of a gift is important under California's gift rules (see page 3 for overview), because gift reporting requirements and limits are tied to gifts from a single source. In addition, some exceptions to California's gift rules are tied to who the source of the gift is. Generally, the gift source is the person who paid for the gift.

Intermediaries

Sometimes a gesture occurs through a middle person. This is the concept of an "intermediary." An official must report the true source on the official's [Statement of Economic Interests](#).¹

Someone is an intermediary when:

- They receive something from a gift source and the source asks that they pass it along to the official as the intended recipient of the gift;
- They solicit funding with the understanding that it will be used for the primary purpose of making a gift to an official; or
- They receive a payment from a source after the official or the official's agent solicited it for the purpose of securing a gift for the official.²

When someone is an intermediary, the law requires them to notify the recipient of who the true source of the gift is.³ Thus, as a general matter, an official may presume that the gift deliverer is the source unless the deliverer informs the official otherwise or it is clear from the surrounding circumstances the deliverer is not the actual source of the gift.⁴

What's a "Gift" for Purposes of the Rules?

The concept is broad. A public official receives a gift for purposes of California's gift rules (see summary on next page) any time the official receives anything that

- ✓ Has a monetary value and
- ✓ Provides the official with a personal benefit
- ✓ For which the official doesn't pay full value.⁵

Gifts can be:

- ✓ Tangible or intangible
- ✓ Real property or personal property;
- ✓ Goods or services.⁶

Under some circumstances, gifts than an official's family receives are considered gifts to the official for purposes of California's gift rules.

Note that the Fair Political Practices Commission has recognized a variety of [exceptions](#) to what constitutes a gift.⁷

Gifts from Multiple Sources

When multiple people pitch in for a gift valued at \$50 or more, the question is whether anyone contributed \$50 or more.⁸ Contributors of \$50 or more must be individually named on one's [Statement of Economic Interests](#), as must someone whose contribution to the gift puts their combined value of gifts to the official over the course of the year at \$50 or more.⁹

A gift from an organization is not a group gift from the members of that organization.¹⁰

California's Basic Gift Rules

The goal underlying California's gift rules is to prevent either the perception or the reality of gifts influencing public officials' actions. This is because public agency actions should always promote the *public's* interests, as opposed to narrow personal or political interests.

As a result, California public officials must:

1. **Report gifts worth \$50 or more on their [Statement of Economic Interests](#).**¹¹ Gifts from a single source must be added up over the course of a calendar year. An official's reporting obligation is triggered when the combined value of a series of gestures from a single gift-giver reaches \$50 or more.
2. **Not receive gifts that exceed \$440 from a single source per calendar year.**¹² This limit can be exceeded by accepting a single large gesture or a series of gestures over the course of a calendar year from the same gift-giver that total more than \$440.¹³
3. **Having accepted gifts may keep a public official from participating in the decision-making process.** If a public official accepts gestures with a value of more than \$440 from a single gift-giver in the twelve months preceding the official's involvement in a decision affecting that gift giver, the official may have to disqualify himself from participating in that decision-making process.¹⁴

More detail on these rules is available at www.ca-ilg.org/GiftCenter. These rules apply to elected officials, top level managers and others who are covered in the agency's local conflict of interest code or make governmental decisions.¹⁵

Putting aside what the rules allow, public officials are well-advised to look beyond what the law allows in any situation involving a nice gesture. This includes considering how residents will view a public official's actions.

Special Rules for Certain Sources

Gestures received from those one has a personal relationship unrelated to one's public position are subject to fewer restrictions. Special rules apply to gifts from the following:

- Family
- Dates
- Existing social or business ties unrelated to one's position as a public official
- Neighbors
- One's own agency

Summaries of these special rules follow.

Compliance Strategy: Questions for Public Officials to Ask About Nice Gestures

A way to analyze one's likely obligations under California's gift rules is to ask:

1. [Did I or my family receive something of value?](#)
2. [What's its value?](#)
3. [Who gave it to me?](#)
4. [Did I do something in exchange for what I received?](#)
5. [What kind of gift is it and do special rules apply as a result?](#)
6. [Which of the permitted courses of action do I want to take with respect to the gift?](#)

Explanations of each question are available at www.ca-ilg.org/GiftCenter.

Special Exception for Gifts from Family

For purposes of the exception to California's gift rules for gifts from family, "family" includes the following:

- Spouse (including former spouse);
- Children (including stepchildren);
- Inlaws: current or former parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law;
- Parent;
- Grandparents, grand aunts and grand uncles;
- Grandchildren, grandnieces and grandnephews;
- Brothers and sisters;
- Nephews and nieces;
- Aunts and uncles;
- First cousins or first cousins once removed; and
- The spouse or former spouse of any of the above (except for the spouse of *former* in-law)

The exception only applies as long as the family member is *not* acting as an intermediary for another person who is the true source of the gift.¹⁶

The exception for gifts from family members represent a policy judgment that the state will not limit gifts to public officials from their family members, nor require public disclosure of such gifts. Receipt of gifts from a family member also are not a basis for having to disqualify oneself under the conflict of interest laws.

That, of course, raises the larger question of what an official should do when family members have business with an official's agency. No matter what the law says, public officials may be well-advised to consider public perception when a family relationship and actions as a public official may overlap. If a reasonable resident might question whether a family member may be receiving special treatment, the best course of action may be for the public official to step aside from the decision-making process.

Special Exception for Dating-Related Gestures

Officials who are on a date or in a dating relationship do not have to report “personal benefits” that are a common part of such situations, nor are such gestures subject to the gift limit.¹⁷

However, for local officials, if the dating interest has or may reasonably foreseeably have business with the agency, the official may have to step aside from the decision-making process if the value of the gestures reach \$440 (2012 limit)¹⁸ or provide income to the official of \$500 or more.¹⁹

In terms of what kinds of potential agency business officials should be alert to, such business would include a contract, license, permit or other entitlement for use pending before the official’s agency,²⁰ as well as licensing and enforcement proceedings.²¹ For contracts, licenses, permits and other entitlements, the prohibition against participation applies while the matter is pending and for 12 months after the matter is decided.²² For licensing and enforcement proceedings, the requirement to step aside applies for 12 months after the gift was made.²³

Of course, these are minimum requirements. Local officials should also consider public perception when dating interests and actions as a public official may overlap—if a reasonable resident might question what motivates an official’s actions, the best course of action is to step aside irrespective of what the regulations may allow.

Special Exception for Gifts from Existing Social or Business Ties Unrelated to One’s Position as a Public Official

The purpose of the gift reporting and limit rules is to promote the public’s trust that decision-makers’ actions are not being influenced by others’ generosity. Consistent with this purpose, there is an exception for gifts received from those with no relationship to the decision-making process.

For a gift to fall within this exception to California’s gift rules, the gift giver:

- Must have an existing business or personal relationship with the public official;
- The relationship must be *unrelated to the official’s public position*;
- Cannot *have finances which will be affected* by the decision-maker in the reasonably foreseeable future; and
- Cannot be a *lobbyist* registered to lobby the official’s agency.²⁴

The specific regulatory language is that it must be “*clear* that the gift was made because of an *existing* personal or business relationship *unrelated* to the official’s position and there is *no evidence whatsoever* at the time the gift is made that the official makes or participates in the type of governmental decisions that may have a *reasonably foreseeable material financial effect* on the individual who would otherwise be *the source of the gift*.”²⁵

A Note on Gestures from Lobbyists

As noted above, the catchall exception for gifts from social or business ties does *not* apply if the gift is from an individual “registered to lobby the official’s agency.”²⁶ Similarly, the exceptions for gift exchanges has an exception-to-the-exception if the gift giver is a “lobbyist who is registered to lobby the official’s agency.”²⁷

A number of counties and cities do indeed have such lobbyist registration requirements.²⁸ The Institute’s August and October 2012 “Everyday Ethics” columns explore lobbying regulation at the local level. These articles are available at www.ca-ilg.org/LobbingRegulation.

Interestingly, the exception-to-the-exception language as it relates to dating relationships,²⁹ acts of human compassion³⁰ and pre-existing social relationships³¹ use language that ties the exception to the exception to *state* lobbying registration requirements.³² Thus, for local officials, these gestures may be received from lobbyists registered to lobby the official’s agency.

As always, local are wise to also consider public perceptions in addition to the rules in determining whether to accept gifts.

Special Exception for Neighborly Gestures

Favors done by neighbors may not be subject to California’s gift rules.³³ The exception applies to gestures that are “acts of ordinary assistance” that “would not normally be part of an economic transaction between like participants under similar circumstances.

Examples include when an official’s neighbor loans an item, gives the official an occasional ride, or lends his or her skills for a repair. When the official is away, other examples include the neighbor bringing in the mail or feeding a pet.

Agency Gifts

In General

Before there were gift rules for public officials, there were rules relating to agency gifts. For example, California's constitution generally prohibits gifts of public resources to anyone (including, of course, public officials).³⁴

To *not* be an improper gift of public resources, any expenditure of taxpayer dollars must serve a public purpose.³⁵ The courts tend to defer to policymakers' collective judgment on when an individual or category of expenses serve a public purpose, but the prohibition is good to keep in mind. There are a number of penalties for misusing public resources.

The Fair Political Practices Commission supplements this set of rules by, in essence, saying that expenditures that gestures that that do not serve a public purpose are also subject to California's gift rules.³⁶

General Rules for Gifts Donated to Agency

A variation on the concept of an intermediary is the situation in which someone gives something to an agency that the agency then allows an official or staff member to use. The "something" can be money, goods, services or other gesture that confers a benefit on the agency.³⁷

If a benefit originating from an outside source is used by an official, the benefit must be reported and is subject to gift limits³⁸ unless the gift is used only for official agency business³⁹ and handled in a specific way. (Note that this exception generally does not apply to travel, meals and lodging for elected officials which is subject to special rules.⁴⁰) For example, the agency, not the gift-giver, must determine which official will use the gift.⁴¹ If the gift provides a personal benefit to the user, the agency head cannot decide that he or she should use it.⁴²

The agency must make a public record of who gave the gift, how the gift was used and the identity of the official who used it.⁴³ The agency does this on a form provided by the FPPC—[Form 801](#). The agency must maintain the form as a public record and post it on the local agency website, or if none, forward it for posting on the FPPC's website.⁴⁴

For donated travel payments, the donations cannot be used by elected officials (or, if they are, they are reportable gifts and subject to the gift limits).⁴⁵ For others within the agency, the amounts cannot exceed those allowed under the agency's travel reimbursement policies.⁴⁶

Additional rules govern how such travel is approved,⁴⁷ gifts to support university research⁴⁸ and federal support for training and inter-agency programs.⁴⁹

Special Rules for Agency Tickets and Passes

From time to time, a local official may receive tickets or passes to events through his or her public agency. This can be because:

- 1) **Donations to Agency.** Someone has given the agency the tickets;⁵⁰ or
- 2) **Non-Donations.** The agency receives the tickets (i) as the result of an agreement to use public property (for example, a sports or entertainment facility), (ii) because the agency controls the event (for example, a county fair), or (iii) the agency purchased the ticket at fair market value.⁵¹

These can be treated as gifts subject to the usual rules⁵² or an official can simply pay for the ticket by reimbursing the agency for its fair market value.⁵³

Another option is for the agency to adopt a policy governing its ticket distributions.⁵⁴ When an agency does so, certain restrictions and disclosure requirements apply, but the provision of the ticket or pass is not considered a gift to the official.⁵⁵

Fair Political Practices Commission rules explain what the policy must contain.⁵⁶ Note that these exceptions for agency-provided tickets and passes apply only to admissions to entertainment, amusement, recreational, or similar events or facilities--not to tickets to fundraising breakfast, lunch or dinner events.⁵⁷

If public officials otherwise subject to the gift limit and reporting requirements receive tickets under the agency's policy, the tickets are not subject to the gift limit and reporting requirements if:

- The agency decides who should use the ticket or pass consistent with its adopted policy that complies with the Fair Political Practices Commission's requirements;⁵⁸ and
- If the agency received the tickets from an outside entity, that entity played no role in deciding who should use the ticket.⁵⁹

As an alternative, the official receiving the ticket or pass can treat its value as income under state and federal tax laws.⁶⁰

Either way, the agency must document the provision of tickets on a form provided by the FPPC—[Form 802](#).⁶¹ The agency must maintain the form as a public record and forward it for posting on the FPPC's website.⁶²

Special Rules for Agency Raffles

When a prize for an agency raffle or drawing is furnished by an outside party, the official who wins the prize must report the outside party as the source of the gift and the agency as the intermediary.⁶³ The fair market value of the prize is reduced by the amount the official paid to enter the raffle, and the value counts toward the gift limit for that source.⁶⁴

About This Resource

This document is a service of the Institute for Local Government (ILG) whose mission is to promote good government at the local level with practical, impartial, and easy-to-use resources for California communities.

ILG is the nonprofit 501(c)(3) research and education affiliate of the League of California Cities and the California State Association of Counties. For more information and to access the Institute's resources on gift rules public officials go to <http://www.ca-ilg.org/GiftCenter>.

As part of its mission of promoting good government at the local level, the Institute tries to help local officials understand those rules.

These informational materials, however, are not legal advice. Attorneys can and do disagree on how to interpret the rules in this area. In addition, the rules can and do change over time.

Officials are encouraged to consult with an attorney or relevant regulatory authorities for up-to-date information and advice on specific situations.

References and Resources

(Fair Political Practices Commission regulations are available online at <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/index.php?id=52>)

¹ Cal. Gov't Code §§ 87210, 87313; 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18945(b) (the source of the payment is the source of the gift).

² Cal. Gov't Code §§ 87210, 87313; 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18945(a)(1)-(3).

³ Cal. Gov't Code §§ 87210, 87313.

⁴ Cal. Gov't Code §§ 87210, 87313; 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18945(d).

⁵ See generally 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18940(a).

⁶ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18940(a).

⁷ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18942.

⁸ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18945.2.

⁹ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18945.2.

¹⁰ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18945.2.

¹¹ Cal Gov't Code § 87207(a)(1).

¹² Cal. Gov't Code § 89503; 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18940.2 (the FPPC adjusts the limit biennially, and it will remain at \$440 until the end of 2012).

¹³ If the limit is exceeded one has several options, any of which must be exercised within 30 days of receiving the gift. One may return the gift unused to the donor, reimburse the donor for all or a portion of the value of the gift or donate the gift, without claiming a tax deduction, to a 501 (c)(3) charitable organization or government agency. 2 Cal. Code Regs. §18941(a)..

¹⁴ Cal. Gov't Code § 87103(e); 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18703.4. This is because public officials may not make, participate in making, or influence governmental decisions which affect their personal financial interests. Cal. Gov't Code § 87100. The law makes a judgment that one is financially self-interested in a decision when one accepts gifts exceeding the \$440 gift limit from someone affected by that decision. Cal. Gov't Code § 89503; 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18940.2(a).

¹⁵ 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §§ 18940(d), 18730 (b)(8.1)(A) (application of the gift disclosure rules). See also 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §§ 18701(a), 18730 (b)(9)(A) (application of the disqualification/conflict of interest rules). See also §18940.1 (b)(definition of "official")

¹⁶ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18942(a)(3).

¹⁷ 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18942(a)(17)(A).

¹⁸ 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18940.2 (setting this threshold).

¹⁹ 2 Cal. Code of Regs. § 18703.3 (defining source of income).

²⁰ 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18942(a)(17)(D)(ii).

²¹ 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18942(a)(17)(D)(iii).

²² 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18942(a)(17) (D) (ii).

²³ 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18942(a)(17) (D) (iii).

²⁴ 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18942(a)(18).

²⁵ 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18942(a)(18) (emphasis added).

²⁶ 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18942(a)(18).

²⁷ 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18942(a)(8).

²⁸ The following cities and counties have adopted some form of lobbyist registration (not inclusive): Fairfield, Fresno, Irvine, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Malibu, Milpitas, Oakland, Orange, Richmond, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, San Louis Opispo, Santa Ana, Santa Rosa, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, Orange County, San Diego County.

²⁹ 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18942(a)(17)(A) (cross referencing the list of exceptions in 18942(a)(17)(D)(i)-(iii)).

³⁰ 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18942(a)(17)(B) (cross referencing the list of exceptions in 18942(a)(17)(D)(i)-(iii)).

- ³¹ 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18942(a)(17)(C) (cross referencing the list of exceptions in 18942(a)(17)(D)(i)-(iii)).
- ³² 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18942(a)(17)(D)(i) (which refers to “[a] lobbyist, lobbying firm, lobbyist employer, or other person required to file reports under Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 86100) of the Act *and* who is registered to lobby the official’s agency”—emphasis added).
- ³³ 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18942(a)(16).
- ³⁴ Cal. Const. art. XVI, §6.
- ³⁵ See *County of Alameda v. Janssen*, 16 Cal. 2d 276 (1940); *Board of Supervisors v. Dolan*, 45 Cal. App. 3d 237 (1975).
- ³⁶ 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18944.3.
- ³⁷ See 2 Cal. Code of Regs. §18944 (“‘Payment’ means a payment as defined in Section 82044 and includes a monetary payment to an agency, a loan, gift, or other transfer, and the payment for, or provision of , goods or services to an agency”).
- ³⁸ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944(c) (“A payment, that is otherwise a gift to a public official, as defined in Section 82028, shall be considered a gift to the public official’s agency *and not a gift to the public official* if all the following requirements are met:”) (emphasis added).
- ³⁹ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944(c)(2).
- ⁴⁰ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.2(d)(1) (Government Code section 87200 filers).
- ⁴¹ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944(c)(1).
- ⁴² 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944(c)(1).
- ⁴³ See FPPC, Form 801 Gift to Agency Report, available at <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/index.php?id=512>.
- ⁴⁴ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944 (c)(3)(F).
- ⁴⁵ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.2(d)(1) (Government Code section 87200 filers).
- ⁴⁶ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.2(d)(2).
- ⁴⁷ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.2(d)(3).
- ⁴⁸ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.2(e).
- ⁴⁹ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.2(f).
- ⁵⁰ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.1(b)(1).
- ⁵¹ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.1(b)(2).
- ⁵² *Fletcher Advice Letter*, No. I-09-050 (2009) (If an agency doesn’t have the required policy in place, the tickets are treated as a gift subject to the usual reporting and limit requirements).
- ⁵³ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.1(b).
- ⁵⁴ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.1(c).
- ⁵⁵ See 2 Cal. Code Regs. §§ 18944.3 (“Except as provided in Regulations 18944 [gifts to agency] and 18944.1 [agency provided tickets and passes], a payment by a government agency (for) . . . entertainment . . . to an official in that agency is a gift to that official unless the payment is a lawful expenditure of public moneys”); 18944.1(b)(2) (finding that an official will have in essence provided something of equal or greater value in exchange for the ticket if certain requirements are met, including compliance with the agency’s ticket distribution policy).
- ⁵⁶ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.1(c)(1)-(3).
- ⁵⁷ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.1.
- ⁵⁸ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.1(c).
- ⁵⁹ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.1(b)(1).
- ⁶⁰ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.1(a)(1).
- ⁶¹ See <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/index.php?id=524>.
- ⁶² 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.1(d). Beginning January 1, 2012, agencies must send the Form 802 to the FPPC at E-mail: form802@fppc.ca.gov, or 428 J Street, Suite 620, Sacramento, CA 95814, or Fax: 916-322-0886.
- ⁶³ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.2(b)(1).
- ⁶⁴ 2 Cal. Code Regs. § 18944.2(b)(1).