### RELATIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Of the Public Official</th>
<th>Of the Public Official’s Spouse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>Parent or stepparent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent or stepparent</td>
<td>Child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>Sibling or stepsibling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibling or stepsibling</td>
<td>Son-in-law or daughter-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son-in-law or daughter-in-law</td>
<td>Legal support obligation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal support obligation</td>
<td>Benefits from employment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See [ORS 244.020(16)](https://www.leg.state.or.us/billsummary/bills过去的年份/244.020/)

(11) “Member of household” means any person who resides with the public official or candidate.

ORS 244.020

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**NOTES**

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BUSINESS

(2) “Business” means any corporation, partnership, proprietorship, firm, enterprise, franchise, association, organization, self-employed individual and any other legal entity operated for economic gain but excluding any income-producing not-for-profit corporation that is tax exempt under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code with which a public official or a relative of the public official is associated only as a member or board director or in a nonremunerative capacity. ORS 244.020.

(3) “Business with which the person is associated” means:

(a) Any private business or closely held corporation of which the person or the person’s relative is a director, officer, owner or employee, or agent or any private business or closely held corporation in which the person or the person’s relative owns or has owned stock, another form of equity interest, stock options or debt instruments worth $1,000 or more at any point in the preceding calendar year;

(b) Any publicly held corporation in which the person or the person’s relative owns or has owned $100,000 or more in stock or another form of equity interest, stock options or debt instruments at any point in the preceding calendar year;

(c) Any publicly held corporation of which the person or the person’s relative is a director or officer; or

(d) For public officials required to file a statement of economic interest under ORS 244.050, any business listed as a source of income as required under ORS 244.060 (3). ORS 244.020.

NOTES

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

(1) “Actual conflict of interest” means any action or any decision or recommendation by a person acting in a capacity as a public official, the effect of which would be to the private pecuniary benefit or detriment of the person or the person’s relative or any business with which the person or a relative of the person is associated unless the pecuniary benefit or detriment arises out of circumstances described in subsection (13) of this section.

ORS 244.020.

(13) “Potential conflict of interest” means any action or any decision or recommendation by a person acting in a capacity as a public official, the effect of which could be to the private pecuniary benefit or detriment of the person or the person’s relative, or a business with which the person or the person’s relative is associated, unless the pecuniary benefit or detriment arises out of the following:

(a) An interest or membership in a particular business, industry, occupation or other class required by law as a prerequisite to the holding by the person of the office or position.

(b) Any action in the person’s official capacity which would affect to the same degree a class consisting of all inhabitants of the state, or a smaller class consisting of an industry, occupation or other group including one of which or in which the person, or the person’s relative or business with which the person or the person’s relative is associated, is a member or is engaged.

(c) Membership in or membership on the board of directors of a nonprofit corporation that is tax-exempt under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

ORS 244.020.

(3) The commission may adopt rules that:

(a) Limit the minimum size of, or otherwise establish criteria for or identify, the smaller classes that qualify under the class exception from the definition of “potential conflict of interest” under ORS 244.020.

ORS 244.290.
Methods of handling conflicts; Legislative Assembly; judges; appointed officials; other elected officials or members of boards.

(2) An elected public official, other than a member of the Legislative Assembly, or an appointed public official serving on a board or commission, shall:
   (a) When met with a potential conflict of interest, announce publicly the nature of the potential conflict prior to taking any action thereon in the capacity of a public official; or
   (b) When met with an actual conflict of interest, announce publicly the nature of the actual conflict and:
      (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, refrain from participating as a public official in any discussion or debate on the issue out of which the actual conflict arises or from voting on the issue.
      (B) If any public official’s vote is necessary to meet a requirement of a minimum number of votes to take official action, be eligible to vote, but not to participate as a public official in any discussion or debate on the issue out of which the actual conflict arises.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) or (2) of this section requires any public official to announce a conflict of interest more than once on the occasion which the matter out of which the conflict arises is discussed or debated.

ORS 244.120
CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

How does a public official know when they are met with a conflict of interest and, if met with one, what must they do?

Oregon Government Ethics law identifies and defines two types of conflicts of interest. An **actual conflict of interest** is defined in ORS 244.020(1) and a **potential conflict of interest** is defined in ORS 244.020(12). In brief, a public official is met with a conflict of interest when participating in official action which could or would result in a financial benefit or detriment to the public official, a relative of the public official or a business with which either is associated.

The difference between an actual conflict of interest and a potential conflict of interest is determined by the words “would” and “could.” A public official is met with an **actual** conflict of interest when the public official participates in action that **would** affect the financial interest of the official, the official’s relative or a business with which the official or a relative of the official is associated. A public official is met with a **potential** conflict of interest when the public official participates in action that **could** affect the financial interest of the official, a relative of that official or a business with which the official or the relative of that official is associated. The following hypothetical circumstances are offered to illustrate the difference between actual and potential conflicts of interest:

A city councilor is employed by a building supply business from which the city public works director purchases building materials. City payments on invoices must be submitted to the city council and approved by a vote. The city councilor, who is employed by the building supply business, while participating in a meeting, would be met with an **actual conflict of interest** when the request to pay the invoice from the business that employs the councilor is presented to the city council for official action.

A member of a fire district board of directors owns a sheetrock contracting business. The fire district is planning to remodel a fire station in the district. To reduce cost, the district will manage the project and solicit bids from contractors for specified work, such as the sheetrock that needs to be installed. The member on the board of directors, who is the contractor, while participating in a meeting of the board of directors, would be met with a **potential conflict of interest** when the members discuss or act on the invitation for bids on the sheetrock installation.

**What if I am met with a conflict of interest?**

A public official must announce or disclose the nature of a conflict of interest. The way the disclosure is made depends on the position held. The following public officials must use the methods described below:

**Legislative Assembly:**

Members must announce the nature of the conflict of interest in a manner pursuant
to the rules of the house in which they serve. The Oregon Attorney General has determined that only the Legislative Assembly may investigate and sanction its members for violations of conflict of interest disclosure rules in ORS 244.120(1)(a). [49 Op. Atty. Gen. 167 (1999) issued on February 24, 1999]

Judges:
Judges must remove themselves from cases giving rise to the conflict of interest or advise the parties of the nature of the conflict of interest. [ORS 244.120(1)(b)]

Public Employees:
Public officials in public bodies who are appointed, employed or volunteer must provide a written notice to the person who appointed or employed them. The notice must describe the nature of the conflict of interest with which they are met. [ORS 244.120(1)(c)]

Elected Officials or Appointed Members of Boards and Commissions:
Except for members of the Legislative Assembly, these public officials must publicly announce the nature of the conflict of interest before participating in any official action on the issue giving rise to the conflict of interest. [ORS 244.120(2)(a) and ORS 244.120(2)(b)]

- **Potential Conflict of Interest:** Following the public announcement, the public official may participate in official action on the issue that gave rise to the conflict of interest.

- **Actual Conflict of Interest:** Following the public announcement, the public official must refrain from further participation in official action on the issue that gave rise to the conflict of interest. [ORS 244.120(2)(b)(A)]

If a public official is met with an actual conflict of interest and the public official’s vote is necessary to meet the minimum number of votes required for official action, the public official may vote. The public official must make the required announcement and refrain from any discussion, but may participate in the vote required for official action by the governing body. [ORS 244.120(2)(b)(B)] These circumstances do not often occur. This provision does not apply in situations where there are insufficient votes because of a member’s absence when the governing body is convened. Rather, it applies in circumstances when all members of the governing body are present and the number of members who must refrain due to actual conflicts of interest make it impossible for the governing body to take official action.

The following circumstances may exempt a public official from the requirement to make a public announcement or give a written notice describing the nature of a conflict of interest:

- If the conflict of interest arises from a membership or interest held in a particular business, industry, occupation or other class and that membership is a prerequisite
for holding the public official position. [ORS 244.020(12)(a)] For example, if a member of a state board is required by law to be employed in a specific occupation, such as an accountant or a doctor, then the official actions taken by the board member that affect all accountants or doctors to the same degree would be exempt from the conflict of interest disclosure requirements and participation restrictions.

- If the financial impact of the official action would impact the public official, relative or business of the public official to the same degree as other members of an identifiable group or "class". The Commission has the authority to identify a group or class and determine the minimum size of that "class." [ORS 244.020(12)(b) and ORS 244.290(3)(a)] For example, if a county commissioner votes to approve a contract to improve or maintain a county road that leads to the property the commissioner owns, but the improvements would also benefit many other property owners to the same degree, the commissioner would be exempt from the conflict of interest disclosure requirements and participation restrictions. The number of persons affected to the same degree as the public official will help to determine whether this exception applies.

- If the conflict of interest arises from an unpaid position as officer or membership in a nonprofit corporation that is tax-exempt under 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code. [ORS 244.020(12)(c)] For example, a city councilor is also an unpaid board member or member at the local YMCA. The decision, as a city councilor, to award a grant to that YMCA would be exempt from the conflict of interest disclosure requirements and participation restrictions.

How is the public announcement of the nature of a conflict of interest recorded?

- The public body that is served by the public official will record the disclosure of the nature of the conflict of interest in the official records (minutes, audio/video recording) of the public body. [ORS 244.130(1)]

Is a public official required to make an announcement of the nature of a conflict of interest each time the issue giving rise to the conflict of interest is discussed or acted upon?

- The announcement needs to be made on each occasion when the public official is met with the conflict of interest. Each time a public official is met with a conflict of interest the nature must be disclosed. For example, an elected member of the city council would have to make the public announcement one time when met with the conflict of interest, but only one time in each meeting of the city council. If the matter giving rise to the conflict of interest is raised at another meeting, the disclosure must be made again at that meeting. Another example would involve an employee in a city planning department who would have to give a separate written notice before each occasion they encounter a matter that gives rise to a conflict of interest. [ORS 244.120(3)]
If a public official failed to announce the nature of a conflict of interest and participated in official action, is the official action voided?

- No. Any official action that is taken may not be voided by any court solely by reason of the failure of the public official to disclose an actual or potential conflict of interest [ORS 244.130(2)]. However, the public official faces the potential of personal liability for the violation.

*****
(7)(a) “Gift” means something of economic value given to a public official, a candidate or a relative or member of the household of the public official or candidate:

(A) Without valuable consideration of equivalent value, including the full or partial forgiveness of indebtedness, which is not extended to others who are not public officials or candidates or the relatives or members of the household of public officials or candidates on the same terms and conditions; or

(B) For valuable consideration less than that required from others who are not public officials or candidates.

(b) “Gift” does not mean:

(A) Contributions as defined in ORS 260.005.

(B) Gifts from relatives or members of the household of the public official or candidate.

(C) An unsolicited token or award of appreciation in the form of a plaque, trophy, desk item, wall memento or similar item, with a resale value reasonably expected to be less than $25.

(D) Informational or program material, publications or subscriptions related to the recipient’s performance of official duties.

(E) Admission provided to or the cost of food or beverage consumed by a public official, a relative of the public official accompanying the public official, a member of the household of the public official accompanying the public official or a staff member of the public official accompanying the public official, at a reception, meal or meeting held by an organization when the public official represents state government as defined in ORS 174.111, a local government as defined in ORS 174.116 or a special government body as defined in ORS 174.117.

(F) Reasonable expenses paid by any unit of the federal government, a state or local government, a Native American tribe that is recognized by federal law or formally acknowledged by a state, a membership organization to which a public body as defined in ORS 174.109 pays membership dues or a not-for-profit corporation that is tax exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, for attendance at a convention, fact-finding mission or trip, conference or other meeting if the public official is scheduled to deliver a speech, make a presentation, participate on a panel or represent state government as defined in ORS 174.111, a local government as defined in ORS 174.116 or a special government body as defined in ORS 174.117.

(G) Contributions made to a legal expense trust fund established under ORS 244.209 for the benefit of the public official.

(H) Reasonable food, travel or lodging expenses provided to a public official, a relative of the public official accompanying the public official, a member of the household of the public official accompanying the public official or a staff member of the public official accompanying the public official, when the public official is representing state government as defined in ORS 174.111, a local government as defined in ORS 174.116 or a special government body as defined in ORS 174.117:

(i) On an officially sanctioned trade-promotion or fact-finding mission; or

(ii) In officially designated negotiations, or economic development activities, where receipt of the expenses is approved in advance.

(I) Food or beverage consumed by a public official acting in an official capacity:

(i) In association with the review, approval, execution of documents or closing of a borrowing, investment or other financial transaction, including any business agreement between state government as defined in ORS 174.111, a local government as defined in
ORS 174.116 or a special government body as defined in ORS 174.117 and a private entity or public body as defined in ORS 174.109; (ii) While engaged in due diligence research or presentations by the office of the State Treasurer related to an existing or proposed investment or borrowing; or (iii) While engaged in a meeting of an advisory, governance or policy-making body of a corporation, partnership or other entity in which the office of the State Treasurer has invested moneys.

(J) Waiver or discount of registration expenses or materials provided to a public official or candidate at a continuing education event that the public official or candidate may attend to satisfy a professional licensing requirement.

(K) Expenses provided by one public official to another public official for travel inside this state to or from an event that bears a relationship to the receiving public official’s office and at which the official participates in an official capacity.

(L) Food or beverage consumed by a public official or candidate at a reception where the food or beverage is provided as an incidental part of the reception and no cost is placed on the food or beverage.

(M) Entertainment provided to a public official or candidate or a relative or member of the household of the public official or candidate that is incidental to the main purpose of another event.

(N) Entertainment provided to a public official or a relative or member of the household of the public official where the public official is acting in an official capacity while representing state government as defined in ORS 174.111, a local government as defined in ORS 174.116 or a special government body as defined in ORS 174.117 for a ceremonial purpose.

(O) Anything of economic value offered to or solicited or received by a public official or candidate, or a relative or member of the household of the public official or candidate:
   (i) As part of the usual and customary practice of the person’s private business, or the person’s employment or position as a volunteer with a private business, corporation, partnership, proprietorship, firm, enterprise, franchise, association, organization, not-for-profit corporation or other legal entity operated for economic value; and
   (ii) That bears no relationship to the public official’s or candidate’s holding of, or candidacy for, the official position or public office.

(P) Reasonable expenses paid to a public school employee for accompanying students on an educational trip.

ORS 244.020.

Gift limit. (1) During a calendar year, a public official, a candidate or a relative or member of the household of the public official or candidate may not solicit or receive, directly or indirectly, any gift or gifts with an aggregate value in excess of $50 from any single source that could reasonably be known to have a legislative or administrative interest.

(2) During a calendar year, a person who has a legislative or administrative interest may not offer to the public official or a relative or member of the household of the public official any gift or gifts with an aggregate value in excess of $50.

(3) During a calendar year, a person who has a legislative or administrative interest may not offer to the candidate or a relative or member of the household of the candidate any gift or gifts with an aggregate value in excess of $50.

ORS 244.025.
GIFTS

When Oregon Government Ethics law uses the word “gift” it has the meaning in ORS 244.020(6)(a):

“‘Gift’ means something of economic value given to a public official, a candidate or a relative or member of the household of the public official or candidate:

(A) Without valuable consideration of equivalent value, including the full or partial forgiveness of indebtedness, which is not extended to “others” who are not public officials or candidates or the relatives or members of the household of public officials or candidates on the same terms and conditions; or

(B) For valuable consideration less than that required from “others” who are not public officials or candidates.”

The Commission interprets “others” to indicate a significant portion of the general public in Oregon who are not public officials or candidates.

In other words, a “gift” is something of economic value that is offered to,

- A public official or candidate or to relatives or members of the household of a public official or candidate,
- Without cost or at a discount or as forgiven debt and,
- The same offer is not made or available to the general public who are not public officials or candidates.

[NOTE: In the following discussion, references to candidates are omitted to simplify the discussion. In most of the discussion, if you are a candidate, read the references to public official to mean “public official or candidate, if elected.”]

Oregon Government Ethics law establishes a framework of conditions for public officials to apply when they, their relatives or members of their households are offered gifts. If offered a gift, the public official must analyze the offer and decide if “something of value” can be accepted with or without restrictions.

There are restrictions on the value of gifts accepted by a public official, if the source of the gift has a legislative or administrative interest in decisions or votes the public official makes when acting in the capacity of a public official.

Legislative or administrative interest is defined in ORS 244.020(9) and is used, primarily, when applying the law to gifts accepted by public officials. Whether there is a legislative or administrative interest is pivotal to any decision a public official makes on accepting gifts. It
will mean the difference between being allowed to accept gifts without limits, accepting gifts with a limit of $50 on the aggregate value, or accepting gifts under specific conditions and within specific parameters. As will be apparent in the following discussion, the burden of any decision on accepting a gift rests solely with the individual public official.

**What does a public official need to know about a “Legislative or Administrative Interest”?**

Beginning in 2010, the change to the definition of what a legislative or administrative interest is represents one of the most significant changes made in Oregon Government Ethics law during the 2009 session of the Oregon Legislative Assembly.

The change is significant because knowing if the source of a gift has a legislative or administrative interest will help determine whether the gift offered can be accepted without limits or with restrictions. Before this change, a public official only had to know if a gift was offered from a source with a legislative or administrative interest in official actions of the public official’s governmental agency. Now the focus is on the votes or decisions of each individual public official. The change places greater responsibility on the individual public official to decide if a gift can be accepted without limits or with restrictions imposed by ORS Chapter 244. Not every public official makes decisions or casts votes, as those actions are used in defining a legislative or administrative interest. This means that when gifts are offered to two or more public officials, in the same setting, one public official may be allowed to accept the offer without limits and another public official may be able to accept the offer, but it would be limited as to value or restricted by conditions that must be met when accepting.

The definition of a legislative or administrative interest as set forth in ORS 244.020(9) as follows:

“‘Legislative or administrative interest’ means an economic interest, distinct from that of the general public, in:

(a) Any matter subject to the decision or vote of the public official acting in the public official’s capacity as a public official; or

(b) Any matter that would be subject to the decision or vote of the candidate who, if elected, would be acting in the capacity of a public official.”

In the context of gifts accepted by a public official, the public official must determine if the source of the offered gift has a legislative or administrative interest in the decisions or votes of the public official. When analyzing a set of circumstances and applying “legislative or administrative interest”, there are several factors to consider:

**Source:** The Commission adopted a rule that identifies the source of a gift as the person or entity that makes the ultimate and final payment of the gift’s expense. OAR 199-005-0030 places two burdens on a public official who accepts gifts. The
**A GIFT IS:** something of economic value not offered to others who aren't public officials (relatives or household members) on the same terms and conditions (ORS 244.020(7)(a))

*However, Prohibited Use of Office (ORS 244.040) may apply*

**SOURCE OF GIFT...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Admission/ Food/ Bev</th>
<th>Representing government at reception/meal/meeting</th>
<th>Invited &amp; paid for by organization</th>
<th>(E) exception</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incidental to main purpose of event</td>
<td>Private meal</td>
<td>$50 limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No cost to attendees</td>
<td>Sit-down meal</td>
<td>(I) exception</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food/ Lodging/ Travel</th>
<th>Paid by gov't/tribe/501(c)(3)/membership org to which public body pays dues</th>
<th>Invited to represent gov't/speak/present/participate on panel</th>
<th>(F) exception</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purpose is trade-promotion/fact-finding/economic development/negotiation</td>
<td>Representing gov't w/ supervisor prior written approval</td>
<td>(H) exception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Travel only) Paid by 1 pub official for another w/ in Oregon</td>
<td>To/From event re recipient's position; recipient participates in official capacity</td>
<td>(K) exception</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Entertainment         | Incidental to main purpose of another event                                  |                                  | (M) exception |
|                       | Representing gov't at event for ceremonial purpose                          | Invited by source of entertainment for a related special occasion (ceremony) | (N) exception |

| Gift as customary business practice | Gift is usually/customary practice of the private business | Bears no relationship to public official's official position | (O) exception |

| Award                  | Unsolicited award of appreciation Plaque, trophy, desk or wall item, or similar & resale value $25 (incl. cost of raw material) | (C) exception |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professional Licensing/ Materials</th>
<th>Information/publications/subscriptions related to performance of recipient's official duties</th>
<th>(D) exception</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Continuing education expenses paid for professional licensing requirement</td>
<td>(I) exception</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This is a training tool not intended to substitute for review of law; select gift exceptions ((A), (B), (G), (I), (P)) excluded*
PROHIBITED USE

Prohibited use of official position or office; exceptions; other prohibited actions.
(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a public official may not use or attempt to use official position or office to obtain financial gain or avoidance of financial detriment for the public official, a relative or member of the household of the public official, or any business with which the public official or a relative or member of the household of the public official is associated, if the financial gain or avoidance of financial detriment would not otherwise be available but for the public official’s holding of the official position or office.
(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to:
   (a) Any part of an official compensation package as determined by the public body that the public official serves.
   (b) The receipt by a public official or a relative or member of the household of the public official of an honorarium or any other item allowed under ORS 244.042.
   (c) Reimbursement of expenses.
   (d) An unsolicited award for professional achievement.
   (e) Gifts that do not exceed the limits specified in ORS 244.025 received by a public official or a relative or member of the household of the public official from a source that could reasonably be known to have a legislative or administrative interest.
   (f) Gifts received by a public official or a relative or member of the household of the public official from a source that could not reasonably be known to have a legislative or administrative interest.
   (g) The receipt by a public official or a relative or member of the household of the public official of any item, regardless of value, that is expressly excluded from the definition of “gift” in ORS 244.020.
   (h) Contributions made to a legal expense trust fund established under ORS 244.209 for the benefit of the public official.
(3) A public official may not solicit or receive, either directly or indirectly, and a person may not offer or give to any public official any pledge or promise of future employment, based on any understanding that the vote, official action or judgment of the public official would be influenced by the pledge or promise.
(4) A public official may not attempt to further or further the personal gain of the public official through the use of confidential information gained in the course of or by reason of holding position as a public official or activities of the public official.
(5) A person who has ceased to be a public official may not attempt to further or further the personal gain of any person through the use of confidential information gained in the course of or by reason of holding position as a public official or the activities of the person as a public official.
(6) A person may not attempt to represent or represent a client for a fee before the governing body of a public body of which the person is a member. This subsection does not apply to the person’s employer, business partner or other associate.
(7) The provisions of this section apply regardless of whether actual conflicts of interest or potential conflicts of interest are announced or disclosed under ORS 244.120.

ORS 244.040.
GIFTS AS AN EXCEPTION TO THE USE OF OFFICE
PROHIBITION IN ORS 244.040

Since ORS 244.040 was amended in 2007, the acceptance of gifts that comply with ORS 244.020(6) and ORS 244.025 is excluded from the prohibition on public officials’ use or attempted use of an official position to gain financial benefits. If a public official or relative accepts a lawful gift, or a lawful financial benefit that qualifies as an exception to the definition of a gift, ORS 244.040(1) does not prohibit the acceptance.

The discussion below is intended to assist public officials in understanding this distinction. There are more focused discussions of gifts starting on page 26 and the use of position or office starting on page 9. It should be understood this section may paraphrase information discussed more comprehensively in those areas of this guide. Also, the application of the gift provisions to candidates is not part of this discussion because, unless the candidate also qualifies as a public official on another basis, candidates are not public officials; therefore, the use of an official position prohibited by ORS 244.040(1) would not apply to a candidate who is not also a public official.

Oregon Government Ethics law does not prohibit public officials from accepting gifts [ORS 244.040(2)(e), (f) and (g)], but it does place on each individual public official the direct and personal responsibility to understand there are circumstances when the aggregate value of gifts may be restricted. Public officials are also prohibited from using or attempting to use a position held by the public official to obtain a prohibited financial benefit. These provisions of Oregon Government Ethics law often converge and require public officials to analyze and determine whether the opportunity to obtain financial benefits represents the use of an official position prohibited by ORS 244.040(1) or a gift addressed with other provisions in ORS Chapter 244 [ORS 244.020(6), ORS 244.025 or ORS 244.040(2)(e),(f) and (g)].

Is it a gift?

Public officials must understand the operative definition of a “gift” when deciding whether a gift may be accepted by a public official or candidate. The following is a paraphrase of the definition taken from ORS 244.020(6)(a):

Gift: “Something of economic value” given to a public official, a relative of the public official or a member of the public official’s household for which the recipient either makes no payment or makes payment at a discounted price. The opportunity for the gift is one that is not available to members of the general public, who are not public officials, under the same terms and conditions as those that apply to the gift offered to the public official, the relative or a member of the household.

If something of economic value is received by a public official from the government agency employer or the public body represented by the public official, that financial benefit is not considered a gift, it is a financial benefit addressed by ORS 244.040 and it is either allowed or prohibited.
Sources of gifts are private individuals, businesses, organizations or government agencies, but **not the agency represented by or employing the public official**. Sources may also be co-workers or representatives of the same public body who have purchased a gift with their **personal** resources.

Gifts may be accepted by a public official, if the source does not have a legislative or administrative interest in the votes or decisions of the public official. Specific gifts may be accepted, if the conditions of the offer exclude the gift from being defined as a gift [ORS 244.020(6)(b)(A) through (P)]. Gifts that are not excluded from the definition may be accepted from a source as long as the aggregate value of gifts from that source does not exceed $50 in a calendar year. For additional assistance, see the discussion beginning on page 37 titled, “What if I am offered a gift?”

**Is it a prohibited use of position?**

Unlike gifts, which come from outside sources, ORS 244.040(1) focuses on the public official’s own actions. ORS 244.040(1) prohibits the **use or attempted use of the position** held by the public official to obtain benefits which are only available because of that position.

The prohibited financial benefits might take several forms. A public employee might have access to job related resources, business opportunities, or information, and might want to take financial advantage of this access. The financial benefit might be the avoidance of a personal expense, acquiring something of economic value, gaining extra income from private employment, or creating a new employment opportunity.

Although this “use of position” applies to situations where something of value is obtained, or there is an attempt to obtain something of value, the **Commission applies Oregon Government Ethics law to “something of economic value” offered to a public official that meets the definition of “gift,” it will be addressed as a gift in the analysis and application of the law.** The following are some examples to illustrate the Commission’s approach:

**NOTE THAT IN THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES, THE SOURCES OF THE FINANCIAL BENEFITS HAVE A LEGISLATIVE OR ADMINISTRATIVE INTEREST IN THE DECISIONS OR VOTES OF THE PUBLIC OFFICIALS.** That is important to remember because if there were no legislative or administrative interest the public officials may be allowed to accept the offers without restrictions. [ORS 244.040(2)(f)]

- A salesperson from a software company offers to take the county’s information technology manager out to lunch. Because the manager has purchasing authority, the salesperson has an administrative interest in the manager. The meal would be a gift and, if accepted, the value would be included in the aggregate value of gifts, which cannot exceed $50 from a single source in one calendar year. [ORS 244.025(1)] If the meal cost less than $50, the manager may accept it, but should
NEPOTISM

Employment of relative or member of household; exceptions.
(1) Except as provided in subsections (2) to (4) of this section:
   (a) A public official may not appoint, employ or promote a relative or member of the household to, or discharge, fire or demote a relative or member of the household from, a position with the public body that the public official serves or over which the public official exercises jurisdiction or control, unless the public official complies with the conflict of interest requirements of this chapter.
   (b) A public official may not participate as a public official in any interview, discussion or debate regarding the appointment, employment or promotion of a relative or member of the household to, or the discharge, firing or demotion of a relative or member of the household from, a position with the public body that the public official serves or over which the public official exercises jurisdiction or control. As used in this paragraph, “participate” does not include serving as a reference, providing a recommendation or performing other ministerial acts that are part of the normal job functions of the public official.

(2) A member of the Legislative Assembly may appoint, employ, promote, discharge, fire or demote, or advocate for the appointment, employment, promotion, discharge, firing or demotion of, a relative or member of the household to or from a position on the personal legislative staff of the member of the Legislative Assembly.

(3) (a) A public official may appoint, employ, promote, discharge, fire or demote, or advocate for the appointment, employment, promotion, discharge, firing or demotion of, a relative or member of the household to or from a position as an unpaid volunteer with the public body that the public official serves or over which the public official exercises jurisdiction or control.
   (b) Paragraph (a) of this subsection does not apply to the appointment, employment, promotion, discharge, firing or demotion of a relative or member of the household to a position as an unpaid member of a governing body of the public body that the public official serves or over which the public official exercises jurisdiction or control.
   (c) A relative or member of the household described in paragraph (a) of this subsection may receive reimbursement of expenses provided in the ordinary course of business to similarly situated unpaid volunteers.

(4) This section does not prohibit a public body from appointing, employing, promoting, discharging, firing or demoting a person who is a relative or member of the household of a public official serving the public body.

ORS 244.177.
SUPERVISION

Supervision of relative or member of household; exceptions.

(1) Notwithstanding ORS 659A.309 and except as provided in subsections (2) to (4) of this section, a public official acting in an official capacity may not directly supervise a person who is a relative or member of the household.

(2) A member of the Legislative Assembly may directly supervise a person who:
   (a) Is a relative or member of the household; and
   (b) Serves as a public official in a position on the personal legislative staff of the member of the Legislative Assembly.

(3) (a) A public official acting in an official capacity may directly supervise a person who is a relative or member of the household if the person serves as an unpaid volunteer.
   (b) Paragraph (a) of this subsection does not apply to service by a person in a position as an unpaid member of a governing body that a public official of whom the person is a relative or member of the household serves or over which the public official exercises jurisdiction or control.
   (c) A relative or member of the household serving as an unpaid volunteer described in paragraph (a) of this subsection may receive reimbursement of expenses provided in the ordinary course of business to similarly situated unpaid volunteers.

(4) A public body may adopt policies specifying when a public official acting in an official capacity may directly supervise a person who is a relative or member of the household.

ORS 244.179.
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 244, Government Ethics

Oregon Government Ethics Commission
Website: www.oregon.gov/OGEC
Email: ogec.mail@Oregon.gov
Phone: 503-378-5105

A Guide for Public Officials (2010),

Supplement (2015),


Oregon School Boards Association
Website: www.osba.org
Email: info@osba.org, slewis@osba.org
Phone: 800-578-6722, 503-588-2800

Frequently Asked Questions,
http://www.osba.org/Resources/Article/Legal/Oregon_Ethics_Laws.aspx

Policies BBFA, BBFB (Board Members), GBC (Staff), updated in January 2016 Policy Update.

Nothing in this handout is intended to be taken as legal advice. If you have questions, please contact the Oregon Government Ethics Commission or legal counsel.