

Financial/Travel Disclosure Requirements by State/Territory and Related Gift Rules

Alabama	Requires the filing of a statement of economic interests each year but does not include travel. Ala. Code § 36-25-14. Gifts prohibited when attempting to influence official action. Ala. Code § 36-25-7.
Alaska	Requires disclosure of gifts by legislators and legislative employees, including travel, within 60 days to legislative ethics committee if value is \$250+. Does not include travel paid with public funds. Alaska Stat. § 24.60.080(d). Public officers required to disclose gifts in excess of \$150, including travel, to the designated supervisor w/in 30 days. Alaska Stat. § 39.52.130(a)-(b). Public officials required to file annual reports of financial and business interest with the Alaska Public Offices Commission. Alaska Stat. § 39.50.020. Report must include gifts over \$250 from a single source in the year. Alaska Stat. § 39.50.030.
American Samoa	No ethics commission. However, employees not allowed to accept travel expenses from private sources, except from approved scholarship grants, which the government has approved and supervises. Am. Samoa Code § 4.0708.
Arizona	While AZ does not have an Ethics Commission, state law requires filing an annual financial disclosure statement with the secretary of state and must include gifts over \$500 and travel \$1000 or more not paid by the public official, appears to include travel paid with public funds. Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 18-444(A)(11). Cannot accept gifts if they would be a “substantial and improper influence.” Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 38-504.
Arkansas	Ethics Commission rules require public officials to file a disclosure form for gifts, but travel is excluded when it “bears a relationship to the public servant’s office and when appearing in an official capacity.” Ark. Admin. Code §§ 153.00.3-300, 305. Gifts from lobbyists or for performance of duties and responsibilities prohibited. Ark. Code R. §§ 21-8-801, 21-8-310. State officials required to

	file an annual statement of financial interest with the secretary of state. Ark. Code R. § 21-8-701. Requires the disclosure of gifts \$100+ and nongovernmental sources paying for travel \$150+ in connection with holding office. <i>Id.</i>
California	Public officials required to report gifts under penalty of perjury, including travel, but do not need to report travel when paid for with public funds and under other circumstances if excluded from the gift rule. CA Gov't Code §§ 89506(a), 87202, 87203, 87207, 87300, and 87302. Also have a \$590 gift limit within a year from certain sources. \$250 gift limit per year from a single source. CA Gov't Code § 89503. Travel exceptions listed in CA Gov't Code § 89506. Public officials required to submit an annual financial disclosure statement (Form 700) with the Fair Political Practices Commission.
Colorado	Requires a quarterly financial disclosure report to the secretary of state which includes travel payment, unless otherwise allowed under the constitutional gift ban or paid with public funds. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-6-203. Gifts with substantial value or economic benefit prohibited if influencing or rewarding for official action. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-18-104.
Connecticut	Public officials must file a form with the Office of State Ethics within 30 days after receiving payment or reimbursement for travel. A registered lobbyist must also report within 45 days of the event for any expenses. C.G.S. §§ 1-79(17) and 1-84(k). Gifts prohibited when attempting to influence the public official. C.G.S. § 1-84(f), (g). Gifts from lobbyists prohibited. C.G.S. § 1-97(a). Public officials must file an annual statement of financial interest with the Office of State Ethics, under penalty of false statement, but does not include travel. C.G.S. § 1-83.
Delaware	Public officials are required to file a financial disclosure statement with the State Public Integrity Commission for gifts over \$250 and "reimbursements of expenditures" over \$1000. The definition of gift and reimbursement of expenditures includes travel paid with public

	funds. Del. Code tit. 29, §§ 5812-13. Gifts prohibited when affecting official duties or appearance of such. Del. Code tit. 29, § 5806(b).
D.C.	Requires annual financial disclosure statements be filed with the Board of Ethics and Government Accountability, including gifts of \$100+. D.C. Code §§ 1-1161.01, 1-1162.24. Per district policy, this does not include travel paid for with district public funds. DPM § 1803.4. Gifts over \$100 prohibited from lobbyists. D.C. Code § 1-1162.31(a), (b).
Florida	Public officials are required to file a quarterly financial disclosure form of gifts over \$100 with the Commission on Ethics, which includes travel. Fla. Stat §112.3148(8). This does not include travel paid by government in relation to official business. Fla. Stat. § 112.312(12)(a)(7). Public officials cannot accept gifts in connection with influencing the public official and a person cannot give a gift to influence the official. Fla. Stat. §§ 112.313(2) and 838.016(2). Public officials required to file an annual financial disclosure statement with the Florida Commission on Ethics. Fla. Stat. § 112.3144.
Georgia	Requires annual financial disclosure statements to the ethics commission under oath by elected and appointed public officials. Ga. Code § 21-5-50. Does not include gifts or travel. <i>Id.</i> ; Ga. Code § 21-5-11. Public officials prohibited from accepting monetary fees or honoraria in excess of \$100 for a speaking engagement, but travel expenses are excluded. Ga. Code. § 21-5-11. Gifts from lobbyists prohibited. Ga. Code § 21-5-72.1.
Guam	Requires all elected and appointed public officials file an annual financial disclosure with the Election Commission which are then reported to the Ethics Commission. Must include gifts over \$100. 4 GCA §§ 13103, 13104. Travel reporting required to office where official works. 5 GCA § 23108. Gifts in excess of \$200 prohibited from a single source

	in connection with influencing or official action. 5 GCA § 15201.
Hawaii	Requires all state employees and elected officials file an annual financial disclosure statement with the Ethics Commission. HRS § 84-17. Also requires an annual gift disclosure statement. HRS § 84-11.5. Gifts of travel over \$200 must be reported but does not include travel paid by an employee/official’s agency. <i>Id.</i> Gifts, including travel, are prohibited when influencing or awarding official action. HRS § 84-11.
Idaho	No ethics commission. Public officials can accept gifts as long as they are not in conjunction with action on a bill, legislation, proceeding, or official transaction. Idaho Code § 18-1356. Travel must be on a voucher with the head of the public entity, or designee, signing and approving it for official business. Idaho Code § 67-2006. No other financial disclosure requirements
Illinois	Ethics Act prohibits accepting travel from a prohibited source but does not include travel expenses “for a meeting to discuss State business.” 5 ILCS §§ 430/10-10, 430/10-15. These trips need to be approved by the agency’s ethics officer and prior approval is necessary unless it can be shown why the person could not obtain prior approval. 2 IL ADC § 1620.700. Officials are required to annually file a statement of economic interest with the secretary of state, includes gifts over \$500, but does not appear to include travel with public funds. 5 ILCS §§ 420/4A-101, 420/4A-102. Gifts are banned from prohibited sources. 5 ILCS § 430/10-10.
Indiana	Prohibits gifts and gifts of travel but does not include travel paid for by public agencies or public institutions. 42 IAC § 1-5-1. A financial disclosure statement must be filed annually with the inspector general with affirmation that it is true and accurate but does not include travel. Ind. Code § 4-2-6-8.
Iowa	Public officials and employees (non-legislative) are prohibited from accepting gifts from restricted donors, which includes

	<p>lobbyists. Iowa Code §§ 68B.2, 68B.22. The prohibition does not include travel expenses for the days an official is speaking at a meeting. Iowa Code § 68B.22(4)(g). It also does not apply for travel to attract a business to the state, under certain circumstances. <i>See</i> Iowa Code § 68B.22(4)(p). Executive branch and legislators required to file an annual financial disclosure statement but does not include travel. Iowa Code § 68B.35.</p>
Kansas	<p>State law prohibits most gifts \$40+ but allows for travel expense reimbursement to legislators when participating in certain educational meetings by certain organizations. Kan. Stat. Ann. § 46-237. Public officials required to file annual financial disclosure statement but does not appear to include travel. Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 46-247 – 46-252</p>
Kentucky	<p>Legislators may be reimbursed for travel expenses related to his or her duties, if the legislator obtains prior approval from the Legislative Research Commission (i.e. Legislative Management equivalent). However, legislators cannot accept out-of-state travel from lobbyists. Reimbursement must be reported to the Legislative Research Commission. Ky. Rev. Stat. § 6.747. Legislators required to file a sworn statement of financial interest annually with the Legislative Ethics Commission. Ky. Rev. Stat. §§ 6.781, 6.793. Must include gifts of money \$200+. Ky. Rev. Stat. 6.787. Does not include travel. <i>Id.</i> Public servants prohibited from accepting gifts, including travel expenses, \$25+ from a lobbyist. Ky. Rev. Stat. § 11A.045. Public servants required to file annual financial disclosure statements with Executive Ethics Commission that includes gifts of money \$200+. Ky. Rev. Stat. § 11A.050.</p>
Louisiana	<p>Public servants prohibited from accepting gifts if the public servant knows or should know the gift is seeking to influence the official or financial connection exists. La. Stat. § 42:115. This does not include travel expenses if the agency head certifies a benefit to the</p>

	<p>agency/educational benefit exists and it is approved by the agency head prior to acceptance. La. Stat. § 42:1115.2. The public servant must then file a disclosure form to the Board of Ethics within 60 days disclosing the nature, purpose, and cost of the travel. <i>Id.</i> Does not appear to include travel made with public funds. <i>See id.</i> Annual financial statements filed annually with the Board of Ethics, must be certified that the information is true. La. Stat. § 42:1124.2.</p>
<p>Maine</p>	<p>Conflict exists when legislator accepts a gift with intent to influence or reward the legislator. Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 1, § 1014(1)(B). Crime for a public servant to accept a gift seeking to influence the public servant. Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 17-A, § 605. Legislative conflict of interest to accept gifts over \$300, including travel. Me. Rev. Stat. tit 1, § 1012, 1014. Legislators must file annual financial statement including gifts over \$300 with the Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices. Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 1, § 1016-G. It appears this does not include travel paid with public funds.</p>
<p>Maryland</p>	<p>Gifts prohibited from lobbyists and those with an interest in the business of the official. Md. Code, Gen. Provis. § 5-505. Officials may accept travel expenses, but if lobbyist is paying \$500+ then public official must notify the appropriate advisory body before attending the meeting. <i>Id.</i> Officials required to file annual financial disclosure statement under oath with the Ethics Commission, including gifts over \$20. Md. Code, Gen. Provis. §§ 5-602, 607. It appears this does not include travel paid with public funds.</p>
<p>Massachusetts</p>	<p>State officials and employees cannot accept gifts to influence the official or in connection with his or her position. Mass. Gen. Laws Ch 268A, §§ 2, 3, 23. Cannot accept gifts from lobbyist, unless otherwise allowed under Ethics Commission's rules. Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 268B, § 6. Requires annual statement of financial interest be filed each year with the Ethics Commission, including gifts over \$100.</p>

	<p>This includes travel expenses but not those paid with public funds. Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 268B, § 5; <i>see also</i> 930 Code Mass. Regs. § 5.08(2). Can accept travel payment made by outside sources if it (1) serves a legitimate public purpose and (2) that it outweighs any non-work benefit, a prior written determination of these two facts must be made prior to travel. 930 Code Mass. Regs. § 5.08.</p>
Michigan	<p>State Board of Ethics only applies to the executive branch. Executive branch officials prohibited from accepting gifts that intend to influence. Mich. Comp. Laws § 15.342. Michigan has no financial disclosure requirement for public officials, including for travel.</p>
Minnesota	<p>Prohibits state employees from receiving gifts, except travel reimbursement if approved in advance by a superior and is part of work assignment. Minn. Stat. § 43A.38(2). Lobbyists may not give gifts to public officials, including travel expenses. Minn. Stat. § 10A.071. Public officials must file a statement of economic interest upon taking office and annually, with the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board. Minn. Stat. § 10A.09. Does not appear to include gifts, including travel paid with state funds, but does include honoraria more than \$250.</p>
Mississippi	<p>Mississippi has no gift laws. A statement of economic interest must be filed annually with the Ethics Commission. Miss. Code § 25-4-27. Does not require the disclosure of gifts or travel. <i>Id.</i></p>
Missouri	<p>Gifts prohibited to legislators from lobbyists. Mo. Const. Art. 3, § 2(b). Lobbyist gifts also prohibited to employees of the executive branch. Mo. Exec. Order 18-10(1). Requires annual financial interest statement be filed with the Ethics Commission. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 105.485. Travel outside Missouri paid for by a third person whether by gift or in relation to the duties of the public official's office must be included. <i>Id.</i> However, exceptions apply, and it does not appear to include travel paid for with public funds in the course of business. <i>Id.</i></p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Montana</p>	<p>Public officials and employees cannot accept gifts that would tend to influence or reward for official action. Mont. Code § 2-2-104. Cannot accept gifts from any interested party in any official matter. Mont. Code § 45-7-104. Annual financial disclosure statements required to the Commissioner of Political Practices but does not appear to include gifts or travel. Mont. Code § 2-2-106.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Nebraska</p>	<p>Gifts prohibited with intent to influence. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 49-14, 101. Prohibits gifts from lobbyists \$50+ in a month, does not include travel within the state. Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 49-1490, 49-1423. Officials must annually file a statement of financial interest, including gifts over \$100. It is not clear if this includes travel paid with public funds. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 49-1496.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Nevada</p>	<p>Gifts prohibited that would improperly influence. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 281A.400. Honoraria generally prohibited but does not include reimbursement for travel. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 281A.510. Gifts from lobbyists prohibited but excludes costs for an educational trip. Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 218H.930, 218H.060. Requires the annual filing of a financial disclosure statement with the secretary of state, which includes all educational or informational travel, but not personal or those paid with public funds, and gifts in excess of \$200. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 281.571.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">New Hampshire</p>	<p>Gifts prohibited to public officials, but exception for honoraria unless from a lobbyist. N.H. Rev. Stat. §§ 15-B:3, 640:5. Officials may accept expense reimbursement for travel for meetings and educational/informational programs. The official must file a disclosure report with the secretary of state and attach the agenda or an equivalent document. N.H. Rev. Stat. §§ 15-B:5, 15-B:6. Does not require reporting for travel to organization's event when the public entity pays or pays dues to the organization. N.H. Rev. Stat. §§ 15-B:52, 15-B:5, 14-C:2.</p>

<p>New Jersey</p>	<p>Gifts prohibited with intent to influence public officials. N.J. Stat. § 52:13D-14. Reimbursement for out-of-state trips prohibited in excess of \$500, unless paid for by government funds or a non-profit. Members of legislature must obtain prior approval from the presiding officer before accepting any reimbursement for out-of-state travel. N.J. Stat. § 52:13D-24. An executive state official must disclose to his or her department head any gifts tied to official duties, and the department head must return the gift. Records must be kept. N.J. Admin. Code § 19:61-6.9. An executive state official must secure prior approval from supervisor and ethics liaison officer before attending an event. The executive official may accept an honorarium for his or her intellectual property. N.J. Admin. Code § 19:61-6.5. Gifts from lobbyists prohibited more than \$250 to both executive and legislative officials. N.J. Stat. § 52:13C-21b. The state must pay for travel to an event sponsored by an “interested party” unless its educational and the official is participating but must notify superior and/or get approval. N.J. Admin. Code § 19-61-6.4. Legislative Code of Ethics requires an annual financial disclosure statement to the legislature that includes gifts, travel, and travel that is reimbursed from a governmental entity. New Jersey executive officials and employees must file a sworn annual financial disclosure statement with the Ethics Commission, pursuant to an executive order. Must include honoraria and gifts \$200+.</p>
<p>New Mexico</p>	<p>No gifts in exchange for official action. N.M. Stat. § 10-16-3(D). Honoraria prohibited in excess of \$100 but does not include travel expenses. N.M. Stat. § 10-16-4.1. Gifts from lobbyists prohibited greater than \$250. N.M. Stat. § 10-16B-3. Public officials required to annually file a financial disclosure statement with the secretary of state. N.M. Stat. § 10-16A-3. Does not include travel. <i>Id.</i></p>
<p>New York</p>	<p>No gifts from lobbyists. N.Y. Legis. Law § 1-m. Gifts prohibited, including travel, with intent to influence, appearance of influencing,</p>

	<p>or as a reward. N.Y. Pub. Off. Law § 73(5-a). Honoraria prohibited unless unrelated to public employment. N.Y. Pub. Off. Law § 73(5). Public officials and employees required to file a financial disclosure statement annually with the commission on ethics and lobbying in government. N.Y. Pub. Off. Law § 73-a. Includes travel related to official duties in excess of \$1,000 from nongovernmental sources. <i>Id.</i></p>
<p>North Carolina</p>	<p>Gifts prohibited with intent to influence. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 138A-32(a). Honoraria, including travel, prohibited from any source other than employer, but the public employer can accept reimbursement for its employee to attend. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 138A-32(i). Gifts from lobbyists prohibited. Travel reimbursement excluded from gift prohibition for attendance at educational event, being a speaker at a meeting, or at meetings for which the person is a member. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 138A-32(f). Travel excluded from gift rules if public official is working to recruit or promote industry in the state, provided certain exceptions are met, including filing a report with the commission which is posted on the commission’s website. <i>Id.</i> Public officials and employees are required to file an annual statement of economic interest. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 138A-22. However, it does not include travel. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 138A-24.</p>
<p>North Dakota</p>	<p>Currently only candidates for office are required to file a financial disclosure statement with the secretary of state. N.D.C.C. ch. 16.1-09. Internal travel disclosure/approval varies by agency. Internal legislative travel reports are only required for travel paid for with legislative funds and go on file with legislative council.</p>
<p>Ohio</p>	<p>Honoraria prohibited, but travel reimbursement allowed for speaking engagements, trips related to official duties, and meetings for which the official’s office is a member. Ohio Code § 102.203. Gifts from lobbyists \$75+ prohibited in most circumstances. Ohio Code § 102.031. Requires</p>

	the filing of a financial disclosure statement with the ethics commission, which includes the “source and amount” of expenses for travel, including for travel paid by public funds. Ohio Code § 102.02(2)(h).
Oklahoma	Corporations prohibited from giving gifts to influence. Okla. Const. art. IX, § 40. Public official can accept travel for conference presentation if offered to other presenters. Rule 4.15. May accept costs of transport to an educational or training event put on by another government. <i>Id.</i> May accept grant or subsidy covering costs of transport to educational or training event by certain organizations provided the official files a report with the Ethics Commission, which is then posted on the Commission’s website. <i>Id.</i> Gifts from lobbyists generally prohibited more than a total of \$500 in a year and must be reported to the Commission. Rules 5.6, 5.8. Ethics Commission rules require an annual financial disclosure statement for elected officials but does not include travel. Rule 3.16.
Oregon	Honoraria in connection with public office prohibited. Or. Rev. Stat. § 244.042. Gifts of \$50+ in a year prohibited if could reasonably be known to have a legislative or administrative interest (i.e. lobbyist gift). Or. Rev. Stat. § 244.025. Travel expenses are excluded from the gift rules for travel in connection with official duties. Or. Rev. Stat. § 244.020(7). Public officials required to file an annual statement of economic interest with the Ethics Commission. Or. Rev. Stat. § 244.050. Travel expenses are required on the statement. Or. Rev. Stat. § 244.060. When expenses are paid totaling \$50+ the organization or government agency must notify a public official of the cost within 10 days. Or. Rev. Stat. § 244.100.
Pennsylvania	No gifts with intent to influence public official. 65 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 1103. Honoraria prohibited. <i>Id.</i> No lobbyist gift ban, but lobbyists are required to file quarterly gift/expense reports with the secretary of state, which includes disclosing the amount of

	<p>travel paid for public officials. 65 Pa. Const. Stat. § 13A05. Public officials required to file an annual statement of financial interest with the Ethics Commission. 65 Pa. Const. Stat. § 1104. Required to include travel reimbursement \$650+, unless paid by the public official’s governmental body. 65 Pa. Const. Stat. § 1105.</p>
Puerto Rico	<p>Cannot accept gifts in connection with an attempt to influence. P.R. Laws tit. 3, § 1857a. Cannot accept gifts if there is a connection to a public contract. <i>Id.</i> Required to file an annual financial report with the Office of Government Ethics. P.R. Laws tit. 3, § 1858c. Must include gifts of transportation, definition of gift appears broad and could include travel paid with public dollars. <i>Id.</i></p>
Rhode Island	<p>No gifts with intent to influence public official. R.I. Gen. Laws § 36-14-5. Honoraria allowed if the entity providing it cannot be affected by official action and no state resources used. 520-00 R.I. Code R. § 36-14-5010. Gifts from “interested persons” \$25+ prohibited and cannot give more than \$75 in gifts in a year to same official. 520-00 R.I. Code R. § 36-14-5009. Public officials required to file an annual financial disclosure statement with the Ethics Commission which includes gifts over \$100. R.I. Gen. Laws § 36-14-17. Gift appears to include travel, but not from public funds. <i>Id.</i></p>
South Carolina	<p>No gifts with intent to influence public official. S.C. Code § 8-13-705. Public officials cannot accept honoraria but may accept reimbursement for expenses to attend a speaking engagement. S.C. Code § 8-13-715. The travel must be disclosed on an annual statement of economic interest filed with “the appropriate supervisory office.” <i>Id.</i> Does not include travel paid with public funds. S.C. Code § 8-13-1120. For out of state travel, public officials must receive prior approval. S.C. Code § 8-13-715. Public officials required to report on the statement of economic interest gifts received in a day \$25+ and gifts \$200+ in a year. S.C. Code § 8-13-710. Travel paid by</p>

	lobbyists prohibited unless certain exceptions apply. S.C. Code § 2-17-80.
South Dakota	No gifts with intent to influence public officials. S.D. Codified Laws § 2-12-9. Gifts from lobbyists \$100+ prohibited, which appears to include travel. S.D. Codified Laws § 2-12-16. Elected officials required to file campaign disclosure statement and then file an additional one upon taking office with any additions or corrections. S.D. Codified Laws § 3-1A-2. These statements do not include travel.
Tennessee	No gifts with intent to influence public officials. Tenn. Code Ann. § 3-6-304. Gifts from lobbyists prohibited, but expenses for out-of-state travel paid with government funds are excluded from the definition of gifts. Tenn. Code Ann. § 3-6-305. Public officials required to file an annual statement of economic interest to the Ethics Commission. Tenn. Code Ann. § 2-10-115. Travel expenses must be disclosed to the ethics commission if paid by a person with an interest in public policy and the travel was for the purpose of informing or advising with respect to the public policy. Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-50-502. Does not include travel paid with public funds. <i>Id.</i>
Texas	Honoraria prohibited in connection with official position, but travel expenses allowed where official is speaking or engaging in a seminar. Tex. Penal Code § 36.07. Gifts from lobbyists \$500+ in a year prohibited. Tex. Gov't Code § 305.024. Travel expenses allowed for fact-finding trips, conferences, seminars, educational programs, or similar events. Tex. Gov't Code § 305.025. Personal financial statement must be filed with the ethics commission annually. Tex. Gov't Code § 572.026. Must include gifts \$250+, including travel not paid with public funds. Tex. Gov't Code § 572.023.
Utah	No gifts with intent to influence public official. Utah Code Ann. § 67-16-5. Gifts \$10+ prohibited, but excludes food, beverage, and travel if certain conditions are met. Utah Code Ann. § 36-11-304. Travel paid for by lobbyists

	allowed if reported quarterly by the lobbyist to the lieutenant governor. Utah Code Ann. §§ 36-11-304, 36-11-201.
Vermont	Gifts prohibited under most circumstances, travel gifts allowed if for event where public official participating in official capacity or training/education event. Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 3, § 1203g. Lobbyists required to file a report of gifts made to public officials, including travel, to the secretary of state within 48 hours of lobbyist activities. Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 2, § 264b. No financial disclosure laws.
Virginia	No gifts with intent to influence public official. Va. Code Ann §§ 2.2-3103, 30-103. Honoraria prohibited but does not include travel payment. Va. Code Ann. §§ 30-103, 2.2-3103. Lobbyist gifts of \$100+ prohibited but does not include travel expenses when the public official has submitted a request and received approval from the Virginia Conflict of Interest and Ethics Advisory Council. Va. Code Ann § 30-103.1. Legislators and certain other officials required to file a report of gifts at the end of a legislative session with the Council, which would include travel paid by lobbyists. Va. Code Ann. §§ 2.2-3114.2, 30-110.1. Public officials required to file statements of economic interest, which includes payment for travel. Va. Code Ann § 2.2-3113.
Virgin Islands	No gift laws.
Washington	No gifts with intent to influence public official. Wash. Rev. Code § 42.52.140. Gifts \$50+ in a year prohibited from anyone, but travel is excluded for speeches, presentations, appearances, trade missions, seminars, or educational programs. Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 42.52.010. Public officials required to file an annual statement of financial affairs with the Public Disclosure Commission. Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 42.17A.700. Must include travel in official capacity if provided at least in part by some source other than the official or his or her agency. Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §§ 42.17A.710, 42.52.010.
West Virginia	No gifts with intent to influence public official. W. Va. Code § 6B-2-5. Public officials can

	<p>accept travel expenses if for a panel or speaking engagement. <i>Id.</i> Lobbyists required to file reports three times a year with the Ethics Commission that includes travel paid for public officials. W. Va. Code § 6B-3-4. Public officials must also file an annual financial disclosure statement with the Commission. W. Va. Code § 6B-2-7. Must include gifts with a value over \$100, but do not need to include travel lobbyists have already reported. <i>Id.</i></p>
<p>Wisconsin</p>	<p>No gifts with intent to influence public official. Wis. Stat. § 19.45. Gifts of travel prohibited unless under specific educational or meeting circumstances. <i>Id.</i> Public officials required to report honoraria \$50+ on an annual statement of economic interest filed with the Ethics Commission, including travel unless paid by the official's department or agency. Wis. Stat. § 19.56. The statement must also include gifts \$50+. Wis. Stat. § 19.44.</p>
<p>Wyoming</p>	<p>Public officials may not receive a gift which resulted from holding public office. Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 9-13-103. Travel for conferences and meetings in an official capacity is excluded from this prohibition. Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 9-13-102. Public officials required to file an annual financial disclosure form with the secretary of state, but it does not include travel. Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 9-13-108.</p>