

**2010 GENERAL TAX CITIZEN OVERSIGHT ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(MEASURE H)**

SPECIAL MEETING

Measure H Committee Members
Robert C. Gonzales, Committee Member
Javier Galindo, Committee Member
Jaime Duron, Committee Member
Felipe A. Lopez Diaz, Committee
Member

Karla E. Lobatos, Finance Director

March 18, 2019
5:15 p.m.

**City of Calexico
608 Heber Avenue
Calexico, CA 92231**

City Manager
David Dale
Council Members
Lewis Pacheco, Mayor
Bill Hodge, Mayor Pro-Tem
David Romero, Council Member
Rosie Arreola Fernandez, Council
Member
Morris Reisin, Council Member

*****AGENDA*****

**CALL TO ORDER AND ATTENDANCE
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

ANNOUNCEMENTS/PUBLIC COMMENTS/PUBLIC APPEARANCES:

(Not to Exceed 3 Minutes) This is the time for the public to address the Measure H Committee on any item not appearing on the agenda that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee. The Chair will recognize you and when you come to the microphone, please state your name and place of residence for the record. While members of the public are encouraged to participate, it is unlawful to disturb or delay the Committee meeting with personal or slanderous remarks. If the item you wish to comment on is a closed session or consent item, please comment now. The Committee is prohibited by State law from taking action or discussing items not included on the printed agenda. If the item you wish to comment on is on the public portion of the agenda, we will take your comment when we get to the item on the agenda. Please direct your questions and comments to the Committee.

SWEARING IN AND INTRODUCTION OF NEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS

COMMITTEE MEMBER COMMENTS AND REPORTS

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

CONSENT

1. Election of 2010 General Tax Citizen Oversight Advisory Committee Officers.
2. Approval of Minutes for Meeting held on November 19, 2018.

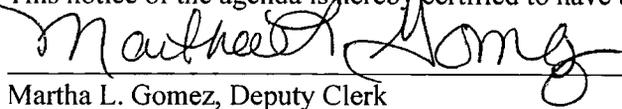
DISCUSSION AND/OR ACTION

3. Discussion: Revised Bylaws for the 2010 General Tax Citizen Oversight Advisory Committee – Finance Director Lobatos.
4. Discussion: Measure H Budget for FY 2018-19 – Finance Director Lobatos.
5. Statement of Economic Interests – Form 700 – Deputy City Clerk Gabriela Garcia.
6. AB 1234 Ethics Training – Deputy City Clerk Gabriela Garcia.

ADJOURNMENT

It is the intention of the City of Calexico to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act in all respects. If you are a person with a disability who requires a disability-related modification or accommodation in order to participate in a meeting, including auxiliary aids or services, please request such modifications or accommodation from the City Clerk at 760-768-2102. Notification at least 24 hours prior to the meeting will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to assure accessibility to the meeting. Please advise us at the time whether you will require accommodations to participate in meetings on a regular basis. Any person affected by any application on this agenda may submit their concerns in writing prior to the meeting or appear in person and be heard in support or opposition to the proposal at the time the matter is considered on the agenda. The staff reports, applications and environmental documents may be viewed at either the office of the City Clerk, 608 Heber Avenue, from 8:30 a.m. until 5:30 p.m., Monday through Thursday, except legal holidays. Telephone inquiries may be made at 760-768-2102. If you challenge any agenda issue in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues that you or someone else raised at the public meeting described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the City of Calexico at, or prior to, the public meeting.

This notice of the agenda is hereby certified to have been posted on or before 6:00 p.m., March 14, 2019.



Martha L. Gomez, Deputy Clerk

6:00 p.m. / March 14, 2019.

Time/Date

**2010 General Tax Citizen Oversight
Advisory Committee
(Measure H)**

**AGENDA
ITEM**

1

**2010 General Tax Citizen Oversight
Advisory Committee
(Measure H)**

**AGENDA
ITEM**

2

THE 2010 GENERAL TAX CITIZEN OVERSIGHT ADVISORY COMMITTEE (MEASURE H), MET IN A REGULAR SESSION ON THE 19TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 2018, AT 5:15 P.M., AT THE CITY HALL, FERNANDO “NENE” TORRES COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 605 HEBER AVENUE, CALEXICO, CALIFORNIA. THE DATE, HOUR AND PLACE DULY ESTABLISHED FOR HOLDING SUCH SAID MEETING.

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order by Committee Member Aguilar at 5:19 pm.

ROLL CALL

Recording Secretary Martha Gomez made rollcall of committee members:

- Committee Chair Norma Aguilar – Present
- Committee Vice-Chair Ruben Moreno – Present
- Committee Secretary Robert Gonzales – Present
- Committee Member Javier Galindo – Absent

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Committee Chair Member Aguilar lead those present in the Pledge of Allegiance.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

APPROVAL OF AGENDA – Motion made by Commission Secretary Gonzales and by Vice-Chair Moreno seconded by to approve the agenda. All in favor and passed unanimously.

ANNOUNCEMENT/PUBLIC COMMENTS

None.

CONSENT

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR SPECIAL MEETING HELD ON JUNE 29, 2018 – Motion made by Committee Secretary Gonzales and seconded by Vice-Chair Moreno to approve the minutes as presented. All in favor and passed unanimously.

DISCUSSION AND/OR ACTION AND INFORMATIONAL

2. UPDATE ON MEASURE H FUNDS TO GENERAL FUNDS FOR FY 2018-19
Finance Director Lobatos advised that there would an additional \$100,000 in the State. Finance Director further advised that the State started implementing a new software which created some problems in allocation funds to the City. The new State system did not record all the appropriate sales tax to the City. Finance Director further reported that these funds should be received by mid-December. Commission Chair Aguilar stated that maybe with these extra funds the that would be received, the 10% allocated for natural disasters could be set aside. Commission Chair Aguilar reminded the commissioners that half a million had already by set aside but that those funds had been integrated into general fund. Commission Chair Aguilar also requested to be advised if the City Council would be touching that money. Finance Director Lobatos advised that all Measure H monies was kept separate. Commission Vice-Chair Moreno inquired if the City Council had the authority to just use the Measure H funds; he was advised that the City Council should go through the Measure H commission prior to making any decision. Commission Chair Aguilar advised that the commission can make a recommendation on how to spend the Measure H funds, but the City Council could approve the recommendation, override the recommendation, but a process must be followed.

At Ms. Gomez' recommendation, and with Commission Chair Aguilar's approval this item was moved from Item #3 to Item #4, and so forth.

3. MEASURE H COMMITTEE MEMBERS ATTENDANCE YTD 2018 (Moved from original item #5) – Ms. Gomez presented an attendance log of the Measure H meeting since the time she took over recording of the meeting minutes in April 2018. The log indicates the date, time, and whether the meeting is a special meeting or a regular meeting. The log/report also indicates which commissioner shows up to the meeting and which commission is absent. The log/report also shows whether the meeting date had a quorum or whether the commission was “dark” for whatever reason, or if the meeting was cancelled due to not having an agenda for the meeting (no agenda items to discuss). Ms. Gomez advised that this log/report was done at the request of Commission Chair Aguilar. Commission Chair Aguilar advised that she had already contacted the City Council Member that had appointed Commissioner Galindo, regarding his lack of participation in the commission. Commission Chair Aguilar further advised Measure H commissioners to please go to the City Council meeting on December 5th and to recommend to the City Council members to please appoint people to the commission that are committed to serving. Commission Vice-Chair Moreno advised that he was Mayor Pro-Tem Escobar's appointee and now that Escobar was elected to the County Board of Supervisors, Vice-Chair Moreno would be approaching Mayor Pacheco who was Commission Member Galindo's appointing party, to consider his (Moreno) re-appointment to the Commission once Escobar was gone in January.

4. CHANGE OF BY-LAWS FOR THE 2010 GENERAL TAX CITIZEN OVERSIGHT ADVISORY COMMITTEE – ARTICLE V – MEETINGS (Moved from original item #3) – This item was placed on the agenda due to having issues with commissioners attending the Measure H meeting. Finance Director Lobatos presented the Commissioners with the recommendations, as follows,...

Article V, 5.1 Regular Meetings – change the monthly meetings to quarterly meeting, on the third Monday of each quarter, (3rd Monday of January, 3rd Monday of April, 3rd Monday of August, 3rd Monday of December). *Changed from meeting monthly.*

Article V, 5.5 Fifteen Minute Rule – change the established quorum waiting time to 15 minutes of the noticed starting time for the meeting. *Changed from 30 minutes, and will be in accordance with other commission/boards waiting time.*

Article V, 5.6 Absences – change to three consecutive absences of Committee meetings. *Changed from REGULAR COMMITTEE MEETINGS, thus making the absence count from REGULAR and SPECIAL meetings.*

After discussion, motion was made by Commission Vice-Chair Moreno and seconded by Commission Member Gonzales. All in favor and passed unanimously.

Finance Director will present revised By-Laws for the 2010 General Tax Citizen Oversight Advisory Committee to City Council for ratification.

5. APPROVAL TO “GO DARK” FOR MEASURE H MEETING OF DECEMBER 2018 (Moved from original item #4) – Finance Director Lobatos requested that the scheduled the Measure H commission go “dark” for the month of December 2018. Motion to go “dark” for the month of December 2018 was made by Commission Member Gonzales and seconded by Commission Vice-Chair Moreno.

ADJOURNMENT

Motion to adjourn the meeting was made by Vice-Chair Moreno and seconded by Vice-Chair Gonzales, and passed unanimously. Meeting was adjourned at 6:03 p.m.

NEXT MEETING

Next regular meeting will be on January 28, 2018, (or TBD).

Norma Aguilar, Chair

Attest:

Martha L. Gomez, Deputy Clerk

**2010 General Tax Citizen Oversight
Advisory Committee
(Measure H)**

**AGENDA
ITEM**

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**BYLAWS FOR THE 2010 GENERAL TAX CITIZEN OVERSIGHT
ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**Article I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

- 1.1 Purpose
These Bylaws govern the proceedings of the 2010 General Tax Citizen Oversight Advisory Committee, an advisory committee established by the City of Calexico.
- 1.2 Definitions
- a. "Committee" means the 2010 General Tax Citizen Oversight Advisory Committee.
 - b. "Chairperson" means the chairperson of the Committee.
 - c. "Secretary" means the secretary of the Committee.
 - d. "Member Agency" means the City of Calexico.
 - e. "Staff" means assigned City staff as designated by the city manager of the City of Calexico.
 - f. "City Council" means the city council of the City of Calexico.

**Article II
DUTIES AND AUTHORITY**

- 2.1 Duties
The Committee shall have the following duties:
- a. To oversee expenditure of the proceeds of the tax created by CMC Chapter 3.27 to ensure they are consistent with the Expenditure Plan set out in CMC Section 3.27.070.
 - b. To review, make recommendations, and formally report, at least once annually, upon the tax expenditures to the city council.
 - c. To perform any other functions as directed by the city council from time to time.
- 2.2 Limitation on Authority
The Committee shall serve in an advisory capacity to the City Council. It shall have no independent duties and no authority to take actions that bind the City of Calexico. No expenditures or requisitions for service and supplies shall be made by the Committee and no individual member thereof shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel or other expenses except as authorized by the City Council.

**Article III
MEMBERSHIP**

- 3.1 Membership
The Committee shall be composed of 5 members. All members shall be residents of Calexico during their term and are governed under Chapter 2.19 and Chapter 2.23 of the Calexico Municipal Code.
- 3.2 Members' Terms
Committee members shall be appointed and serve in accordance with Calexico Municipal Code Chapter 2.19 and Chapter 2.23 as amended from time to time.

- 3.3 Vacancies
Vacancies shall be filled in accordance with the Calexico Municipal Code Chapter 2.19 and Chapter 2.23, as amended from time to time.

**Article IV
OFFICERS**

- 4.1 Chairperson and Vice Chairperson
The Committee shall elect from its membership a chairperson and a vice chairperson at its last meeting of the calendar year, to service for a one-year term effective January 1 of the following calendar year. In the event of a vacancy in the chairperson's position, the vice chairperson shall succeed as chairperson for the balance of the chairperson's term and the Committee shall elect a successor to fill the vacancy in the vice chairperson's position for the remainder of the vice chairperson's term. Members willing to serve in either of these positions may submit their names for nomination. Members may also submit names of other members for nomination.

The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the Committee and represent the Committee before the City Council. The chairperson shall provide to the City Council a verbal report of the previous meeting and any concerns of the Committee. The chairperson, in consultation with Staff, may identify items of interest for future Committee agendas that are relevant to the Committee's duties and responsibilities.

The vice chairperson shall perform the duties of the chairperson when the chairperson is absent.

- 4.2 Secretary
The City Clerk of the City of Calexico or his or her designee shall serve as the secretary of the Committee.

**Article V
MEETINGS**

- 5.1 Regular Meetings
Regular meetings of the committee shall be held quarterly, on the third Monday of each quarter. The Committee meeting shall commence at 5:30 p.m., at the Council Chambers in City Hall, 608 Heber Avenue, Calexico, California. Whenever a regular meeting falls on a holiday observed by the City of Calexico, the meeting shall be held on another day or canceled at the direction of the Committee. A rescheduled regular meeting shall be designated a regular meeting.
- 5.2 Special Meetings
A special meeting may be called by the chairperson. The meeting shall be called and noticed in accordance with the Brown Act.
- 5.3 Calling and Noticing of Meetings
All meetings shall be called, noticed and conducted in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Brown Act. The City Manager shall be given notice of all meetings. The committee shall meet at least once quarterly, unless the Committee's activities are suspended.
- 5.4 Quorum; Vote; Committee of the Whole
The presence of 3 members shall constitute a quorum for the transition of business. All acts of the Committee shall require the presence of a quorum.

- 5.5 **Fifteen Minute Rule**
If the quorum has not been established within 15 minutes of the noticed starting time for the meeting, the secretary and clerical support staff may be excused from further attendance at the meeting.
- 5.6 **Absences**
A member is allowed to be absent no more than three consecutive Committee meetings.
- 5.7 **Matters Not Listed On The Agenda Requiring Committee Action**
Except as provided below, a matter requiring Committee action shall be listed on the posted agenda before the Committee may act upon it. The Committee may take action on items not appearing on the posted agenda only upon a determination by a two-thirds vote of the Committee, or if less than two-thirds of the members are present, an unanimous vote of those members present, that there is a need to take immediate action AND the need to take action came to the attention of the Committee subsequent to the agenda being posted.
- 5.8 **Time Limits for Speakers**
Each member of the public appearing at a Committee meeting shall be limited to two minutes in his or her presentation, unless the chairperson, at his or her discretion, permits further remarks to be made. Any person addressing the Committee may submit written statements, petitions, or other documents to complement his or her presentation.
- 5.9 **Access To Public Records Distributed At Meeting**
Except as provided by the Brown Act, documents distributed during a Committee meeting shall be made available for public inspection at the meeting if prepared by Staff or a member of the Committee, or after the meeting if prepared by some other person.

Article VI
AGENDAS AND MEETING NOTICES

- 6.1 **Agenda Format and Content**
The agenda shall specify the starting time and location of the meeting and shall contain a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting in compliance with the Brown Act. The description shall be reasonably calculated to adequately inform the public of the subject matter of each agenda item.
- Items may be referred for inclusion on an agenda by: (1) the City Council; (2) the City Manager; (3) the chairperson; and (4) the Committee, with a quorum present and upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present. The order of business shall be established by the secretary with the approval of the chairperson.
- 6.2 **Public Presentation**
Each agenda for a regular meeting shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the committee on matters of interest to the public either before or during the Committee's consideration of the items, if it is listed on the agenda, or if it is not listed on the agenda but is within the jurisdiction of the Committee, under the agenda item heading "Public Presentations." The committee shall not act upon an item that is not listed on the agenda except as provided under Section 5.7. Each notice for a special meeting shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the Committee concerning any item that has been described in the notice for meeting before or during consideration of that item.

6.3 Agenda Preparation

The secretary shall prepare the agenda for each meeting in consultation with Staff and the chairperson. Material intended for placement on the agenda shall be delivered to the secretary on or before 12:00 p.m. on the date established as the agenda deadline for the forthcoming meeting. The secretary may withhold placement on the agenda of any matter which is not timely received, lacks sufficient information, or is in need of Staff review and report prior to the Committee consideration.

6.4 Agenda Posting And Delivery

The written agenda for each regular meeting and each meeting continued for more than five calendar days shall be posted by the secretary at least 72 hours before each meeting is scheduled to begin. The written agenda for every special meeting shall be posted by the secretary at least 24 hours before the special meeting is scheduled to begin. The secretary shall post the agenda in a location that is freely accessible to members of the public. The agenda together with supporting documents shall be delivered to each Committee member by the secretary at least 72 hours before each regular meeting and at least 24 hours before each special meeting.

Article VII
MISCELLANEOUS

7.1 Adoption and Amendment of Bylaw

These Bylaws shall be adopted and amended by the Committee by the affirmative vote of a majority of its total membership and with the approval of the City Council.

7.2 Robert's Rules

All rules of order not herein provided for shall be determined in accordance with *Robert's Rules of Order*, latest edition.

Revision Adopted by City Council on February 6, 2019.

Lewis Pacheco, Mayor

Committee Chairperson

**2010 General Tax Citizen Oversight
Advisory Committee
(Measure H)**

**AGENDA
ITEM**

4



**City of Calexico
2018-19 Budget**

**All Departments
Measure H
Fund #120**

Purpose of Fund

Measure H is a Local sales and use tax increase approved by the voters in June 2010, effective October 1, 2010. The sales tax add-on (transactions and use tax) is a general purpose tax of .5% applicable on sales within the City of Calexico and sales outside of the City under certain applicable criteria. The passage of the tax establishes a Measure H Advisory Board to make recommendations on the use of the funds to the City Council.

	<u>2016-17 Actual</u>	<u>2017-18 Projected</u>	<u>2018-19 Budget</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Beginning Available Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ 110,315	\$ 2,315	
Annual Activity				
Revenues				
Measure H Sales Tax	2,565,671	2,662,000	2,526,000	
	<u>2,565,671</u>	<u>2,662,000</u>	<u>2,526,000</u>	
Expenditures				
Salaries and Benefits				
Police	850,000	850,000	850,000	
Fire	400,000	400,000	400,000	
Debt Service				
Fire apparatus lease	204,863	-	-	
Transfers				
To Debt Fund for Bond Payment	1,000,493	1,000,000	1,000,000	
To General Fund for Operations	-	520,000	276,000	
	<u>2,455,356</u>	<u>2,770,000</u>	<u>2,526,000</u>	
Net Annual Activity	<u>110,315</u>	<u>(108,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	
Ending Available Fund Balance	<u>\$ 110,315</u>	<u>\$ 2,315</u>	<u>\$ 2,315</u>	
<u>Balance Sheet June 30, 2017</u>				
Accounts Receivable	\$ 466,180			
Due to Other Funds	<u>(355,864)</u>			
Available Fund Balance	<u>\$ 110,315</u>			

**2010 General Tax Citizen Oversight
Advisory Committee
(Measure H)**

**AGENDA
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5**

2018/2019 Statement of Economic Interests



Form 700

A Public Document

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Helpful Resources

- Video Tutorials
- Reference Pamphlet
- Excel Version
- FAQs
- Gift and Travel Fact Sheet for State and Local Officials

California Fair Political Practices Commission

1102 Q Street, Suite 3000 • Sacramento, CA 95811

Email Advice: advice@fppc.ca.gov

Toll-free advice line: 1 (866) ASK-FPPC • 1 (866) 275-3772

Telephone: (916)322-5660 • Website: www.fppc.ca.gov

December 2018

Quick Start Guide

Detailed instructions begin on page 3.

WHEN IS THE ANNUAL STATEMENT DUE?

- March 1 – Elected State Officers, Judges and Court Commissioners, State Board and Commission members listed in Government Code Section 87200
- April 2 – Most other filers

WHERE DO I FILE?

Most people file the Form 700 with their agency. If you're not sure where to file your Form 700, contact your filing officer or the person who asked you to complete it.

ITEMS TO NOTE!

- The Form 700 is a public document.
- Only filers serving in active military duty may receive an extension on the filing deadline.
- You must also report interests held by your spouse or registered domestic partner.
- Your agency's conflict of interest code will help you to complete the Form 700. You are encouraged to get your conflict of interest code from the person who asked you to complete the Form 700.

NOTHING TO REPORT?

Mark the "No reportable interests" box on Part 4 of the Cover Page, and submit only the signed Cover Page. Be sure to review each schedule carefully!

Schedule	Common Reportable Interests	Common Non-Reportable Interests
A-1: Investments	Stocks, including those held in an IRA or 401K. Each stock must be listed.	Insurance policies, government bonds, diversified mutual funds, funds similar to diversified mutual funds.
A-2: Business Entities/Trusts	Business entities, sole proprietorships, partnerships, LLCs, corporations and trusts. (e.g., Form 1099 filers).	Savings and checking accounts, and annuities.
B: Real Property	Rental property in filer's jurisdiction, or within two miles of the boundaries of the jurisdiction.	A residence used exclusively as a personal residence (such as a home or vacation property).
C. Income	Non-governmental salaries. Note that filers are required to report only half of their spouse's or partner's salary.	Governmental salary (from school district, for example).
D. Gifts	Gifts from businesses, vendors, or other contractors (meals, tickets, etc.).	Gifts from family members.
E: Travel Payments	Travel payments from third parties (not your employer).	Travel paid by your government agency.

Note: Like reportable interests, non-reportable interests may also create conflicts of interest and could be grounds for disqualification from certain decisions.

QUESTIONS?

- advice@fppc.ca.gov
- (866) 275-3772 Mon-Thurs, 9-11:30 a.m.

E-FILING ISSUES?

- If using your agency's system, please contact technical support at your agency.
- If using FPPC's e-filing system, write to form700@fppc.ca.gov.

What's New

Gift Limit Increase

The gift limit increased to \$500 for calendar years 2019 and 2020. The gift limit in 2018 was \$470.

Who must file:

- Elected and appointed officials and candidates listed in Government Code Section 87200
- Employees, appointed officials, and consultants filing pursuant to a conflict of interest code ("code filers").
Obtain your disclosure categories, which describe the interests you must report, from your agency; they are not part of the Form 700

- Candidates running for local elective offices that are designated in a conflict of interest code (e.g., county sheriffs, city clerks, school board trustees, and water board members)

Exception: Candidates for a county central committee are not required to file the Form 700.

- Members of newly created boards and commissions not yet covered under a conflict of interest code
- Employees in newly created positions of existing agencies

See Reference Pamphlet, page 3, at www.fppc.ca.gov.

Where to file:

87200 Filers

State offices	⇒	Your agency
Judicial offices	⇒	The clerk of your court
Retired Judges	⇒	Directly with FPPC
County offices	⇒	Your county filing official
City offices	⇒	Your city clerk
Multi-County offices	⇒	Your agency

Code Filers — State and Local Officials, Employees, and Consultants Designated in a Conflict of Interest

Code: File with your agency, board, or commission unless otherwise specified in your agency's code (e.g., Legislative staff files directly with FPPC). In most cases, the agency, board, or commission will retain the statements.

Members of Boards and Commissions of Newly Created Agencies:

File with your newly created agency or with your agency's code reviewing body.

Employees in Newly Created Positions of Existing Agencies:

File with your agency or with your agency's code reviewing body. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 3.)

Candidates: File with your local elections office.

How to file:

The Form 700 is available at www.fppc.ca.gov. Form 700 schedules are also available in Excel format. All statements must have an original "wet" signature or be duly authorized by your filing officer to file electronically under Government Code Section 87500.2.

When to file:

Annual Statements

⇒ March 1, 2019

- Elected State Officers
- Judges and Court Commissioners
- State Board and State Commission Members listed in Government Code Section 87200

⇒ April 2, 2019

- Most other filers

Individuals filing under conflict of interest codes in city and county jurisdictions should verify the annual filing date with their local filing officers.

Statements postmarked by the filing deadline are considered filed on time.

Statements of 30 pages or less may be emailed or faxed by the deadline as long as the originally signed paper version is sent by first class mail to the filing official within 24 hours.

Assuming Office and Leaving Office Statements

Most filers file within 30 days of assuming or leaving office or within 30 days of the effective date of a newly adopted or amended conflict of interest code.

Exception:

If you assumed office between October 1, 2018, and December 31, 2018, and filed an assuming office statement, you are not required to file an annual statement until March 2, 2020, or April 1, 2020, whichever is applicable. In that case, the annual statement will cover the day after you assumed office through December 31, 2019. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 6, for additional exceptions.)

Candidate Statements

File no later than the final filing date for the declaration of candidacy or nomination documents. A candidate statement is not required if you filed an assuming office or annual statement for the same jurisdiction within 60 days before filing a declaration of candidacy or other nomination documents.

Late Statements

There is no provision for filing deadline extensions unless the filer is serving in active military duty. (See page 19 for information on penalties and fines.)

Amendments

Statements may be amended at any time. You are only required to amend the schedule that needs to be revised. It is not necessary to amend the entire filed form. Obtain amendment schedules at www.fppc.ca.gov.

Types of Statements

Assuming Office Statement:

If you are a newly appointed official or are newly employed in a position designated, or that will be designated, in a state or local agency's conflict of interest code, your assuming office date is the date you were sworn in or otherwise authorized to serve in the position. If you are a newly elected official, your assuming office date is the date you were sworn in.

- Investments, interests in real property, and business positions held on the date you assumed the office or position must be reported. In addition, income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) received during the 12 months prior to the date you assumed the office or position is reportable.

For positions subject to confirmation by the State Senate or the Commission on Judicial Performance, your assuming office date is the date you were appointed or nominated to the position.

Example:

Maria Lopez was nominated by the Governor to serve on a state agency board that is subject to state Senate confirmation. The assuming office date is the date Maria's nomination is submitted to the Senate. Maria must report investments, interests in real property, and business positions she holds on that date, and income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) received during the 12 months prior to that date.

If your office or position has been added to a newly adopted or newly amended conflict of interest code, use the effective date of the code or amendment, whichever is applicable.

- Investments, interests in real property, and business positions held on the effective date of the code or amendment must be reported. In addition, income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) received during the 12 months prior to the effective date of the code or amendment is reportable.

Annual Statement:

Generally, the period covered is January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018. If the period covered by the statement is different than January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018, (for example, you assumed office between October 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017 or you are combining statements), you must specify the period covered.

- Investments, interests in real property, business positions held, and income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) received during the period covered by the statement must be reported. Do not change the preprinted dates on Schedules A-1, A-2, and B unless you are required to report the acquisition or disposition of an interest that did not occur in 2018.

- If your disclosure category changes during a reporting period, disclose under the old category until the effective date of the conflict of interest code amendment and disclose under the new disclosure category through the end of the reporting period.

Leaving Office Statement:

Generally, the period covered is January 1, 2018, through the date you stopped performing the duties of your position. If the period covered differs from January 1, 2018, through the date you stopped performing the duties of your position (for example, you assumed office between October 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017, or you are combining statements), the period covered must be specified. The reporting period can cover parts of two calendar years.

- Investments, interests in real property, business positions held, and income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) received during the period covered by the statement must be reported. Do not change the preprinted dates on Schedules A-1, A-2, and B unless you are required to report the acquisition or disposition of an interest that did not occur in 2018.

Candidate Statement:

If you are filing a statement in connection with your candidacy for state or local office, investments, interests in real property, and business positions held on the date of filing your declaration of candidacy must be reported. In addition, income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) received during the 12 months prior to the date of filing your declaration of candidacy is reportable. Do not change the preprinted dates on Schedules A-1, A-2, and B.

Candidates running for local elective offices (e.g., county sheriffs, city clerks, school board trustees, or water district board members) must file candidate statements, as required by the conflict of interest code for the elected position. The code may be obtained from the agency of the elected position.

Amendments:

If you discover errors or omissions on any statement, file an amendment as soon as possible. You are only required to amend the schedule that needs to be revised; it is not necessary to refile the entire form. Obtain amendment schedules from the FPPC website at www.fppc.ca.gov.

Note that once you file your statement, you may not withdraw it. All changes must be noted on amendment schedules.



STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS

Date Initial Filing Received
Official Use Only

COVER PAGE

A PUBLIC DOCUMENT

Please type or print in ink.

NAME OF FILER (LAST) (FIRST) (MIDDLE)

1. Office, Agency, or Court

Agency Name (Do not use acronyms)

Division, Board, Department, District, if applicable Your Position

If filing for multiple positions, list below or on an attachment. (Do not use acronyms)

Agency: Position:

2. Jurisdiction of Office (Check at least one box)

- State, Multi-County, City of, Judge or Court Commissioner (Statewide Jurisdiction), County of, Other

3. Type of Statement (Check at least one box)

- Annual: The period covered is January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018. -or- The period covered is through December 31, 2018. Assuming Office: Date assumed. Candidate: Date of Election and office sought, if different than Part 1: Leaving Office: Date Left (Check one circle.) The period covered is January 1, 2018, through the date of leaving office. -or- The period covered is through the date of leaving office.

4. Schedule Summary (must complete) Total number of pages including this cover page:

Schedules attached

- Schedule A-1 - Investments - schedule attached, Schedule A-2 - Investments - schedule attached, Schedule B - Real Property - schedule attached, Schedule C - Income, Loans, & Business Positions - schedule attached, Schedule D - Income - Gifts - schedule attached, Schedule E - Income - Gifts - Travel Payments - schedule attached

-or- None - No reportable interests on any schedule

5. Verification

MAILING ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE ZIP CODE (Business or Agency Address Recommended - Public Document)

DAYTIME TELEPHONE NUMBER EMAIL ADDRESS

I have used all reasonable diligence in preparing this statement. I have reviewed this statement and to the best of my knowledge the information contained herein and in any attached schedules is true and complete. I acknowledge this is a public document.

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date Signed (month, day, year)

Signature (File the originally signed paper statement with your filing official.)

Instructions Cover Page

Enter your name, mailing address, and daytime telephone number in the spaces provided. **Because the Form 700 is a public document, you may list your business/office address instead of your home address.**

Part 1. Office, Agency, or Court

- Enter the name of the office sought or held, or the agency or court. Consultants must enter the public agency name rather than their private firm's name. (Examples: State Assembly; Board of Supervisors; Office of the Mayor; Department of Finance; Hope County Superior Court)
- Indicate the name of your division, board, or district, if applicable. (Examples: Division of Waste Management; Board of Accountancy; District 45). **Do not use acronyms.**
- Enter your position title. (Examples: Director; Chief Counsel; City Council Member; Staff Services Analyst)
- If you hold multiple positions (i.e., a city council member who also is a member of a county board or commission), you may be required to file statements with each agency. To simplify your filing obligations, you may complete an expanded statement.
- To do this, enter the name of the other agency(ies) with which you are required to file and your position title(s) in the space provided. **Do not use acronyms.** Attach an additional sheet if necessary. Complete one statement covering the disclosure requirements for all positions. Each copy must contain an original signature. Therefore, before signing the statement, make a copy for each agency. Sign each copy with an original signature and file with each agency.

If you assume or leave a position after a filing deadline, you must complete a separate statement. For example, a city council member who assumes a position with a county special district after the April annual filing deadline must file a separate assuming office statement. In subsequent years, the city council member may expand his or her annual filing to include both positions.

Example:

Brian Bourne is a city council member for the City of Lincoln and a board member for the Camp Far West Irrigation District – a multi-county agency that covers Placer and Yuba counties. Brian will complete one Form 700 using full disclosure (as required for the city position) and covering interests in both Placer and Yuba counties (as required for the multi-county position) and list both positions on the Cover Page. Before signing the statement, Brian will make a copy and sign both statements. One statement will be filed with City of Lincoln and the other will be filed with Camp Far West Irrigation District. Both will contain an original signature.

Part 2. Jurisdiction of Office

- Check the box indicating the jurisdiction of your agency and, if applicable, identify the jurisdiction. Judges, judicial candidates, and court commissioners have statewide jurisdiction. All other filers should review the Reference Pamphlet, page 13, to determine their jurisdiction.

- If your agency is a multi-county office, list each county in which your agency has jurisdiction.
- If your agency is not a state office, court, county office, city office, or multi-county office (e.g., school districts, special districts and JPAs), check the "other" box and enter the county or city in which the agency has jurisdiction.

Example:

This filer is a member of a water district board with jurisdiction in portions of Yuba and Sutter Counties.

1. Office, Agency, or Court	
Agency Name (Do not use acronyms) Feather River Irrigation District	
Division, Board, Department, District, if applicable N/A	Your Position Board Member
► If filing for multiple positions, list below or on an attachment. (Do not use acronyms)	
Agency N/A	Position:
2. Jurisdiction of Office (Check at least one box)	
<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> Judge or Court Commissioner (Statewide Jurisdiction)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multi-County Yuba & Sutter Counties	<input type="checkbox"/> County of _____
<input type="checkbox"/> City of _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

Part 3. Type of Statement

Check at least one box. The period covered by a statement is determined by the type of statement you are filing. If you are completing a 2018 annual statement, **do not** change the pre-printed dates to reflect 2019. Your annual statement is used for reporting the **previous year's** economic interests. Economic interests for your annual filing covering January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019, will be disclosed on your statement filed in 2020. See Reference Pamphlet, page 4.

Combining Statements: Certain types of statements may be combined. For example, if you leave office after January 1, but before the deadline for filing your annual statement, you may combine your annual and leaving office statements. File by the earliest deadline. Consult your filing officer or the FPPC.

Part 4. Schedule Summary

- Complete the Schedule Summary after you have reviewed each schedule to determine if you have reportable interests.
- Enter the total number of completed pages including the cover page and either check the box for each schedule you use to disclose interests; **or** if you have nothing to disclose on any schedule, check the "No reportable interests" box. Please **do not** attach any blank schedules

Part 5. Verification

Complete the verification by signing the statement and entering the date signed. All statements must have an original "wet" signature or be duly authorized by your filing officer to file electronically under Government Code Section 87500.2. **When you sign your statement, you are stating, under penalty of perjury, that it is true and correct.** Only the filer has authority to sign the statement. An unsigned statement is not considered filed and you may be subject to late filing penalties.

Instructions – Schedules A-1 and A-2 Investments

“Investment” means a financial interest in any business entity (including a consulting business or other independent contracting business) that is located in, doing business in, planning to do business in, or that has done business during the previous two years in your agency’s jurisdiction in which you, your spouse or registered domestic partner, or your dependent children had a direct, indirect, or beneficial interest totaling \$2,000 or more at any time during the reporting period. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 13.)

Reportable investments include:

- Stocks, bonds, warrants, and options, including those held in margin or brokerage accounts and managed investment funds (See Reference Pamphlet, page 13.)
- Sole proprietorships
- Your own business or your spouse’s or registered domestic partner’s business (See Reference Pamphlet, page 8, for the definition of “business entity.”)
- Your spouse’s or registered domestic partner’s investments even if they are legally separate property
- Partnerships (e.g., a law firm or family farm)
- Investments in reportable business entities held in a retirement account (See Reference Pamphlet, page 15.)
- If you, your spouse or registered domestic partner, and dependent children together had a 10% or greater ownership interest in a business entity or trust (including a living trust), you must disclose investments held by the business entity or trust. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 16, for more information on disclosing trusts.)
- Business trusts

You are not required to disclose:

- Government bonds, diversified mutual funds, certain funds similar to diversified mutual funds (such as exchange traded funds) and investments held in certain retirement accounts. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 13.) (Regulation 18237)
- Bank accounts, savings accounts, money market accounts and certificates of deposits
- Insurance policies
- Annuities
- Commodities
- Shares in a credit union
- Government bonds (including municipal bonds)
- Retirement accounts invested in non-reportable interests (e.g., insurance policies, mutual funds, or government bonds) (See Reference Pamphlet, page 15.)

- Government defined-benefit pension plans (such as CalPERS and CalSTRS plans)
- Certain interests held in a blind trust (See Reference Pamphlet, page 16.)

Use Schedule A-1 to report ownership of less than 10% (e.g., stock). Schedule C (Income) may also be required if the investment is not a stock or corporate bond. (See second example below.)

Use Schedule A-2 to report ownership of 10% or greater (e.g., a sole proprietorship).

To Complete Schedule A-1:

Do not attach brokerage or financial statements.

- Disclose the name of the business entity.
- Provide a general description of the business activity of the entity (e.g., pharmaceuticals, computers, automobile manufacturing, or communications).
- Check the box indicating the highest fair market value of your investment during the reporting period. If you are filing a candidate or an assuming office statement, indicate the fair market value on the filing date or the date you took office, respectively. (See page 20 for more information.)
- Identify the nature of your investment (e.g., stocks, warrants, options, or bonds).
- An acquired or disposed of date is only required if you initially acquired or entirely disposed of the investment interest during the reporting period. The date of a stock dividend reinvestment or partial disposal is not required. Generally, these dates will not apply if you are filing a candidate or an assuming office statement.

Examples:

Frank Byrd holds a state agency position. His conflict of interest code requires full disclosure of investments. Frank must disclose his stock holdings of \$2,000 or more in any company that is located in or does business in California, as well as those stocks held by his spouse or registered domestic partner and dependent children.

Alice Lance is a city council member. She has a 4% interest, worth \$5,000, in a limited partnership located in the city. Alice must disclose the partnership on Schedule A-1 and income of \$500 or more received from the partnership on Schedule C.

Reminders

- Do you know your agency’s jurisdiction?
- Did you hold investments at any time during the period covered by this statement?
- Code filers – your disclosure categories may only require disclosure of specific investments.

SCHEDULE A-2

Investments, Income, and Assets of Business Entities/Trusts

(Ownership Interest is 10% or Greater)

CALIFORNIA FORM 700

FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION

Name _____

1. BUSINESS ENTITY OR TRUST

Name _____

Address (Business Address Acceptable) _____

Check one
 Trust, go to 2 Business Entity, complete the box, then go to 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUSINESS

FAIR MARKET VALUE	IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE
<input type="checkbox"/> \$0 - \$1,999	_____ / ____ / 18 _____ / ____ / 18
<input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000 - \$10,000	ACQUIRED DISPOSED
<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,001 - \$100,000	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$100,001 - \$1,000,000	
<input type="checkbox"/> Over \$1,000,000	

NATURE OF INVESTMENT
 Partnership Sole Proprietorship _____ Other

YOUR BUSINESS POSITION _____

1. BUSINESS ENTITY OR TRUST

Name _____

Address (Business Address Acceptable) _____

Check one
 Trust, go to 2 Business Entity, complete the box, then go to 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUSINESS

FAIR MARKET VALUE	IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE
<input type="checkbox"/> \$0 - \$1,999	_____ / ____ / 18 _____ / ____ / 18
<input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000 - \$10,000	ACQUIRED DISPOSED
<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,001 - \$100,000	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$100,001 - \$1,000,000	
<input type="checkbox"/> Over \$1,000,000	

NATURE OF INVESTMENT
 Partnership Sole Proprietorship _____ Other

YOUR BUSINESS POSITION _____

2. IDENTIFY THE GROSS INCOME RECEIVED (INCLUDE YOUR PRO RATA SHARE OF THE GROSS INCOME TO THE ENTITY/TRUST)

<input type="checkbox"/> \$0 - \$499	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,001 - \$100,000
<input type="checkbox"/> \$500 - \$1,000	<input type="checkbox"/> OVER \$100,000
<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,001 - \$10,000	

2. IDENTIFY THE GROSS INCOME RECEIVED (INCLUDE YOUR PRO RATA SHARE OF THE GROSS INCOME TO THE ENTITY/TRUST)

<input type="checkbox"/> \$0 - \$499	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,001 - \$100,000
<input type="checkbox"/> \$500 - \$1,000	<input type="checkbox"/> OVER \$100,000
<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,001 - \$10,000	

3. LIST THE NAME OF EACH REPORTABLE SINGLE SOURCE OF INCOME OF \$10,000 OR MORE (Attach a separate sheet if necessary)

None or Names listed below

3. LIST THE NAME OF EACH REPORTABLE SINGLE SOURCE OF INCOME OF \$10,000 OR MORE (Attach a separate sheet if necessary)

None or Names listed below

4. INVESTMENTS AND INTERESTS IN REAL PROPERTY HELD OR LEASED BY THE BUSINESS ENTITY OR TRUST

Check one box
 INVESTMENT REAL PROPERTY

Name of Business Entity, if Investment, or Assessor's Parcel Number or Street Address of Real Property _____

Description of Business Activity or City or Other Precise Location of Real Property _____

FAIR MARKET VALUE	IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE
<input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000 - \$10,000	_____ / ____ / 18 _____ / ____ / 18
<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,001 - \$100,000	ACQUIRED DISPOSED
<input type="checkbox"/> \$100,001 - \$1,000,000	
<input type="checkbox"/> Over \$1,000,000	

NATURE OF INTEREST
 Property Ownership/Deed of Trust Stock Partnership

Leasehold _____ Yrs remaining Other _____

Check box if additional schedules reporting investments or real property are attached

4. INVESTMENTS AND INTERESTS IN REAL PROPERTY HELD OR LEASED BY THE BUSINESS ENTITY OR TRUST

Check one box
 INVESTMENT REAL PROPERTY

Name of Business Entity, if Investment, or Assessor's Parcel Number or Street Address of Real Property _____

Description of Business Activity or City or Other Precise Location of Real Property _____

FAIR MARKET VALUE	IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE
<input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000 - \$10,000	_____ / ____ / 18 _____ / ____ / 18
<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,001 - \$100,000	ACQUIRED DISPOSED
<input type="checkbox"/> \$100,001 - \$1,000,000	
<input type="checkbox"/> Over \$1,000,000	

NATURE OF INTEREST
 Property Ownership/Deed of Trust Stock Partnership

Leasehold _____ Yrs remaining Other _____

Check box if additional schedules reporting investments or real property are attached

Comments: _____

Instructions – Schedule A-2

Investments, Income, and Assets of Business Entities/Trusts

Use Schedule A-2 to report investments in a business entity (including a consulting business or other independent contracting business) or trust (including a living trust) in which you, your spouse or registered domestic partner, and your dependent children, together or separately, had a 10% or greater interest, totaling \$2,000 or more, during the reporting period and which is located in, doing business in, planning to do business in, or which has done business during the previous two years in your agency's jurisdiction. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 13.) A trust located outside your agency's jurisdiction is reportable if it holds assets that are located in or doing business in the jurisdiction. Do not report a trust that contains non-reportable interests. For example, a trust containing only your personal residence not used in whole or in part as a business, your savings account, and some municipal bonds, is not reportable.

Also report on Schedule A-2 investments and real property held by that entity or trust if your pro rata share of the investment or real property interest was \$2,000 or more during the reporting period.

To Complete Schedule A-2:

Part 1. Disclose the name and address of the business entity or trust. If you are reporting an interest in a business entity, check "Business Entity" and complete the box as follows:

- Provide a general description of the business activity of the entity.
- Check the box indicating the highest fair market value of your investment during the reporting period.
- If you initially acquired or entirely disposed of this interest during the reporting period, enter the date acquired or disposed.
- Identify the nature of your investment.
- Disclose the job title or business position you held with the entity, if any (i.e., if you were a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or held any position of management). A business position held by your spouse is not reportable.

Part 2. Check the box indicating your **pro rata** share of the **gross** income received by the business entity or trust. This amount includes your pro rata share of the **gross** income from the business entity or trust, as well as your community property interest in your spouse's or registered domestic partner's share. Gross income is the total amount of income before deducting expenses, losses, or taxes.

Part 3. Disclose the name of each source of income that is located in, doing business in, planning to do business in, or that has done business during the previous two years in your agency's jurisdiction, as follows:

- Disclose each source of income and outstanding loan **to the business entity or trust** identified in Part 1 if your pro rata share of the **gross** income (including your community property interest in your spouse's or registered domestic partner's share) to the business entity or trust from that source was \$10,000 or more during the reporting

period. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 11, for examples.) Income from governmental sources may be reportable if not considered salary. See Regulation 18232. Loans from commercial lending institutions made in the lender's regular course of business on terms available to members of the public without regard to your official status are not reportable.

- Disclose each individual or entity that was a source of commission income of \$10,000 or more during the reporting period through the business entity identified in Part 1. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 8.)

You may be required to disclose sources of income located outside your jurisdiction. For example, you may have a client who resides outside your jurisdiction who does business on a regular basis with you. Such a client, if a reportable source of \$10,000 or more, must be disclosed.

Mark "None" if you do not have any reportable \$10,000 sources of income to disclose. Phrases such as "various clients" or "not disclosing sources pursuant to attorney-client privilege" are not adequate disclosure. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 14, for information on procedures to request an exemption from disclosing privileged information.)

Part 4. Report any investments or interests in real property held or leased **by the entity or trust** identified in Part 1 if your pro rata share of the interest held was \$2,000 or more during the reporting period. Attach additional schedules or use FPPC's Form 700 Excel spreadsheet if needed.

- Check the applicable box identifying the interest held as real property or an investment.
- If investment, provide the name and description of the business entity.
- If real property, report the precise location (e.g., an assessor's parcel number or address).
- Check the box indicating the highest fair market value of your interest in the real property or investment during the reporting period. (Report the fair market value of the portion of your residence claimed as a tax deduction if you are utilizing your residence for business purposes.)
- Identify the nature of your interest.
- Enter the date acquired or disposed only if you initially acquired or entirely disposed of your interest in the property or investment during the reporting period.

SCHEDULE B
Interests in Real Property
 (Including Rental Income)

▶ ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER OR STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

FAIR MARKET VALUE IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE.

\$2,000 - \$10,000 _____/_____/18 _____/_____/18

\$10,001 - \$100,000 _____/_____/18 _____/_____/18

\$100,001 - \$1,000,000 ACQUIRED DISPOSED

Over \$1,000,000 _____/_____/18 _____/_____/18

NATURE OF INTEREST

Ownership/Deed of Trust Easement

Leasehold _____ _____

Yrs. remaining Other

IF RENTAL PROPERTY, GROSS INCOME RECEIVED

\$0 - \$499 \$500 - \$1,000 \$1,001 - \$10,000

\$10,001 - \$100,000 OVER \$100,000

SOURCES OF RENTAL INCOME If you own a 10% or greater interest, list the name of each tenant that is a single source of income of \$10,000 or more.

None

▶ ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER OR STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

FAIR MARKET VALUE IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE.

\$2,000 - \$10,000 _____/_____/18 _____/_____/18

\$10,001 - \$100,000 _____/_____/18 _____/_____/18

\$100,001 - \$1,000,000 ACQUIRED DISPOSED

Over \$1,000,000 _____/_____/18 _____/_____/18

NATURE OF INTEREST

Ownership/Deed of Trust Easement

Leasehold _____ _____

Yrs. remaining Other

IF RENTAL PROPERTY, GROSS INCOME RECEIVED

\$0 - \$499 \$500 - \$1,000 \$1,001 - \$10,000

\$10,001 - \$100,000 OVER \$100,000

SOURCES OF RENTAL INCOME If you own a 10% or greater interest, list the name of each tenant that is a single source of income of \$10,000 or more.

None

* You are not required to report loans from a commercial lending institution made in the lender's regular course of business on terms available to members of the public without regard to your official status. Personal loans and loans received not in a lender's regular course of business must be disclosed as follows:

NAME OF LENDER* _____

ADDRESS (Business Address Acceptable) _____

BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF LENDER _____

INTEREST RATE TERM (Months/Years)

_____% None _____

HIGHEST BALANCE DURING REPORTING PERIOD

\$500 - \$1,000 \$1,001 - \$10,000

\$10,001 - \$100,000 OVER \$100,000

Guarantor, if applicable

NAME OF LENDER* _____

ADDRESS (Business Address Acceptable) _____

BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF LENDER _____

INTEREST RATE TERM (Months/Years)

_____% None _____

HIGHEST BALANCE DURING REPORTING PERIOD

\$500 - \$1,000 \$1,001 - \$10,000

\$10,001 - \$100,000 OVER \$100,000

Guarantor, if applicable

Comments: _____

Instructions – Schedule B Interests in Real Property

Report interests in real property located in your agency's jurisdiction in which you, your spouse or registered domestic partner, or your dependent children had a direct, indirect, or beneficial interest totaling \$2,000 or more any time during the reporting period. Real property is also considered to be "within the jurisdiction" of a local government agency if the property or any part of it is located within two miles outside the boundaries of the jurisdiction or within two miles of any land owned or used by the local government agency. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 13.)

Interests in real property include:

- An ownership interest (including a beneficial ownership interest)
- A deed of trust, easement, or option to acquire property
- A leasehold interest (See Reference Pamphlet, page 14.)
- A mining lease
- An interest in real property held in a retirement account (See Reference Pamphlet, page 15.)
- An interest in real property held by a business entity or trust in which you, your spouse or registered domestic partner, and your dependent children together had a 10% or greater ownership interest (Report on Schedule A-2.)
- Your spouse's or registered domestic partner's interests in real property that are legally held separately by him or her

You are not required to report:

- A residence, such as a home or vacation cabin, used exclusively as a personal residence (However, a residence in which you rent out a room or for which you claim a business deduction may be reportable. If reportable, report the fair market value of the portion claimed as a tax deduction.)

Please note: A non-reportable residence can still be grounds for a conflict of interest and may be disqualifying.

- Interests in real property held through a blind trust (See Reference Pamphlet, page 16.)

To Complete Schedule B:

- Report the precise location (e.g., an assessor's parcel number or address) of the real property.
- Check the box indicating the fair market value of your interest in the property (regardless of what you owe on the property).
- Enter the date acquired or disposed only if you initially acquired or entirely disposed of your interest in the property during the reporting period.
- Identify the nature of your interest. If it is a leasehold, disclose the number of years remaining on the lease

Reminders

- Income and loans already reported on Schedule B are not also required to be reported on Schedule C.
- Real property already reported on Schedule A-2, Part 4 is not also required to be reported on Schedule B.
- Code filers – do your disclosure categories require disclosure of real property?

- If you received rental income, check the box indicating the gross amount you received.
- If you had a 10% or greater interest in real property and received rental income, list the name of the source(s) if your pro rata share of the gross income from any single tenant was \$10,000 or more during the reporting period. If you received a total of \$10,000 or more from two or more tenants acting in concert (in most cases, this will apply to married couples), disclose the name of each tenant. Otherwise, mark "None."
- Loans from a private lender that total \$500 or more and are secured by real property may be reportable. **Loans from commercial lending institutions made in the lender's regular course of business on terms available to members of the public without regard to your official status are not reportable.**

When reporting a loan.

- Provide the name and address of the lender.
- Describe the lender's business activity.
- Disclose the interest rate and term of the loan. For variable interest rate loans, disclose the conditions of the loan (e.g., Prime + 2) or the average interest rate paid during the reporting period. The term of a loan is the total number of months or years given for repayment of the loan at the time the loan was established.
- Check the box indicating the highest balance of the loan during the reporting period.
- Identify a guarantor, if applicable.

If you have more than one reportable loan on a single piece of real property, report the additional loan(s) on Schedule C.

Example:

Allison Gande is a city planning commissioner. During the reporting period, she received rental income of \$12,000, from a single tenant who rented property she owned in the city's jurisdiction. If Allison received \$6,000 each from two tenants, the tenants' names would not be required because no single tenant paid her \$10,000 or more. A married couple is considered a single tenant.

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER OR STREET ADDRESS 4600 24th Street	
CITY Sacramento	
FAIR MARKET VALUE	IF APPLICABLE LIST DATE
<input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000 - \$10,000	ACQUIRED / / 18
<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,001 - \$100,000	DISPOSED / / 18
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> \$100,001 - \$1,000,000	
<input type="checkbox"/> Over \$1,000,000	
NATURE OF INTEREST	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ownership/Deed of Trust	<input type="checkbox"/> Easement
<input type="checkbox"/> Leasehold	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
IF RENTAL PROPERTY GROSS INCOME RECEIVED	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$0 - \$499	<input type="checkbox"/> \$500 - \$1,000
<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,001 - \$10,000	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,001 - \$100,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> \$100,001 - \$1,000,000	<input type="checkbox"/> OVER \$1,000,000
SOURCES OF RENTAL INCOME If you own a 10% or greater interest, list the name of each tenant that is a single source of income of \$10,000 or more.	
Name Henry Wells	
NAME OF LENDER	
Sophia Petroillo	
ADDRESS (Business Address Acceptable)	
2121 Blue Sky Parkway, Sacramento	
BUSINESS ACTIVITY IF ANY OF LENDER	
Restaurant Owner	
INTEREST RATE	TERM (Months/Years)
8 % <input type="checkbox"/> None	15 Years
HIGHEST BALANCE DURING REPORTING PERIOD	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$500 - \$1,000	<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,001 - \$10,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> \$10,001 - \$100,000	<input type="checkbox"/> OVER \$100,000
<input type="checkbox"/> Guarantor, if applicable	
Comments	

Instructions – Schedule C

Income, Loans, & Business Positions

(Income Other Than Gifts and Travel Payments)

Reporting Income:

Report the source and amount of gross income of \$500 or more you received during the reporting period. Gross income is the total amount of income before deducting expenses, losses, or taxes and includes loans other than loans from a commercial lending institution. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 11.) You must also report the source of income to your spouse or registered domestic partner if your community property share was \$500 or more during the reporting period.

The source and income must be reported only if the source is located in, doing business in, planning to do business in, or has done business during the previous two years in your agency's jurisdiction. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 13.) Reportable sources of income may be further limited by your disclosure category located in your agency's conflict of interest code.

Reporting Business Positions:

You must report your job title with each reportable business entity even if you received no income during the reporting period. Use the comments section to indicate that no income was received.

Commonly reportable income and loans include:

- Salary/wages, per diem, and reimbursement for expenses including travel payments provided by your employer
- Community property interest (50%) in your spouse's or registered domestic partner's income - **report the employer's name and all other required information**
- Income from investment interests, such as partnerships, reported on Schedule A-1
- Commission income not required to be reported on Schedule A-2 (See Reference Pamphlet, page 8.)
- Gross income from any sale, including the sale of a house or car (Report your pro rata share of the total sale price.)
- Rental income not required to be reported on Schedule B
- Prizes or awards not disclosed as gifts
- Payments received on loans you made to others
- An honorarium received prior to becoming a public official (See Reference Pamphlet, page 10.)
- Incentive compensation (See Reference Pamphlet, page 12.)

You are not required to report:

- Salary, reimbursement for expenses or per diem, or social security, disability, or other similar benefit payments received by you or your spouse or registered domestic partner from a federal, state, or local government agency.
- Stock dividends and income from the sale of stock unless the source can be identified.
- Income from a PERS retirement account.

(See Reference Pamphlet, page 12.)

To Complete Schedule C:

Part 1. Income Received/Business Position Disclosure

- Disclose the name and address of each source of income or each business entity with which you held a business position.
- Provide a general description of the business activity if the source is a business entity.
- Check the box indicating the amount of gross income received.
- Identify the consideration for which the income was received.
- For income from commission sales, check the box indicating the gross income received and list the name of each source of commission income of \$10,000 or more. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 8.) **Note: If you receive commission income on a regular basis or have an ownership interest of 10% or more, you must disclose the business entity and the income on Schedule A-2.**
- Disclose the job title or business position, if any, that you held with the business entity, even if you did not receive income during the reporting period.

Part 2. Loans Received or Outstanding During the Reporting Period

- Provide the name and address of the lender.
- Provide a general description of the business activity if the lender is a business entity.
- Check the box indicating the highest balance of the loan during the reporting period.
- Disclose the interest rate and the term of the loan.
 - For variable interest rate loans, disclose the conditions of the loan (e.g., Prime + 2) or the average interest rate paid during the reporting period.
 - The term of the loan is the total number of months or years given for repayment of the loan at the time the loan was entered into.
- Identify the security, if any, for the loan.

Reminders

- Code filers – your disclosure categories may not require disclosure of all sources of income.
- If you or your spouse or registered domestic partner are self-employed, report the business entity on Schedule A-2.
- Do not disclose on Schedule C income, loans, or business positions already reported on Schedules A-2 or B.

SCHEDULE D
Income – Gifts

▶ NAME OF SOURCE *(Not an Acronym)*

 ADDRESS *(Business Address Acceptable)*

 BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE

DATE (mm/dd/yy)	VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____

▶ NAME OF SOURCE *(Not an Acronym)*

 ADDRESS *(Business Address Acceptable)*

 BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE

DATE (mm/dd/yy)	VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____

▶ NAME OF SOURCE *(Not an Acronym)*

 ADDRESS *(Business Address Acceptable)*

 BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE

DATE (mm/dd/yy)	VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____

▶ NAME OF SOURCE *(Not an Acronym)*

 ADDRESS *(Business Address Acceptable)*

 BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE

DATE (mm/dd/yy)	VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____

▶ NAME OF SOURCE *(Not an Acronym)*

 ADDRESS *(Business Address Acceptable)*

 BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE

DATE (mm/dd/yy)	VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____

▶ NAME OF SOURCE *(Not an Acronym)*

 ADDRESS *(Business Address Acceptable)*

 BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE

DATE (mm/dd/yy)	VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____
___/___/___	\$ _____	_____

Comments: _____

Instructions – Schedule D Income – Gifts

A gift is anything of value for which you have not provided equal or greater consideration to the donor. A gift is reportable if its fair market value is \$50 or more. In addition, multiple gifts totaling \$50 or more received during the reporting period from a single source must be reported.

It is the acceptance of a gift, not the ultimate use to which it is put, that imposes your reporting obligation. Except as noted below, you must report a gift even if you never used it or if you gave it away to another person.

If the exact amount of a gift is unknown, you must make a good faith estimate of the item's fair market value. Listing the value of a gift as "over \$50" or "value unknown" is not adequate disclosure. In addition, if you received a gift through an intermediary, you must disclose the name, address, and business activity of both the donor and the intermediary. You may indicate an intermediary either in the "source" field after the name or in the "comments" section at the bottom of Schedule D.

Commonly reportable gifts include:

- Tickets/passes to sporting or entertainment events
- Tickets/passes to amusement parks
- Parking passes not used for official agency business
- Food, beverages, and accommodations, including those provided in direct connection with your attendance at a convention, conference, meeting, social event, meal, or like gathering
- Rebates/discounts not made in the regular course of business to members of the public without regard to official status
- Wedding gifts (See Reference Pamphlet, page 16)
- An honorarium received prior to assuming office (You may report an honorarium as income on Schedule C, rather than as a gift on Schedule D, if you provided services of equal or greater value than the payment received. See Reference Pamphlet, page 10.)
- Transportation and lodging (See Schedule E.)
- Forgiveness of a loan received by you

You are not required to disclose:

Reminders

- Gifts from a single source are subject to a \$500 limit in 2019. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 10.)
- Code filers – you only need to report gifts from reportable sources.

Gift Tracking Mobile Application

- FPPC has created a gift tracking app for mobile devices that helps filers track gifts and provides a quick and easy way to upload the information to the Form 700. Visit FPPC's website to download the app.

- Gifts that were not used and that, within 30 days after receipt, were returned to the donor or delivered to a charitable organization or government agency without being claimed by you as a charitable contribution for tax purposes
- Gifts from your spouse or registered domestic partner, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, and certain other family members (See Regulation 18942 for a complete list.). The exception does not apply if the donor was acting as an agent or intermediary for a reportable source who was the true donor.
- Gifts of similar value exchanged between you and an individual, other than a lobbyist registered to lobby your state agency, on holidays, birthdays, or similar occasions
- Gifts of informational material provided to assist you in the performance of your official duties (e.g., books, pamphlets, reports, calendars, periodicals, or educational seminars)
- A monetary bequest or inheritance (However, inherited investments or real property may be reportable on other schedules.)
- Personalized plaques or trophies with an individual value of less than \$250
- Campaign contributions
- Up to two tickets, for your own use, to attend a fundraiser for a campaign committee or candidate, or to a fundraiser for an organization exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The ticket must be received from the organization or committee holding the fundraiser.
- Gifts given to members of your immediate family if the source has an established relationship with the family member and there is no evidence to suggest the donor had a purpose to influence you. (See Regulation 18943.)
- Free admission, food, and nominal items (such as a pen, pencil, mouse pad, note pad or similar item) available to all attendees, at the event at which the official makes a speech (as defined in Regulation 18950(b)(2)), so long as the admission is provided by the person who organizes the event.
- Any other payment not identified above, that would otherwise meet the definition of gift, where the payment is made by an individual who is not a lobbyist registered to lobby the official's state agency, where it is 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 to suggest the donor had a purpose to influence you.

To Complete Schedule D:

- Disclose the full name (not an acronym), address, and, if a business entity, the business activity of the source.
- Provide the date (month, day, and year) of receipt, and disclose the fair market value and description of the gift.

SCHEDULE E

Income – Gifts

Travel Payments, Advances, and Reimbursements

CALIFORNIA FORM 700
<small>FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION</small>
Name _____

- Mark either the gift or income box.
- Mark the “501(c)(3)” box for a travel payment received from a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization or the “Speech” box if you made a speech or participated in a panel. Per Government Code Section 89506, these payments may not be subject to the gift limit. However, they may result in a disqualifying conflict of interest.
- For gifts of travel, provide the travel destination.

▶ NAME OF SOURCE *(Not an Acronym)* _____

ADDRESS *(Business Address Acceptable)* _____

CITY AND STATE _____

501 (c)(3) or DESCRIBE BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE _____

DATE(S) ____/____/____ - ____/____/____ AMT \$ _____
(If gift)

▶ MUST CHECK ONE Gift -or- Income

Made a Speech/Participated in a Panel

Other - Provide Description _____

▶ If Gift, Provide Travel Destination _____

▶ NAME OF SOURCE *(Not an Acronym)* _____

ADDRESS *(Business Address Acceptable)* _____

CITY AND STATE _____

501 (c)(3) or DESCRIBE BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE _____

DATE(S) ____/____/____ - ____/____/____ AMT \$ _____
(If gift)

▶ MUST CHECK ONE Gift -or- Income

Made a Speech/Participated in a Panel

Other - Provide Description _____

▶ If Gift, Provide Travel Destination _____

▶ NAME OF SOURCE *(Not an Acronym)* _____

ADDRESS *(Business Address Acceptable)* _____

CITY AND STATE _____

501 (c)(3) or DESCRIBE BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE _____

DATE(S) ____/____/____ - ____/____/____ AMT \$ _____
(If gift)

▶ MUST CHECK ONE Gift -or- Income

Made a Speech/Participated in a Panel

Other - Provide Description _____

▶ If Gift, Provide Travel Destination _____

▶ NAME OF SOURCE *(Not an Acronym)* _____

ADDRESS *(Business Address Acceptable)* _____

CITY AND STATE _____

501 (c)(3) or DESCRIBE BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE _____

DATE(S) ____/____/____ - ____/____/____ AMT \$ _____
(If gift)

▶ MUST CHECK ONE Gift -or- Income

Made a Speech/Participated in a Panel

Other - Provide Description _____

▶ If Gift, Provide Travel Destination _____

Comments: _____

Instructions – Schedule E Travel Payments, Advances, and Reimbursements

Travel payments reportable on Schedule E include advances and reimbursements for travel and related expenses, including lodging and meals.

Gifts of travel may be subject to the gift limit. In addition, certain travel payments are reportable gifts, but are not subject to the gift limit. To avoid possible misinterpretation or the perception that you have received a gift in excess of the gift limit, you may wish to provide a specific description of the purpose of your travel. (See the FPPC fact sheet entitled "Limitations and Restrictions on Gifts, Honoraria, Travel, and Loans" to read about travel payments under section 89506(a).)

You are not required to disclose:

- Travel payments received from any state, local, or federal government agency for which you provided services equal or greater in value than the payments received, such as reimbursement for travel on agency business from your government agency employer.
- A payment for travel from another local, state, or federal government agency and related per diem expenses when the travel is for education, training or other inter-agency programs or purposes.
- Travel payments received from your employer in the normal course of your employment that are included in the income reported on Schedule C.
- A travel payment that was received from a nonprofit entity exempt from taxation under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) for which you provided equal or greater consideration, such as reimbursement for travel on business for a 501(c)(3) organization for which you are a board member.

Note: Certain travel payments may not be reportable if reported via email on Form 801 by your agency.

To Complete Schedule E:

- Disclose the full name (not an acronym) and address of the source of the travel payment.
- Identify the business activity if the source is a business entity.
- Check the box to identify the payment as a gift or income, report the amount, and disclose the date(s).
 - **Travel payments are gifts** if you did not provide services that were equal to or greater in value than the payments received. You must disclose gifts totaling \$50 or more from a single source during the period covered by the statement.

When reporting travel payments that are gifts, you must provide a description of the gift, the **date(s)** received, and the **travel destination**.

- **Travel payments are income** if you provided services that were equal to or greater in value than the payments received. You must disclose income totaling

\$500 or more from a single source during the period covered by the statement. You have the burden of proving the payments are income rather than gifts. When reporting travel payments as income, you must describe the services you provided in exchange for the payment. You are not required to disclose the date(s) for travel payments that are income.

Example:

City council member MaryClaire Chandler is the chair of a 501(c)(6) trade association, and the association pays for her travel to attend its meetings. Because MaryClaire is deemed to be providing equal or greater consideration for the travel payment by virtue of serving on the board, this payment may be reported as income. Payments for MaryClaire to attend other events for which she is not providing services are likely considered gifts. Note that the same payment from a 501(c)3 would NOT be reportable.

▶ NAME OF SOURCE (Not an Acronym)	
Health Services Trade Association	
ADDRESS (Business Address Acceptable)	
1230 K Street, Suite 610	
CITY AND STATE	
Sacramento, CA	
<input type="checkbox"/> 501 (c)(3) or DESCRIBE BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE	
Association of Healthcare Workers	
DATE(S) _____	AMT: \$ 150.00
(If gift)	
▶ MUST CHECK ONE <input type="checkbox"/> Gift -or- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income	
<input type="radio"/> Made a Speech/Participated in a Panel	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Other - Provide Description <u>Travel reimbursement for board meeting</u>	

Example:

Mayor Kim travels to China on a trip organized by China Silicon Valley Business Development, a California nonprofit, 501(c)(6) organization. The Chengdu Municipal People's Government pays for Mayor Kim's airfare and travel costs, as well as his meals and lodging during the trip. The trip's agenda shows that the trip's purpose is to promote job creation and economic activity in China and in Silicon Valley, so the trip is reasonably related to a governmental purpose. Thus, Mayor Kim must report the gift of travel, but the gift is exempt from the gift limit. In this case, the travel payments are not subject to the gift limit because the source is a foreign government and because the travel is reasonably related to a governmental purpose. (Section 89506(a)(2).) Note that Mayor Kim could be disqualified from participating in or making decisions about The Chengdu Municipal People's Government for 12 months. Also note that if China Silicon Valley Business Development (a 501(c)(6) organization) paid for the travel costs rather than the governmental organization, the payments would be subject to the gift limits. (See the FPPC fact sheet, Limitations and Restrictions on Gifts, Honoraria, Travel and Loans, at www.fppc.ca.gov.)

▶ NAME OF SOURCE (Not an Acronym)	
Chengdu Municipal People's Government	
ADDRESS (Business Address Acceptable)	
2 Caoshi St, CaoShiJie, Qingyang Qu, Chengdu Shi,	
CITY AND STATE	
Sichuan Sheng, China, 610000	
<input type="checkbox"/> 501 (c)(3) or DESCRIBE BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE	
DATE(S) <u>09</u> / <u>04</u> / <u>XX</u> , <u>09</u> / <u>08</u> / <u>XX</u>	AMT: \$ 3,874.38
(If gift)	
▶ MUST CHECK ONE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gift -or- <input type="checkbox"/> Income	
<input type="radio"/> Made a Speech/Participated in a Panel	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Other - Provide Description <u>Travel reimbursement for trip to China</u>	
▶ If Gift, Provide Travel Destination <u>Sichuan Sheng, China</u>	

Restrictions and Prohibitions

The Political Reform Act (Gov. Code Sections 81000-91014) requires most state and local government officials and employees to publicly disclose their personal assets and income. They also must disqualify themselves from participating in decisions that may affect their personal economic interests. The Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) is the state agency responsible for issuing the attached Statement of Economic Interests, Form 700, and for interpreting the law's provisions.

Gift Prohibition

Gifts received by most state and local officials, employees, and candidates are subject to a limit. In 2017 and 2018, the gift limit was \$470 from a single source during a calendar year. In 2019-2020, the gift limit increased to \$500 from a single source during a calendar year.

In addition, state officials, state candidates, and certain state employees are subject to a \$10 limit per calendar month on gifts from lobbyists and lobbying firms registered with the Secretary of State. See Reference Pamphlet, page 10.

State and local officials and employees should check with their agency to determine if other restrictions apply.

Disqualification

Public officials are, under certain circumstances, required to disqualify themselves from making, participating in, or attempting to influence governmental decisions that will affect their economic interests. This may include interests they are not required to disclose. For example, a personal residence is often not reportable, but may be grounds for disqualification. Specific disqualification requirements apply to 87200 filers (e.g., city councilmembers, members of boards of supervisors, planning commissioners, etc.). These officials must publicly identify the economic interest that creates a conflict of interest and leave the room before a discussion or vote takes place at a public meeting. For more information, consult Government Code Section 87105, Regulation 18707, and the Guide to Recognizing Conflicts of Interest at www.fppc.ca.gov.

Honorarium Ban

Most state and local officials, employees, and candidates are prohibited from accepting an honorarium for any speech given, article published, or attendance at a conference, convention, meeting, or like gathering. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 10.)

Loan Restrictions

Certain state and local officials are subject to restrictions on loans. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 14.)

Post-Governmental Employment

There are restrictions on representing clients or employers before former agencies. The provisions apply to elected state officials, most state employees, local elected officials, county chief administrative officers, city managers, including the chief administrator of a city, and general managers or chief administrators of local special districts and JPAs. The FPPC website has fact sheets explaining the provisions.

Late Filing

The filing officer who retains originally-signed or electronically filed statements of economic interests may impose on an individual a fine for any statement that is filed late. The fine is \$10 per day up to a maximum of \$100. Late filing penalties may be reduced or waived under certain circumstances.

Persons who fail to timely file their Form 700 may be referred to the FPPC's Enforcement Division (and, in some cases, to the Attorney General or district attorney) for investigation and possible prosecution. In addition to the late filing penalties, a fine of up to \$5,000 per violation may be imposed.

For assistance concerning reporting, prohibitions, and restrictions under the Act:

- Email questions to advice@fppc.ca.gov.
- Call the FPPC toll-free at (866) 275-3772.

Form 700 is a Public Document Public Access Must Be Provided

Statements of Economic Interests are public documents. The filing officer must permit any member of the public to inspect and receive a copy of any statement.

- Statements must be available as soon as possible during the agency's regular business hours, but in any event not later than the second business day after the statement is received. Access to the Form 700 is not subject to the Public Records Act procedures.
- No conditions may be placed on persons seeking access to the forms.
- No information or identification may be required from persons seeking access.
- Reproduction fees of no more than 10 cents per page may be charged.

Questions and Answers

General

- Q. What is the reporting period for disclosing interests on an assuming office statement or a candidate statement?
- A. On an assuming office statement, disclose all reportable investments, interests in real property, and business positions held on the date you assumed office. In addition, you must disclose income (including loans, gifts and travel payments) received during the 12 months prior to the date you assumed office.

On a candidate statement, disclose all reportable investments, interests in real property, and business positions held on the date you file your declaration of candidacy. You must also disclose income (including loans, gifts and travel payments) received during the 12 months prior to the date you file your declaration of candidacy.

- Q. I hold two other board positions in addition to my position with the county. Must I file three statements of economic interests?

- A. Yes, three are required. However, you may complete one statement listing the county and the two boards on the Cover Page or an attachment as the agencies for which you will be filing. Report your economic interests using the largest jurisdiction and highest disclosure requirements assigned to you by the three agencies. Make two copies of the entire statement before signing it, sign each copy with an original signature, and distribute one original to the county and to each of the two boards. Remember to complete separate statements for positions that you leave or assume during the year.

- Q. I am a department head who recently began acting as city manager. Should I file as the city manager?

- A. Yes. File an assuming office statement as city manager. Persons serving as "acting," "interim," or "alternate" must file as if they hold the position because they are or may be performing the duties of the position.

- Q. My spouse and I are currently separated and in the process of obtaining a divorce. Must I still report my spouse's income, investments, and interests in real property?

- A. Yes. A public official must continue to report a spouse's economic interests until such time as dissolution of marriage proceedings is final. However, if a separate property agreement has been reached prior to that time, your estranged spouse's income may not have to be reported. Contact the FPPC for more information.

- Q. As a designated employee, I left one state agency to work for another state agency. Must I file a leaving office statement?

- A. Yes. You may also need to file an assuming office statement for the new agency.

Investment Disclosure

- Q. I have an investment interest in shares of stock in a company that does not have an office in my jurisdiction. Must I still disclose my investment interest in this company?

- A. Probably. The definition of "doing business in the jurisdiction" is not limited to whether the business has an office or physical location in your jurisdiction. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 13.)

- Q. My spouse and I have a living trust. The trust holds rental property in my jurisdiction, our primary residence, and investments in diversified mutual funds. I have full disclosure. How is this trust disclosed?

- A. Disclose the name of the trust, the rental property and its income on Schedule A-2. Your primary residence and investments in diversified mutual funds registered with the SEC are not reportable.

- Q. I am required to report all investments. I have an IRA that contains stocks through an account managed by a brokerage firm. Must I disclose these stocks even though they are held in an IRA and I did not decide which stocks to purchase?

- A. Yes. Disclose on Schedule A-1 or A-2 any stock worth \$2,000 or more in a business entity located in or doing business in your jurisdiction.

- Q. The value of my stock changed during the reporting period. How do I report the value of the stock?

- A. You are required to report the highest value that the stock reached during the reporting period. You may use your monthly statements to determine the highest value. You may also use the entity's website to determine the highest value. You are encouraged to keep a record of where you found the reported value. Note that for an assuming office statement, you must report the value of the stock on the date you assumed office.

Questions and Answers Continued

Q. I am the sole owner of my business, an S-Corporation. I believe that the nature of the business is such that it cannot be said to have any "fair market value" because it has no assets. I operate the corporation under an agreement with a large insurance company. My contract does not have resale value because of its nature as a personal services contract. Must I report the fair market value for my business on Schedule A-2 of the Form 700?

A. Yes. Even if there are no *tangible* assets, intangible assets, such as relationships with companies and clients are commonly sold to qualified professionals. The "fair market value" is often quantified for other purposes, such as marital dissolutions or estate planning. In addition, the IRS presumes that "personal services corporations" have a fair market value. A professional "book of business" and the associated goodwill that generates income are not without a determinable value. The Form 700 does not require a precise fair market value; it is only necessary to check a box indicating the broad range within which the value falls.

Q. I own stock in IBM and must report this investment on Schedule A-1. I initially purchased this stock in the early 1990s; however, I am constantly buying and selling shares. Must I note these dates in the "Acquired" and "Disposed" fields?

A. No. You must only report dates in the "Acquired" or "Disposed" fields when, during the reporting period, you initially purchase a reportable investment worth \$2,000 or more or when you dispose of the entire investment. You are not required to track the partial trading of an investment.

Q. On last year's filing I reported stock in Encoe valued at \$2,000 - \$10,000. Late last year the value of this stock fell below and remains at less than \$2,000. How should this be reported on this year's statement?

A. You are not required to report an investment if the value was less than \$2,000 during the **entire** reporting period. However, because a disposed date is not required for stocks that fall below \$2,000, you may want to report the stock and note in the "comments" section that the value fell below \$2,000. This would be for informational purposes only; it is not a requirement.

Q. We have a Section 529 account set up to save money for our son's college education. Is this reportable?

A. If the Section 529 account contains reportable interests (e.g., common stock valued at \$2,000 or more), those interests are reportable (not the actual Section 529 account). If the account contains solely mutual funds, then nothing is reported.

Income Disclosure

Q. I reported a business entity on Schedule A-2. Clients of my business are located in several states. Must I report all clients from whom my pro rata share of income is \$10,000 or more on Schedule A-2, Part 3?

A. No, only the clients located in or doing business on a regular basis in your jurisdiction must be disclosed.

Q. I believe I am not required to disclose the names of clients from whom my pro rata share of income is \$10,000 or more on Schedule A-2 because of their right to privacy. Is there an exception for reporting clients' names?

A. Regulation 18740 provides a procedure for requesting an exemption to allow a client's name not to be disclosed if disclosure of the name would violate a legally recognized privilege under California or Federal law. This regulation may be obtained from our website at www.fppc.ca.gov. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 14.)

Q. I am sole owner of a private law practice that is not reportable based on my limited disclosure category. However, some of the sources of income to my law practice are from reportable sources. Do I have to disclose this income?

A. Yes, even though the law practice is not reportable, reportable sources of income to the law practice of \$10,000 or more must be disclosed. This information would be disclosed on Schedule C with a note in the "comments" section indicating that the business entity is not a reportable investment. The note would be for informational purposes only; it is not a requirement.

Questions and Answers Continued

Q. I am the sole owner of my business. Where do I disclose my income - on Schedule A-2 or Schedule C?

A. Sources of income to a business in which you have an ownership interest of 10% or greater are disclosed on Schedule A-2. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 8.)

Q. My husband is a partner in a four-person firm where all of his business is based on his own billings and collections from various clients. How do I report my community property interest in this business and the income generated in this manner?

A. If your husband's investment in the firm is 10% or greater, disclose 100% of his share of the business on Schedule A-2, Part 1 and 50% of his income on Schedule A-2, Parts 2 and 3. For example, a client of your husband's must be a source of at least \$20,000 during the reporting period before the client's name is reported.

Q. How do I disclose my spouse's or registered domestic partner's salary?

A. Report the name of the employer as a source of income on Schedule C.

Q. I am a doctor. For purposes of reporting \$10,000 sources of income on Schedule A-2, Part 3, are the patients or their insurance carriers considered sources of income?

A. If your patients exercise sufficient control by selecting you instead of other doctors, then your patients, rather than their insurance carriers, are sources of income to you. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 14.)

Q. I received a loan from my grandfather to purchase my home. Is this loan reportable?

A. No. Loans received from family members are not reportable.

Q. Many years ago, I loaned my parents several thousand dollars, which they paid back this year. Do I need to report this loan repayment on my Form 700?

A. No. Payments received on a loan made to a family member are not reportable.

Real Property Disclosure

Q. During this reporting period we switched our principal place of residence into a rental. I have full disclosure and the property is located in my agency's jurisdiction, so it is now reportable. Because I have not reported this property before, do I need to show an "acquired" date?

A. No, you are not required to show an "acquired" date because you previously owned the property. However, you may want to note in the "comments" section that the property was not previously reported because it was used exclusively as your residence. This would be for informational purposes only; it is not a requirement.

Q. I am a city manager, and I own a rental property located in an adjacent city, but one mile from the city limit. Do I need to report this property interest?

A. Yes. You are required to report this property because it is located within 2 miles of the boundaries of the city you manage.

Q. Must I report a home that I own as a personal residence for my daughter?

A. You are not required to disclose a home used as a personal residence for a family member unless you receive income from it, such as rental income.

Q. I am a co-signer on a loan for a rental property owned by a friend. Since I am listed on the deed of trust, do I need to report my friend's property as an interest in real property on my Form 700?

A. No. Simply being a co-signer on a loan for property does not create a reportable interest in real property for you.

Gift Disclosure

Q. If I received a reportable gift of two tickets to a concert valued at \$100 each, but gave the tickets to a friend because I could not attend the concert, do I have any reporting obligations?

A. Yes. Since you accepted the gift and exercised discretion and control of the use of the tickets, you must disclose the gift on Schedule D.

Questions and Answers Continued

- Q. Julia and Jared Benson, a married couple, want to give a piece of artwork to a county supervisor. Is each spouse considered a separate source for purposes of the gift limit and disclosure?
- A. Yes, each spouse may make a gift valued at the gift limit during a calendar year. For example, during 2018 the gift limit was \$470, so the Bensons may have given the supervisor artwork valued at no more than \$940. The supervisor must identify Jared and Julia Benson as the sources of the gift.
- Q. I received free admission to an educational conference related to my official duties. Part of the conference fees included a round of golf. Is the value of the golf considered informational material?
- A. No. The value of personal benefits, such as golf, attendance at a concert, or sporting event, are gifts subject to reporting and limits.
- Q. I am a Form 700 filer with full disclosure. Our agency holds a holiday raffle to raise funds for a local charity. I bought \$10 worth of raffle tickets and won a gift basket valued at \$120. The gift basket was donated by Doug Brewer, a citizen in our city. At the same event, I bought raffle tickets for, and won a quilt valued at \$70. The quilt was donated by a coworker. Are these reportable gifts?
- A. Because the gift basket was donated by an outside source (not an agency employee), you have received a reportable gift valued at \$110 (the value of the basket less the consideration paid). The source of the gift is Doug Brewer and the agency is disclosed as the intermediary. Because the quilt was donated by an employee of your agency, it is not a reportable gift.
- Q. My agency is responsible for disbursing grants. An applicant (501(c)(3) organization) met with agency employees to present its application. At this meeting, the applicant provided food and beverages. Would the food and beverages be considered gifts to the employees? These employees are designated in our agency's conflict of interest code and the applicant is a reportable source of income under the code.
- A. Yes. If the value of the food and beverages consumed by any one filer, plus any other gifts received from the same source during the reporting period total \$50 or more, the food and beverages would be reported using the fair market value and would be subject to the gift limit.

2018/2019
Form 700
Statement of
Economic Interests



Reference
Pamphlet

California Fair Political Practices Commission

1102 Q Street, Suite 3000 • Sacramento, CA 95811

Email advice: advice@fppc.ca.gov

Toll-free advice line: 1 (866) ASK-FPPC • (866) 275-3772

Telephone: (916) 322-5660 • Website: www.fppc.ca.gov

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Who Must File

1. Officials and Candidates Specified in Gov. Code Section 87200 and Members of Boards and Commissions of Newly Created Agencies

The Act requires the following individuals to fully disclose their personal assets and income described in Form 700, Statement of Economic Interests:

State Offices

- Governor
- Lieutenant Governor
- Attorney General
- Controller
- Insurance Commissioner
- Secretary of State
- Treasurer
- Members of the State Legislature
- Superintendent of Public Instruction
- State Board of Equalization Members
- Public Utilities Commissioners
- State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commissioners
- State Coastal Commissioners
- Fair Political Practices Commissioners
- State public officials (including employees and consultants) who manage public investments
- Elected members of and candidates for the Board of Administration of the California Public Employees' Retirement System
- Elected members of and candidates for the Teachers' Retirement Board
- Members of the High Speed Rail Authority

Other officials and employees of state boards, commissions, agencies, and departments file Form 700 as described in Part 2 on this page.

Judicial Offices

- Supreme, Appellate, and Superior Court Judges
- Court Commissioners
- Retired Judges, Pro-Tem Judges, and part-time Court Commissioners who serve or expect to serve 30 days or more in a calendar year

County and City Offices

- Members of Boards of Supervisors
- Mayors and Members of City Councils
- Chief Administrative Officers
- District Attorneys
- County Counsels
- City Attorneys
- City Managers
- Planning Commissioners
- County and City Treasurers
- County and city public officials (including employees and consultants) who manage public investments

Members of Boards and Commissions of Newly Created Agencies

Members must fully disclose their investments, interests in real property, business positions, and income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) until the positions are covered under a conflict of interest code.

2. State and Local Officials, Employees, Candidates, and Consultants Designated in a Conflict of Interest Code ("Code Filers")

The Act requires every state and local government agency to adopt a unique conflict of interest code. The code lists each position within the agency filled by individuals who make or participate in making governmental decisions that could affect their personal economic interests.

The code requires individuals holding those positions to periodically file Form 700 disclosing certain personal economic interests as determined by the code's "disclosure categories." These individuals are called "designated employees" or "code filers."

Obtain your disclosure categories from your agency – they are not contained in the Form 700. Persons with broad decisionmaking authority must disclose more interests than those in positions with limited discretion. For example, you may be required to disclose only investments and business positions in or income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) from businesses of the type that contract with your agency, or you may not be required to disclose real property interests.

In addition, certain consultants to public agencies may qualify as public officials because they make, participate in making, or act in a staff capacity for governmental decisions. Agencies determine who is a consultant and the level of disclosure and may use Form 805.

Note: An official who holds a position specified in Gov. Code Section 87200 is not required to file statements under the conflict of interest code of any agency that has the same or a smaller jurisdiction (for example, a state legislator who also sits on a state or local board or commission).

Employees in Newly Created Positions of Existing Agencies

An individual hired for a position not yet covered under an agency's conflict of interest code must file Form 700 if the individual serves in a position that makes or participates in making governmental decisions. These individuals must file under the agency's broadest disclosure category until the code is amended to include the new position unless the agency has provided in writing a limited disclosure requirement. The Form 804 may be used to satisfy this requirement.

Types of Form 700 Filings

Assuming Office Statement:

If you are a newly appointed official or are newly employed in a position designated, or that will be designated, in a state or local agency's conflict of interest code, your assuming office date is the date you were sworn in or otherwise authorized to serve in the position. If you are a newly elected official, your assuming office date is the date you were sworn in.

- Investments, interests in real property, and business positions held on the date you assumed the office or position must be reported. In addition, income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) received during the 12 months prior to the date you assumed the office or position is reportable.

For positions subject to confirmation by the State Senate or the Commission on Judicial Performance, your assuming office date is the date you were appointed or nominated to the position.

Example:

Maria Lopez was nominated by the Governor to serve on a state agency board that is subject to state Senate confirmation. The assuming office date is the date Maria's nomination is submitted to the Senate. Maria must report investments, interests in real property, and business positions she holds on that date, and income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) received during the 12 months prior to that date.

If your office or position has been added to a newly adopted or newly amended conflict of interest code, use the effective date of the code or amendment, whichever is applicable.

- Investments, interests in real property, and business positions held on the effective date of the code or amendment must be reported. In addition, income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) received during the 12 months prior to the effective date of the code or amendment is reportable.

Annual Statement:

Generally, the period covered is January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018. If the period covered by the statement is different than January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018, (for example, you assumed office between October 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017, or you are combining statements), you must specify the period covered.

- Investments, interests in real property, business positions held, and income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) received during the period covered by the statement must be reported. Do not change the preprinted dates on Schedules A-1, A-2, and B unless you are required to report the acquisition or disposition of an interest that did not occur in 2018.

- If your disclosure category changes during a reporting period, disclose under the old category until the effective date of the conflict of interest code amendment and disclose under the new disclosure category through the end of the reporting period.

Leaving Office Statement:

Generally, the period covered is January 1, 2018, through the date you stopped performing the duties of your position. If the period covered differs from January 1, 2018, through the date you stopped performing the duties of your position (for example, you assumed office between October 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017, or you are combining statements), the period covered must be specified. The reporting period can cover parts of two calendar years.

- Investments, interests in real property, business positions held, and income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) received during the period covered by the statement must be reported. Do not change the preprinted dates on Schedules A-1, A-2, and B unless you are required to report the acquisition or disposition of an interest that did not occur in 2018.

Candidate Statement:

If you are filing a statement in connection with your candidacy for state or local office, investments, interests in real property, and business positions held on the date of filing your declaration of candidacy must be reported. In addition, income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) received during the 12 months prior to the date of filing your declaration of candidacy is reportable. Do not change the preprinted dates on Schedules A-1, A-2, and B.

Candidates running for local elective offices (e.g., county sheriffs, city clerks, school board trustees, or water district board members) must file candidate statements, as required by the conflict of interest code for the elected position. The code may be obtained from the agency of the elected position.

Amendments:

If you discover errors or omissions on any statement, file an amendment as soon as possible. You are only required to amend the schedule that needs to be revised; it is not necessary to refile the entire form. Obtain amendment schedules from the FPPC website at www.fppc.ca.gov.

Where to File

1. Officials Specified in Gov. Code Section 87200 (See Reference Pamphlet, page 3):

In most cases, the filing officials listed below will retain a copy of your statement and forward the original to the FPPC.

Filers	Where to File
87200 Filers	
State offices	Your agency
Judicial offices	The clerk of your court
Retired Judges	Directly with FPPC
County offices	Your county filing official
City offices	Your city clerk
Multi-County offices	Your agency
87200 Candidates	
State offices	County elections official with whom you file your declaration of candidacy
Judicial offices	
Multi-County offices	
County offices	County elections official
City offices	City Clerk
Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS)	CalPERS
State Teachers' Retirement Board (CalSTRS)	CalSTRS

Note: Individuals that invest public funds for a city or county agency must file Form 700 with the agency. Unlike most other 87200 filers, the original statement will **not** be forwarded to the FPPC pursuant to Regulation 18753.

2. Code Filers — State and Local Officials, Employees, Candidates, and Consultants Designated in a Conflict of Interest Code:

File with your agency, board, or commission unless otherwise specified in your agency's conflict of interest code. In most cases, the agency, board, or commission will retain the statements.

Candidates for local elective offices designated in a conflict of interest code file with the elections office where the declaration of candidacy or other nomination documents are filed.

3. Members of Boards and Commissions of Newly Created Agencies:

File with your newly created agency or with your agency's code reviewing body as provided by your code reviewing body.

State Senate and Assembly staff members file statements directly with the FPPC.

Exceptions:

- Elected state officers are not required to file statements under any agency's conflict of interest code.
- Filers listed in Section 87200 are not required to file statements under any agency's conflict of interest code in the same jurisdiction. For example, a county supervisor who is appointed to serve in an agency with jurisdiction in the same county has no additional filing obligations.

4. Positions Not Yet Covered Under a Conflict of Interest Code

An individual hired for a position not yet covered under an agency's conflict of interest code must file Form 700 if the individual serves in a position that makes or participates in making governmental decisions. These individuals must file under the broadest disclosure category until the code is amended to include the new position unless the agency has provided in writing a limited disclosure requirement. Agencies may use FPPC Form 804 for this disclosure. Such individuals are referred to as "code filers." See Regulation 18734.

When to File

Assuming Office Statements:

Filer	Deadline
Elected officials	30 days after assuming office
Appointed positions specified in Gov. Code Section 87200 or Newly created board and commission members not covered by a conflict of interest code	30 days after assuming office or 10 days after appointment or nomination if subject to Senate or judicial confirmation
Other appointed positions (including those held by newly-hired employees) that are or will be designated in a conflict of interest code	30 days after assuming office (30 days after appointment or nomination if subject to Senate confirmation)
Positions newly added to a new or amended conflict of interest code	30 days after the effective date of the code or code amendment

Exceptions:

- Elected state officers who assume office in December or January are not required to file an assuming office statement, but will file the next annual statement due.
- If you complete a term of office and, within 30 days, begin a new term of the same office (for example, you are reelected or reappointed), you are not required to file an assuming office statement. Instead, you will simply file the next annual statement due.
- If you leave an office specified in Gov. Code Section 87200 and, within 45 days, you assume another office or position specified in Section 87200 that has the same jurisdiction (for example, a city planning commissioner elected as mayor), you are not required to file an assuming office statement. Instead, you will simply file the next annual statement due.
- If you transfer from one designated position to another designated position within the same agency, contact your filing officer or the FPPC to determine your filing obligations.

Late statements are subject to a late fine of \$10 per day per position up to \$100 for each day the statement is late.

Annual Statements:

1. Elected state officers (including members of the state legislature, members elected to the Board of Administration of the California Public Employees' Retirement System and members elected to the Teachers' Retirement Board);
Judges and court commissioners; and
Members of state boards and commissions specified in Gov. Code Section 87200:
File no later than **Friday, March 1, 2019.**
2. County and city officials specified in Gov. Code Section 87200:
File no later than **Tuesday, April 2, 2019.**
3. Multi-County officials:
File no later than **Tuesday, April 2, 2019.**
4. State and local officials and employees designated in a conflict of interest code:
File on the date prescribed in the code (April 1 for most filers).

Exception:

If you assumed office between October 1, 2018, and December 31, 2018, and filed an assuming office statement, you are not required to file an annual statement until March 2, 2020, or April 1, 2020, whichever is applicable. The annual statement will cover the day after you assumed office through December 31, 2019.

Incumbent officeholders who file candidate statements also must file annual statements by the specified deadlines.

When to File - (continued)

Leaving Office Statements:

Leaving office statements must be filed no later than 30 days after leaving the office or position.

Exceptions:

- If you complete a term of office and, within 30 days, begin a new term of the same office (for example, you are reelected or reappointed), you are not required to file a leaving office statement. Instead, you will simply file the next annual statement due.
- If you leave an office specified in Gov. Code Section 87200 and, within 45 days, you assume another office or position specified in Section 87200 that has the same jurisdiction (for example, a city planning commissioner elected as mayor), you are not required to file a leaving office statement. Instead, you will simply file the next annual statement due.
- If you transfer from one designated position to another designated position within the same agency, contact your filing officer or the FPPC to determine your filing obligations.

Candidate Statements:

All candidates (including incumbents) for offices specified in Gov. Code Section 87200 must file statements no later than the final filing date for their declaration of candidacy.

Candidates seeking a position designated in a conflict of interest code must file no later than the final filing date for the declaration of candidacy or other nomination documents.

Exception:

A candidate statement is not required if you filed an assuming office or annual statement for the same jurisdiction **within 60 days** before filing a declaration of candidacy or other nomination documents.

Late Statements:

Late statements should be submitted as soon as possible after the filing deadline, in the same manner and place as a timely filed statement.

The filing officer who retains originally-signed or electronically filed statements of economic interests may impose on an individual a fine for any statement that is filed late. The fine is \$10 per day up to a maximum of \$100. Late filing penalties may be reduced or waived under certain circumstances.

Persons who fail to timely file their Form 700 may be referred to the FPPC's Enforcement Division (and, in some cases, to the Attorney General or District Attorney) for investigation and possible prosecution. In addition to the late filing penalties from the filing officer, a fine of up to \$5,000 per violation may be imposed.

Terms & Definitions

The instructions located on the back of each schedule describe the types of interests that must be reported. The purpose of this section is to explain other terms used in Form 700 that are not defined in the instructions to the schedules or elsewhere.

Blind Trust: See Trusts, Reference Pamphlet, page 16.

Business Entity: Any organization or enterprise operated for profit, including a proprietorship, partnership, firm, business trust, joint venture, syndicate, corporation, or association. This would include a business for which you take business deductions for tax purposes (for example, a small business operated in your home).

Code Filer: An individual who has been designated in a state or local agency's conflict of interest code to file statements of economic interests.

An individual hired on or after January 1, 2010 for a position not yet covered under an agency's conflict of interest code must file Form 700 if the individual serves in a position that makes or participates in making governmental decisions. These individuals must file under the broadest disclosure category until the code is amended to include the new position unless the agency has provided in writing a limited disclosure requirement. Agencies may use FPPC Form 804 for such disclosure. See Regulation 18734.

Commission Income: "Commission income" means gross payments of \$500 or more received during the period covered by the statement as a broker, agent, or salesperson, including insurance brokers or agents, real estate brokers or agents, travel agents or salespersons, stockbrokers, and retail or wholesale salespersons, among others.

In addition, you may be required to disclose the names of sources of commission income if your pro rata share of the gross income was \$10,000 or more from a single source during the reporting period. If your spouse or registered domestic partner received commission income, you would disclose your community property share (50%) of that income (that is, the names of sources of \$20,000 or more in gross commission income received by your spouse or registered domestic partner).

Report commission income as follows:

- If the income was received through a business entity in which you and your spouse or registered domestic partner had a 10% or greater ownership interest (or if you receive commission income on a regular basis as an independent contractor or agent), use Schedule A-2.
- If the income was received through a business entity in which you or your spouse or registered domestic partner **did not receive commission income on a regular basis** or you had a less than 10% ownership interest, use Schedule C.

The "source" of commission income generally includes all parties to a transaction, and each is attributed the full value of the commission.

Examples:

- You are a partner in Jameson and Mulligan Insurance Company and have a 50% ownership interest in the company. You sold two Businessmen's Insurance Company policies to XYZ Company during the reporting period. You received commission income of \$5,000 from the first transaction and \$6,000 from the second. On Schedule A-2, report your partnership interest in and income received from Jameson and Mulligan Insurance Company in Parts 1 and 2. In Part 3, list both Businessmen's Insurance Company and XYZ Company as sources of \$10,000 or more in commission income.
- You are a stockbroker for Prince Investments, but you have no ownership interest in the firm. You receive commission income on a regular basis through the sale of stock to clients. Your total gross income from your employment with Prince Investments was over \$100,000 during the reporting period. On Schedule A-2, report your name as the name of the business entity in Part 1 and the gross income you have received in Part 2. (Because you are an employee of Prince Investments, you do not need to complete the information in the box in Part 1 indicating the general description of business activity, fair market value, or nature of investment.) In Part 3, list Prince Investments and the names of any clients who were sources of \$10,000 or more in commission income to you.
- You are a real estate agent and an independent contractor under Super Realty. On Schedule A-2, Part 1, in addition to your name or business name, complete the business entity description box. In Part 2, identify your gross income. In Part 3, for each transaction that resulted in commission income to you of \$10,000 or more, you must identify the brokerage entity, each person you represented, and any person who received a finder's or other referral fee for referring a party to the transaction to the broker.

Note: If your pro rata share of commission income from a single source is \$500 or more, you may be required to disqualify yourself from decisions affecting that source of income, even though you are not required to report the income. (See *Reference Pamphlet, page 12.*)

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

Conflict of Interest: A public official or employee has a conflict of interest under the Act when all of the following occur:

- The official makes, participates in making, or uses his or her official position to influence a governmental decision;
- It is reasonably foreseeable that the decision will affect the official's economic interest;
- The effect of the decision on the official's economic interest will be material; and
- The effect of the decision on the official's economic interest will be different than its effect on the public generally.

Conflict of Interest Code: The Act requires every state and local government agency to adopt a conflict of interest code. The code may be contained in a regulation, policy statement, or a city or county ordinance, resolution, or other document.

An agency's conflict of interest code must designate all officials and employees of, and consultants to, the agency who make or participate in making governmental decisions that could cause conflicts of interest. These individuals are required by the code to file statements of economic interests and to disqualify themselves when conflicts of interest occur.

The disclosure required under a conflict of interest code for a particular designated official or employee should include only the kinds of personal economic interests he or she could significantly affect through the exercise of his or her official duties. For example, an employee whose duties are limited to reviewing contracts for supplies, equipment, materials, or services provided to the agency should be required to report only those interests he or she holds that are likely to be affected by the agency's contracts for supplies, equipment, materials, or services.

Consultant: An individual who contracts with or whose employer contracts with state or local government agencies and who makes, participates in making, or acts in a staff capacity for making governmental decisions. The agency determines who is a consultant. Consultants may be required to file Form 700. Such consultants would file under full disclosure unless the agency provides in writing a limited disclosure requirement. Agencies may use FPPC Form 805 to assign such disclosure. The obligation to file Form 700 is always imposed on the individual who is providing services to the agency, not on the business or firm that employs the individual.

FPPC Regulation 18700.3 defines "consultant" as an individual who makes a governmental decision whether to:

- Approve a rate, rule, or regulation
- Adopt or enforce a law
- Issue, deny, suspend, or revoke any permit, license, application, certificate, approval, order, or similar authorization or entitlement
- Authorize the agency to enter into, modify, or renew a contract provided it is the type of contract that requires agency approval
- Grant agency approval to a contract that requires agency approval and to which the agency is a party, or to the specifications for such a contract
- Grant agency approval to a plan, design, report, study, or similar item
- Adopt, or grant agency approval of, policies, standards, or guidelines for the agency or for any of its subdivisions

A consultant also is an individual who serves in a staff capacity with the agency and:

- participates in making a governmental decision; or
- performs the same or substantially all the same duties for the agency that would otherwise be performed by an individual holding a position specified in the agency's conflict of interest code.

Designated Employee: An official or employee of a state or local government agency whose position has been designated in the agency's conflict of interest code to file statements of economic interests or whose position has not yet been listed in the code but makes or participates in making governmental decisions. Individuals who contract with government agencies (consultants) may also be designated in a conflict of interest code.

A federal officer or employee serving in an official federal capacity on a state or local government agency is not a designated employee.

Disclosure Categories: The section of an agency's conflict of interest code that specifies the types of personal economic interests officials and employees of the agency must disclose on their statements of economic interests. Disclosure categories are usually contained in an appendix or attachment to the conflict of interest code. Contact your agency to obtain a copy of your disclosure categories.

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

Diversified Mutual Fund: Diversified portfolios of stocks, bonds, or money market instruments that are managed by investment companies whose business is pooling the money of many individuals and investing it to seek a common investment goal. Mutual funds are managed by trained professionals who buy and sell securities. A typical mutual fund will own between 75 to 100 separate securities at any given time so they also provide instant diversification. *Only diversified mutual funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 are exempt from disclosure.* In addition, Regulation 18237 provides an exception from reporting other funds that are similar to diversified mutual funds. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 13.)

Elected State Officer: Elected state officers include the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Insurance Commissioner, State Controller, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, members of the State Legislature, members of the State Board of Equalization, elected members of the Board of Administration of the California Public Employees' Retirement System and members elected to the Teachers' Retirement Board.

Enforcement: The FPPC investigates suspected violations of the Act. Other law enforcement agencies (the Attorney General or district attorney) also may initiate investigations under certain circumstances. If violations are found, the Commission may initiate administrative enforcement proceedings that could result in fines of up to \$5,000 per violation.

Instead of administrative prosecution, a civil action may be brought for negligent or intentional violations by the appropriate civil prosecutor (the Commission, Attorney General, or district attorney), or a private party residing within the jurisdiction. In civil actions, the measure of damages is up to the amount or value not properly reported.

Persons who violate the conflict of interest disclosure provisions of the Act also may be subject to agency discipline, including dismissal.

Finally, a knowing or willful violation of any provision of the Act is a misdemeanor. Persons convicted of a misdemeanor may be disqualified for four years from the date of the conviction from serving as a lobbyist or running for elective office, in addition to other penalties that may be imposed. The Act also provides for numerous civil penalties, including monetary penalties and damages, and injunctive relief from the courts.

Expanded Statement: Some officials or employees may have multiple filing obligations (for example, a city council member who also holds a designated position with a county agency, board, or commission). Such officials or employees may complete one expanded statement covering the disclosure requirements for all positions and file a complete, originally signed copy with each agency.

Fair Market Value: When reporting the value of an investment, interest in real property, or gift, you must disclose the fair market value – the price at which the item would sell for on the open market. This is particularly important when valuing gifts, because the fair market value of a gift may be different from the amount it cost the donor to provide the gift. For example, the wholesale cost of a bouquet of flowers may be \$10, but the fair market value may be \$25 or more. In addition, there are special rules for valuing free tickets and passes. Call or email the FPPC for assistance.

Gift and Honoraria Prohibitions

Gifts:

State and local officials who are listed in Gov. Code Section 87200 (except judges – see below), candidates for these elective offices (including judicial candidates), and officials and employees of state and local government agencies who are designated in a conflict of interest code were prohibited from accepting a gift or gifts totaling more than \$470 in a calendar year from a single source in 2018. The gift limit is \$500 in 2019 and 2020.

In addition, elected state officers, candidates for elective state offices, and officials and employees of state agencies are subject to a \$10 per calendar month limit on gifts from lobbyists and lobbying firms registered with the Secretary of State.

Honoraria:

State and local officials who are listed in Gov. Code Section 87200 (except judges – see below), candidates for these elective offices (including judicial candidates), and employees of state and local government agencies who are designated in a conflict of interest code are prohibited from accepting honoraria for any speech given, article published, or attendance at any public or private conference, convention, meeting, social event, meal, or like gathering.

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

Exceptions:

- Some gifts are not reportable or subject to the gift and honoraria prohibitions, and other gifts may not be subject to the prohibitions, but are reportable. For detailed information, see the FPPC fact sheet entitled "Limitations and Restrictions on Gifts, Honoraria, Travel, and Loans," which can be obtained from your filing officer or the FPPC website (www.fppc.ca.gov).
- The gift limit and the honorarium prohibitions do not apply to a part-time member of the governing board of a public institution of higher education, unless the member is also an elected official.
- If you are designated in a state or local government agency's conflict of interest code, the gift limit and honorarium prohibition are applicable only to sources you would otherwise be required to report on your statement of economic interests. However, this exception is not applicable if you also hold a position listed in Gov. Code Section 87200 (See Reference Pamphlet, page 3.)
- For state agency officials and employees, the \$10 lobbyist/lobbying firm gift limit is applicable only to lobbyists and lobbying firms registered to lobby your agency. This exception is not applicable if you are an elected state officer or a member or employee of the State Legislature.
- Payments for articles published as part of the practice of a bona fide business, trade, or profession, such as teaching, are not considered honoraria. A payment for an "article published" that is customarily provided in connection with teaching includes text book royalties and payments for academic tenure review letters. An official is presumed to be engaged in the bona fide profession of teaching if he or she is employed to teach at an accredited university.

Judges:

Section 170.9 of the Code of Civil Procedure imposes gift limits on judges and prohibits judges from accepting any honorarium. Section 170.9 is enforced by the Commission on Judicial Performance. The FPPC has no authority to interpret or enforce the Code of Civil Procedure. Court commissioners are subject to the gift limit under the Political Reform Act.

Income Reporting: Reporting income under the Act is different than reporting income for tax purposes. The Act requires **gross** income (the amount received before deducting losses, expenses, or taxes, as well as income reinvested in a business entity) to be reported.

Pro Rata Share: The instructions for reporting income refer to your pro rata share of the income received. Your pro rata share is normally based on your ownership

interest in the entity or property. For example, if you are a sole proprietor, you must disclose 100% of the gross income to the business entity on Schedule A-2. If you own 25% of a piece of rental property, you must report 25% of the gross rental income received. When reporting your community property interest in your spouse's or registered domestic partner's income, your pro rata share is 50% of his or her income.

Separate Property Agreement: Generally, a public official is required to disclose his or her community property share of his or her spouse's income. But, when a public official and his or her spouse have a legally separate property agreement (e.g., prenuptial agreement), the official is not required to report the spouse's community property share of income, unless the funds are commingled with community funds or used to pay for community expenses or to produce or enhance the separate income of the official.

Note: This reporting exception does not apply to investments and interests in real property. Even if a public official and his or her spouse have a separate property agreement, the spouse's investments and interests in real property must still be disclosed because the definitions of reportable investments and interests in real property include those held by the official's immediate family (spouse, registered domestic partner, and dependent children). These definitions are not dependent on community property law.

Income to a Business Entity: When you are required to report sources of income to a business entity, sources of rental income, or sources of commission income, you are only required to disclose individual sources of income of \$10,000 or more. However, you may be required to **disqualify** yourself from decisions affecting sources of \$500 or more in income, even though you are not required to report them.

Examples:

- Alice Ruiz is a partner in a business entity. She has a 25% interest. On Schedule A-2, she must disclose 25% of the fair market value of the business entity; 25% of the gross income to the business entity (even though all of the income received was reinvested in the business and she did not personally receive any income from the business); and the name of each source of \$40,000 or more to the business.

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

- Pat and Mark Johnson, a married couple, own Classic Autos. Income to this business was \$200,000. In determining the amount to report for income on Schedule A-2, Part 2, Mark must include his 50% share (\$100,000) and 50% of his spouse's share (\$50,000). Thus, his reportable income would be \$150,000 and he will check the box indicating \$100,001-\$1,000,000. (See Reference Pamphlet, page 13, for an example of how to calculate the value of this investment and interest in real property.)

You are **not** required to report:

- Salary, reimbursement for expenses or per diem, social security, disability, or other similar benefit payments received by you or your spouse or registered domestic partner from a federal, state, or local government agency
- A travel payment that was received from a nonprofit entity exempt from taxation under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) for which you provided equal or greater consideration, such as reimbursement for travel on business for a 501(c)(3) organization for which you are a board member.
- Campaign contributions
- A cash bequest or cash inheritance
- Returns on a security registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including dividends, interest, or proceeds from a sale of stocks or bonds unless the purchaser can be identified.
- Redemption of a mutual fund
- Payments received under an insurance policy, including an annuity
- Interest, dividends, or premiums on a time or demand deposit in a financial institution, shares in a credit union, an insurance policy, or a bond or other debt instrument issued by a government agency
- Your spouse's or registered domestic partner's income that is legally "separate" income so long as the funds are not commingled with community funds or used to pay community expenses
- Income of dependent children
- Automobile trade-in allowances from dealers
- Loans and loan repayments received from your spouse or registered domestic partner, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, or first cousin unless he or she was acting as an intermediary or agent for any person not covered by this provision
- Alimony or child support payments
- Payments received under a defined benefit pension plan qualified under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a)

- Any loan from a commercial lending institution made in the lender's regular course of business on terms available to the public without regard to your official status
- Any retail installment or credit card debts incurred in the creditor's regular course of business on terms available to the public without regard to your official status
- Loans made to others. However, repayments may be reportable on Schedule C
- A loan you co-signed for another person unless you made payments on the loan during the reporting period

Incentive Compensation: "Incentive compensation" means income over and above salary that is either ongoing or cumulative, or both, as sales or purchases of goods or services accumulate. Incentive compensation is calculated by a predetermined formula set by the official's employer which correlates to the conduct of the purchaser in direct response to the effort of the official.

Incentive compensation does not include:

- Salary
- Commission income (*For information regarding disclosure of "commission income," see Reference Pamphlet, page 8.*)
- Bonuses for activity not related to sales or marketing, the amount of which is based solely on merit or hours worked over and above a predetermined minimum
- Executive incentive plans based on company performance, provided that the formula for determining the amount of the executive's incentive income does not include a correlation between that amount and increased profits derived from increased business with specific and identifiable clients or customers of the company
- Payments for personal services which are not marketing or sales

The purchaser is a source of income to the official if all three of the following apply:

- the official's employment responsibilities include directing sales or marketing activity toward the purchaser; and
- there is direct personal contact between the official and the purchaser intended by the official to generate sales or business; and
- there is a direct relationship between the purchasing activity of the purchaser and the amount of the incentive compensation received by the official.

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

Report incentive compensation as follows:

- In addition to salary, reimbursement of expenses, and other income received from your employer, separately report on Schedule C the name of each person who purchased products or services sold, marketed or represented by you if you received incentive compensation of \$500 or more attributable to the purchaser during the period covered by the statement.
- If incentive compensation is paid by your employer in a lump sum, without allocation of amounts to specific customers, you must determine the amount of incentive compensation attributable to each of your customers. This may be based on the volume of sales to those customers.

(See Regulations 18700.1 and 18728.5 for more information.)

Investment Funds: The term “investment” no longer includes certain exchange traded funds, closed-end funds, or funds held in an Internal Revenue Code qualified plan. These non-reportable investment funds (1) must be bona fide investment funds that pool money from more than 100 investors, (2) must hold securities of more than 15 issuers, and (3) cannot have a stated policy of concentrating their holdings in the same industry or business (“sector funds”). In addition, the filer may not influence or control the decision to purchase or sell the specific fund on behalf of his or her agency during the reporting period or influence or control the selection of any specific investment purchased or sold by the fund. (Regulation 18237)

Investments and Interests in Real Property: When disclosing investments on Schedules A-1 or A-2 and interests in real property on Schedules A-2 or B, you must include investments and interests in real property held by your spouse or registered domestic partner, and those held by your dependent children, as if you held them directly.

Examples:

- Julia Pearson, husband, and two dependent children each own \$600 in stock in General Motors. Because the total value of their holdings is \$2,400, Julia must disclose the stock as an investment on Schedule A-1.
- Pat and Mark Johnson, a married couple, jointly own Classic Autos. Mark must disclose Classic Autos as an investment on Schedule A-2. To determine the reportable value of the investment, Mark will aggregate the value of his 50% interest and Pat’s 50% interest. Thus, if the total value of the business entity is \$150,000, he will check the box \$100,001 - \$1,000,000 in Part 1 of Schedule A-2. (Also see Reference Pamphlet, page 11, for an example of how to calculate reportable income.)

The Johnsons also own the property where Classic Autos is located. To determine the reportable value of the real property, Mark will again aggregate the value of his 50% interest and Pat’s 50% interest to determine the amount to report in Part 4 of Schedule A-2.

- Katie Lee rents out a room in her home. She receives \$6,000 a year in rental income. Katie will report the fair market value of the rental portion of her residence and the income received on Schedule B.

Jurisdiction: Report disclosable investments and sources of income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) that are either located in or doing business in your agency’s jurisdiction, are planning to do business in your agency’s jurisdiction, or have done business during the previous two years in your agency’s jurisdiction, and interests in real property located in your agency’s jurisdiction.

A business entity is doing business in your agency’s jurisdiction if the entity has business contacts on a regular or substantial basis with a person who maintains a physical presence in your jurisdiction.

Business contacts include, but are not limited to, manufacturing, distributing, selling, purchasing, or providing services or goods. Business contacts do not include marketing via the Internet, telephone, television, radio, or printed media.

The same criteria are used to determine whether an individual, organization, or other entity is doing business in your jurisdiction.

Exception:

Gifts are reportable regardless of the location of the donor. For example, a state agency official with full disclosure must report gifts from sources located outside of California. (Designated employees/code filers should consult their [disclosure categories](#) to determine if the donor of a gift is of the type that must be disclosed.)

When reporting interests in real property, if your jurisdiction is the state, you must disclose real property located within the state of California unless your agency’s conflict of interest code specifies otherwise.

For local agencies, an interest in real property is located in your jurisdiction if any part of the property is located in, or within two miles of, the region, city, county, district, or other geographical area in which the agency has jurisdiction, or if the property is located within two miles of any land owned or used by the agency.

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

See the following explanations to determine what your jurisdiction is:

State Offices and All Courts: Your jurisdiction is the state if you are an elected state officer, a state legislator, or a candidate for one of these offices. Judges, judicial candidates, and court commissioners also have statewide jurisdiction. (*In re Baty* (1979) 5 FPPC Ops. 10) If you are an official or employee of, or a consultant to, a state board, commission, or agency, or of any court or the State Legislature, your jurisdiction is the state.

County Offices: Your jurisdiction is the county if you are an elected county officer, a candidate for county office, or if you are an official or employee of, or a consultant to, a county agency or any agency with jurisdiction solely within a single county.

City Offices: Your jurisdiction is the city if you are an elected city officer, a candidate for city office, or you are an official or employee of, or a consultant to, a city agency or any agency with jurisdiction solely within a single city.

Multi-County Offices: If you are an elected officer, candidate, official or employee of, or a consultant to a multi-county agency, your jurisdiction is the region, district, or other geographical area in which the agency has jurisdiction. (Example: A water district has jurisdiction in a portion of two counties. Members of the board are only required to report interests located or doing business in that portion of each county in which the agency has jurisdiction.)

Other (for example, school districts, special districts and JPAs): If you are an elected officer, candidate, official or employee of, or a consultant to an agency not covered above, your jurisdiction is the region, district, or other geographical area in which the agency has jurisdiction. See the multi-county example above.

Leasehold Interest: The term "interest in real property" includes leasehold interests. An interest in a lease on real property is reportable if the value of the leasehold interest is \$2,000 or more. The value of the interest is the total amount of rent owed by you during the reporting period or, for a candidate or assuming office statement, during the prior 12 months.

You are not required to disclose a leasehold interest with a value of less than \$2,000 or a month-to-month tenancy.

Loan Reporting: Filers are not required to report loans from commercial lending institutions or any indebtedness created as part of retail installment or credit card transactions that are made in the lender's regular course of business, without regard to official status, on terms available to members of the public.

Loan Restrictions: State and local elected and appointed public officials are prohibited from receiving any personal loan totaling more than \$250 from an official, employee, or consultant of their government agencies or any government agency over which the official or the official's agency has direction or control. In addition, loans of more than \$250 from any person who has a contract with the official's agency or an agency under the official's control are prohibited unless the loan is from a commercial lending institution or part of a retail installment or credit card transaction made in the regular course of business on terms available to members of the public.

State and local elected officials are also prohibited from receiving any personal loan of \$500 or more unless the loan agreement is in writing and clearly states the terms of the loan, including the parties to the loan agreement, the date, amount, and term of the loan, the date or dates when payments are due, the amount of the payments, and the interest rate on the loan.

Campaign loans and loans from family members are not subject to the \$250 and \$500 loan prohibitions.

A personal loan made to a public official that is not being repaid or is being repaid below certain amounts will become a gift to the official under certain circumstances. Contact the FPPC for further information, or see the FPPC fact sheet entitled "Limitations and Restrictions on Gifts, Honoraria, Travel, and Loans," which can be obtained from your filing officer or the FPPC website (www.fppc.ca.gov).

Privileged Information: FPPC Regulation 18740 sets out specific procedures that must be followed in order to withhold the name of a source of income. Under this regulation, you are not required to disclose on Schedule A-2, Part 3, the name of a person who paid fees or made payments to a business entity if disclosure of the name would violate a legally recognized privilege under California or Federal law. However, you must provide an explanation for nondisclosure, separately stating for each undisclosed person: the legal basis for the assertion of the privilege, facts demonstrating why the privilege is applicable, and that to the best of your knowledge you have not and will not make, participate in making, or use your official position to influence a governmental decision affecting the undisclosed person in violation of Government Code Section 87100. This explanation may be included with, or attached to, the public official's Form 700.

We note that the name of a source of income is privileged only to a limited extent under California law. For example, a name is protected by attorney-client privilege only when facts concerning an attorney's representation of an anonymous client are not publicly known and those facts,

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

when coupled with disclosure of the client's identity, might expose the client to an official investigation or to civil or criminal liability. A patient's name is protected by physician-patient privilege only when disclosure of the patient's name would also reveal the nature of the treatment received by the patient. A patient's name is also protected if the disclosure of the patient's name would constitute a violation by an entity covered under the Federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (also known as HIPAA).

Public Officials Who Manage Public Investments:

Individuals who invest public funds in revenue-producing programs must file Form 700. This includes individuals who direct or approve investment transactions, formulate or approve investment policies, and establish guidelines for asset allocations. FPPC Regulation 18700.3 defines "public officials who manage public investments" to include the following:

- Members of boards and commissions, including pension and retirement boards or commissions, and committees thereof, who exercise responsibility for the management of public investments;
- High-level officers and employees of public agencies who exercise primary responsibility for the management of public investments (for example, chief or principal investment officers or chief financial managers); and
- Individuals who, pursuant to a contract with a state or local government agency, perform the same or substantially all the same functions described above.

Registered Domestic Partners: Filers must report investments and interests in real property held by, and sources of income to, registered domestic partners. (See Regulation 18229.)

Retirement Accounts (for example, deferred compensation and individual retirement accounts (IRAs)): Assets held in retirement accounts must be disclosed if the assets are reportable items, such as common stock (investments) or real estate (interests in real property). For help in determining whether your investments and real property are reportable, see the instructions to Schedules A-1, A-2, and B.

If your retirement account holds reportable assets, disclose only the assets held in the account, not the account itself. You may have to contact your account manager to determine the assets contained in your account.

Schedule A-1: Report any business entity in which the value of your investment interest was \$2,000 or more during the reporting period. (Use Schedule A-2 if you have a 10% or greater ownership interest in the business entity.)

Schedule B: Report any piece of real property in which the value of your interest was \$2,000 or more during the reporting period.

Examples:

- Anaya Tiwari deposits \$500 per month into her employer's deferred compensation program. She has chosen to purchase shares in two diversified mutual funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Because her funds are invested solely in non-reportable mutual funds (see Schedule A-1 instructions), Anaya has no disclosure requirements with regard to the deferred compensation program.
- Earl James Jones has \$6,000 in an individual retirement account with an investment firm. The account contains stock in several companies doing business in his jurisdiction. One of his stock holdings, Misac Computers, reached a value of \$2,500 during the reporting period. The value of his investment in each of the other companies was less than \$2,000. Earl must report Misac Computers as an investment on Schedule A-1 because the value of his stock in that company was \$2,000 or more.
- Adriane Fisher has \$5,000 in a retirement fund that invests in real property located in her jurisdiction. The value of her interest in each piece of real property held in the fund was less than \$2,000 during the reporting period. Although her retirement fund holds reportable assets, she has no disclosure requirement because she did not have a \$2,000 or greater interest in any single piece of real property. If, in the future, the value of her interest in a single piece of real property reaches or exceeds \$2,000, she will be required to disclose the real property on Schedule B for that reporting period.

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

Trusts: Investments and interests in real property held and income received by a trust (including a living trust) are reported on Schedule A-2 if you, your spouse or registered domestic partner, and your dependent children together had a 10% or greater interest in the trust and your pro rata share of a single investment or interest in real property was \$2,000 or more.

You have an interest in a trust if you are a trustor and:

- Can revoke or terminate the trust;
- Have retained or reserved any rights to the income or principal of the trust or retained any reversionary or remainder interest; or
- Have retained any power of appointment, including the power to change the trustee or the beneficiaries.

Or you are a beneficiary and:

- Presently receive income (see Gov. Code Section 82030); or
- Have an irrevocable future right to receive income or principal. (See FPPC Regulation 18234 for more information.)

Examples:

- Sarah Murphy has set up a living trust that holds her principal residence, stock in several companies that do business in her jurisdiction, and a rental home in her agency's jurisdiction. Since Sarah is the trustor and can revoke or terminate the trust, she must disclose any stock worth \$2,000 or more and the rental home on Schedule A-2. Sarah's residence is not reportable because it is used exclusively as her personal residence.
- Chao Yee is listed as a beneficiary in his grandparents' trust. However, Chao does not presently receive income from the trust, nor does he have an irrevocable future right to receive income or principal. Therefore, Chao is not required to disclose any assets contained in his grandparents' trust.

Blind Trusts:

A blind trust is a trust managed by a disinterested trustee who has complete discretion to purchase and sell assets held by the trust. If you have a direct, indirect, or beneficial interest in a blind trust, you may not be required to disclose your pro rata share of the trust's assets or income. However, the trust must meet the standards set out in FPPC Regulation 18235, and you must disclose reportable assets originally transferred into the blind trust and income from those original assets on Schedule A-2 until they have been disposed of by the trustee.

Trustees:

If you are only a trustee, you do not have a reportable interest in the trust. However, you may be required to report the income you received from the trust for performing trustee services.

Wedding Gifts: Wedding gifts must be disclosed if they were received from a reportable source during the period covered by the statement. Gifts valued at \$50 or more are reportable; however, a wedding gift is considered a gift to both spouses equally. Therefore, you would count one-half of the value of a wedding gift to determine if it is reportable and need only report individual gifts with a total value of \$100 or more.

For example, you receive a place setting of china valued at \$150 from a reportable source as a wedding gift. Because the value to you is \$50 or more, you must report the gift on Schedule D, but may state its value as \$75.

Wedding gifts are not subject to the \$470 gift limit (\$500 in 2019 - 2020), but they are subject to the \$10 lobbyist/lobbying firm gift limit for state officials.

Privacy Information Notice

Information requested on all FPPC forms is used by the FPPC to administer and enforce the Political Reform Act (Gov. Code Sections 81000-91014 and California Code of Regulations Sections 18110-18997). All information required by these forms is mandated by the Political Reform Act. Failure to provide all of the information required by the Act is a violation subject to administrative, criminal, or civil prosecution. All reports and statements provided are public records open for public inspection and reproduction.

If you have any questions regarding this Privacy Notice or how to access your personal information, please contact the FPPC at:

General Counsel
Fair Political Practices Commission
1102 Q Street, Suite 3000
Sacramento, CA 95811
(916) 322-5660
(866) 275-3772

Frequently Asked Questions: Form 700 Disclosure

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The FAQs listed below are selected from questions often asked about the Statement of Economic Interests (Form 700). Because it is not possible to address all of the unique variables and circumstances related to disclosure, individuals are encouraged to contact the FPPC with specific facts. Most officials must also consult their agency's conflict of interest code to determine their disclosure level and their reportable interests. The Form 700 is a public document. Form 700s filed by State Legislators and Judges, members of the FPPC, County Supervisors, and City Council Members are available on the FPPC's website.

General Questions

1. Q. Do officials have to complete all schedules of the Form 700?
 - A. Not necessarily. The majority of individuals who file the Form 700 must do so by following the rules set forth in their agency's conflict of interest code ("designated employees"). Before completing the Form 700, an official should be familiar with the disclosure category for his or her position. For example, since job duties differ from agency to agency and even unit to unit within the same agency, an analyst for one agency, or unit of that agency, may not have the same reporting requirements as an analyst from another agency, or even another unit of the same agency. **Designated employees should obtain a copy of their agency's conflict of interest code from the agency.**

Officials listed in Government Code Section 87200 (e.g., boards of supervisors, city council members, planning commissioners, elected state officials, etc.) must report investments, business positions, and sources of income, including receipt of gifts, loans, and travel payments, from sources located in or doing business in their agency's jurisdiction. All interests in real property within the agency's jurisdiction must also be reported. For local officials, real property located within two miles of the boundaries of the jurisdiction or any real property that the agency has an interest in is deemed to be "within the jurisdiction."

2. Q. Is it necessary to read all of the information before completing the Form 700?
 - A. Each individual must verify the Form 700's content under penalty of perjury. Therefore, every effort must be made to understand what is required by the form. When necessary, you may contact the FPPC for specific, personal guidance. You may only obtain immunity from an enforcement action when you receive formal written advice.
3. Q. Where are the Form 700s filed?
 - A. Most state and local officials file with their agency. In most instances, the agency is required to forward the originals for specified high-level officials to the FPPC. Only retired judges serving on assignment and legislative staff file the Form 700 *directly* with the FPPC.

4. Q. If the Form 700 is postmarked by the due date, is it considered filed on time?
- A. Yes.
5. Q. If an official holds various positions for which the Form 700 is required, is a statement required for each position?
- A. Yes. However, one expanded statement covering the disclosure requirements for all positions may be completed as long as an originally signed statement is filed with each filing officer.
6. Q. Do individuals need to file a complete Form 700 when they leave office?
- A. Yes. The same requirements apply for the assuming office, the annual, and the leaving office filings.
7. Q. An individual is hired into a newly created management position in her agency's Information Technology Department. How does she complete the Form 700?
- A. Because it is a newly created position, the law requires that economic interests are reported under the broadest disclosure category in the agency's conflict of interest code unless the agency sets interim disclosure that is tailored to the limited range of duties of the position. Generally, the Form 700 must be filed with the agency within 30 days of the date of hire. An individual may request that the agency complete the Form 804 (Agency Report of New Positions) to tailor the disclosure category to the job duties of the new position.
8. Q. Must board members of a non-profit public benefit corporation that operates California charter schools file Form 700?
- A. Yes. Members of charter schools are public officials and must file the Form 700.

Income Questions

9. Q. Must an official report a spouse's or registered domestic partner's salary?
- A. Generally an official is required to report his or her community property share (50%) of his or her spouse's or registered domestic partner's salary. The disclosure lists the employer's name as the source of income on Schedule C of the Form 700. If the spouse or registered domestic partner is self-employed, the business entity is reported on Schedule A-2. Officials should check their disclosure category, if applicable, to determine if the income is reportable. A spouse or registered domestic partner's government salary is not reportable (e.g., spouse is a teacher at a public school).
10. Q. If an official and his or her spouse have a legally separate property agreement (e.g., prenuptial), must the official still report his or her community property share (50%) in his or her spouse's income?
- A. No. If there is a legally separate property agreement, the official is not required to report his or her community property share in his or her spouse's income so long as the funds are not commingled with community funds or used to pay for community expenses or to produce or enhance the official's separate income. This reporting exception does not apply to investments and interests in real property. Even if a public official and his or her spouse have a separate property agreement, the spouse's investments and interests in real property must still be disclosed because the definitions of reportable investments and interests in real property

include those held by the official's immediate family (spouse, registered domestic partner, and dependent children). These definitions are not dependent on community property law.

11. Q. If an official owns a business in which he has received income of \$10,000 or more from a client, is the official required to disclose the client's name on Schedule A-2, Part 3?
- A. Yes, except for under rare circumstances where disclosure of the identity would violate a legally recognized privilege under California or federal law. In these cases, the FPPC may authorize an exemption. (Regulation 18740)
12. Q. When an official purchases a new car and trades in the old car as credit toward the purchase price, is the trade-in allowance considered reportable income on the Form 700?
- A. No. A trade-in allowance is not considered income and is not reportable on an official's Form 700. However, income received from the sale of an auto may be reportable.
13. Q. An official owns a rental property that he or she is required to report. The renter/tenant pays a property management company and the company deposits the funds into the official's checking account. Would the source of rental income be listed as the property management company or the person living at the residence who is paying the property management company?
- A. The source of the rental income is the person living at the residence (renter/tenant). The property management company does not need to be disclosed.

Investment Questions

14. Q. An official holds various stocks through an account managed by an investment firm. The account manager decides which stocks to purchase with no input from the official. Are the stocks subject to disclosure?
- A. Yes. Unless the stocks are in a diversified mutual fund registered with the SEC or in a fund similar to a diversified mutual fund (e.g., exchange traded fund (ETF)) if the similar fund meets the specific criteria outlined in Regulation 18237. Any investments worth \$2,000 or more in a business entity located in or doing business in the jurisdiction must be disclosed on Schedule A-1 or A-2 if the official's disclosure category requires that the investments be reported.
15. Q. Are funds invested in a retirement account required to be disclosed?
- A. Investments held in a government defined-benefit pension program plan (i.e., CalPERS) are not reportable. Investments held in a fund such as a defined contribution plan 401(k) or exchange traded fund (EFT) are not required to be disclosed if the fund meets the specific criteria outlined in Regulation 18237. An official may need to contact his or her account manager for assistance in determining what assets are held in the account.
16. Q. If an official reported stocks that were acquired last year on his or her annual Form 700, must the stocks be listed again on the official's next Form 700?
- A. Yes. Stocks that are worth \$2,000 or more during the reporting period must be reported every year that they are held. The "acquired" and "disposed" dates are only required if the stocks were acquired or disposed of during the period covered by the Form 700.

17. Q. How are interests in a living trust reported if the trust includes: (1) rental property in the official's jurisdiction; (2) a primary residence; and (3) investments in diversified mutual funds? Are there different disclosure rules?
- A. The name of the trust is reported, along with the rental property and its income, on Schedule A-2. The official's primary residence, if used exclusively as a personal residence, and investments in diversified mutual funds registered with the SEC, are not reportable. Although the official's primary residence is not required to be disclosed on the Form 700, it is still considered an economic interest for conflict of interest purposes. (See Question 18.) A secondary residence not used exclusively for personal purposes may be reportable. (See Question 19.)

Real Property Questions

18. Q. Is an official's personal residence reportable?
- A. Generally, any personal residence occupied by an official or his or her family is not reportable if used exclusively as a personal residence. However, a residence for which a business deduction is claimed is reportable if the portion claimed as a tax deduction is valued at \$2,000 or more. In addition, any residence for which an official receives rental income is reportable if it is located in the jurisdiction.
19. Q. When an official is required to report interests in real property, is a secondary residence reportable?
- A. It depends. First, the residence must be located in the official's jurisdiction. If the secondary residence is located in the official's jurisdiction and rental income is received (including from a family member), the residence is reportable. However, if the residence is used exclusively for personal purposes and no rental income is received, it is not reportable. Although the secondary residence may not be reportable, it is still considered an economic interest for conflict of interest purposes.
20. Q. If a primary or secondary personal residence is required to be reported, is the street address required to be disclosed?
- A. No. The assessor's parcel number may be listed instead of the street address.

Enforcement Question

21. Q. What is the penalty for not filing the Form 700 on time or not reporting all required economic interests?
- A. A late fine of \$10 per day up to a maximum of \$100 may be assessed. In addition, if a matter is referred to the FPPC's Enforcement Division for failure to file or failure to include all required economic interests, the fine may be substantially higher. If an individual does not pay a fine, the matter may be referred to the Franchise Tax Board for collection.

Gift/Travel Questions

22. Q. What is the gift limit for 2017-2018?
- A. **\$470:** This means that gifts from a single, reportable source, other than a lobbyist or lobbying firm (see below), may not exceed \$470 in a calendar year. For officials and employees who file

the Form 700 under an agency's conflict of interest code ("designated employees"), this limit applies only if the official or employee would be required to report income or gifts from that source on the Form 700, as outlined in the "disclosure category" portion of the agency's conflict of interest code. For conflict of interest purposes, the gift must be under \$470 to avoid consideration under the conflict rules. The gift limit for 2015 – 2016 was \$460.

State Lobbyist & Lobbying Firm Limit:

\$10: State candidates, state elected officers, and state legislative officials may not accept gifts aggregating more than **\$10 in a calendar month that are made or arranged by a registered state lobbyist or lobbying firm.** The same rule applies to state agency officials, including members of state boards and commissions, if the lobbyist or firm is registered to lobby, or should be registered to lobby, the official's or employee's agency.

23. Q. During the year, an official received several gifts of meals from the same reportable source. Each meal was approximately \$35. Is the source reportable?
- A. Yes. Gifts from the same reportable source are aggregated, and the official must disclose the source when the total value of all meals reaches or exceeds \$50.
24. Q. How does an individual return a gift so that it is not reportable?
- A. Unused gifts that are returned to the donor or reimbursed within 30 days of receipt are not reportable. The recipient may also donate the unused item to a charity or governmental agency within 30 days of receipt or acceptance so long as the donation is not claimed as a tax deduction. An individual may not, however, reimburse a charity for the value (or partial value) of a gift from another source, in order to not report the gift, unless the charity was the original source of the gift.
25. Q. Two people typically exchange gifts of similar value on birthdays. Are these items reportable?
- A. No. Gift exchanges with individuals, other than lobbyists, on birthdays, holidays, or similar occasions, are not reportable or subject to gift limits. The gifts exchanged must be similar in value.
26. Q. Must an official report gifts received from an individual whom the official is dating?
- A. No. Gifts of a personal nature exchanged because the individuals are in a bona fide dating relationship are not reportable or subject to gift limits. However, the official remains subject to the conflict of interest rules and some matters may require recusal from voting.
27. Q. If an official makes a speech related to national public policy and his or her spouse attends the dinner at the event, is the spouse's meal considered a gift to the official?
- Yes. The official's meal is not a reportable gift; however, his or her spouse's meal is a gift and reportable on the official's Form 700 if the value is \$50 or more.
28. Q. A vendor that does business with the agency provided entertainment tickets to the spouse of one of the agency members. Must the member report the tickets as gifts?

- A. Yes. Unless an exception applies, the tickets are a reportable gift. A gift to an official's spouse is a gift to the official when there is no established working, social, or similar relationship between the donor/vendor and the spouse or there is evidence to suggest that the donor had a purpose to influence the official.
29. Q. An agency received two free tickets to a concert from a local vendor. The agency has a policy governing the reporting of tickets and passes distributed to persons for use in ceremonial roles or other agency related activities. The agency had discretion to determine who in the agency received the tickets. Each ticket was valued at \$140. If the agency director used the tickets, how are they reported?
- A. Assuming the tickets meet the agency's policy as an appropriate use of public funds, the agency may report the tickets (worth \$280) on the Form 802 (Agency Report of Ceremonial Role Events and Ticket/Pass Distributions), which is a public record. The director does not need to report the tickets on the Form 700.
30. Q. An agency received a large box of chocolates as a holiday gift from a local merchant. It was addressed to the agency and not to a particular employee. Is there a reporting requirement?
- A. No. There is no reporting requirement if the value received by each agency employee is less than \$50.
31. Q. An agency official receives a gift basket specifically addressed to the official worth more than \$50 from a local merchant. Is there a reporting requirement?
- A. If the source of the gift basket is reportable by the official, the official must report the gift, even if he or she shares the gift with other agency employees.
32. Q. Do prizes donated to a governmental agency by an outside source constitute gifts under the Act if they were received by city employees in a drawing conducted by the city for all city employees participating in the city's charitable food drive?
- A. Yes. The prizes are gifts if donated by an outside source and subject to the Act's limits and reporting requirements.
33. Q. An official won a scholarship in a raffle at a software update training class. The scholarship covered the cost of the class. All attendees, including other public officials and members of the public, were eligible to apply for the scholarship. Is the official required to report the scholarship as a gift?
- A. A scholarship received in a "bona fide" competition may be reported as income instead of a gift. Whether or not a competition or contest is "bona fide" depends on specific facts, such as the nature of the pool of contestants. Contact the FPPC for assistance.
34. Q. Is a ticket provided to an official for his or her admission to an event at which the official performs a ceremonial role or function on behalf of his or her agency reportable on the official's Form 700?

- A. No, so long as the organization holding the event provides the ticket and so long as the official's agency completes the Form 802 (Agency Report of Ceremonial Role Events and Ticket/Pass Distributions). The form will identify the official's name and explain the ceremonial function. (See Regulation 18942.3 for the definition of "ceremonial role.")
35. Q. An official makes an annual donation to an educational organization that has a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status. The organization is holding a two-hour donor appreciation event, which will include wine, appetizers, and music. Free access to the event is being provided to all donors to the organization. Must the official report the event as a gift from the organization?
- A. Because free access to the event is offered to all of the organization's donors, without regard to official status, access to the event is not a reportable gift.
36. Q. Are frequent flyer miles reportable?
- A. No. Discounts received under an airline's frequent flyer program that are available to all members of the public are not required to be disclosed.

IMPORTANT NOTE: See Regulation 18950.1 for additional information on reporting travel payments. In some circumstances the agency may report the travel in lieu of the official reporting the travel.

37. Q. If a non-profit organization pays for an official to travel to a conference after receiving the funds to pay for the travel from corporate sponsors, specifically for the purpose of paying for the official's travel, is the non-profit organization or the corporate sponsors the source of the gift?
- A. The corporate sponsors are the source of the gift if the corporate sponsors donated funds specifically for the purpose of the official's travel. Thus, the benefit of the gift received by the official would be pro-rated among the donors. Each reportable donor would be subject to the gift limit and identified on the official's Form 700. The FPPC should be contacted for specific guidance to determine the true source of the travel payment.
38. Q. May an official accept travel, lodging and subsistence from a foreign sister city while representing the official's home city?
- A. Yes. If the travel and related lodging and subsistence is paid by a foreign government and is reasonably related to a legislative or governmental purpose, it is not subject to the gift limit. However, the payments must be disclosed as gifts on the Form 700 for this exception to apply. While in the foreign country, any personal excursions not paid for by the official must also be disclosed and are subject to the gift limit. If private entities make payments to the foreign government to cover the travel expenses, the gift limit will apply and travel payments will likely be prohibited. Please contact the FPPC for more information.
39. Q. An analyst for a state or local agency attends a training seminar on the new federal standards related to the agency's regulatory authority. If the analyst's travel payments are paid by the federal agency, must the analyst report the payment on the Form 700?

- A. No. A payment for travel and related per diem received from a government agency for education, training, or other inter-agency programs or purposes, is not considered a gift or income to the official who uses the payment.
40. Q. A state legislator and a planning commissioner were guest speakers at an association's event. Travel expenses were paid by the association, and the event was held in the United States. Is this reportable?
- A. Yes. The payment is reportable, but not subject to the gift limits. In general, an exception applies to payments for travel within the United States that are provided to attend a function where the official makes a speech. These payments are not limited, but are reportable as gifts. The rules require that the speech be reasonably related to a legislative or governmental purpose, or to an issue of state, national, or international public policy; and the travel payment must be limited to actual transportation and related lodging and subsistence the day immediately preceding, the day of, and the day immediately following the speech. (See Government Code Section 89506. Other rules may be applicable if this exception is not used.)
41. Q. An official serves as a board member for two organizations – one has a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status and the other has a 501(c)(6) tax-exempt status. The organizations pay the official's travel expenses to attend board meetings. Must the official report these travel payments?
- A. Under the Act, travel payments provided to an official by a 501(c)(3) organization are exempt from the definition of "income" and therefore, not reportable. However, travel payments from other organizations, including a 501(c)(6) organization, are likely required to be reported. Designated employees must report such travel payment if the organization is reportable pursuant to the official's disclosure category in his or her agency's conflict of interest code.
42. Q. The local airport authority issues a certain number of airport parking cards to the County to allow the cardholders to use the parking facilities at the airport at no charge, provided the cardholder is on official business. Must the officials who use the parking cards report a gift on the Form 700?
- A. No. As long as the parking cards are used for official business only, the parking cards do not provide a personal benefit, so no gift is received. If a parking card is used for *personal* purposes, a gift must be reported.

Tickets to Non-Profit and Political Fundraisers Questions

43. Q. An official is offered a ticket from a 501(c)(3) organization to attend its fundraising event. The face value (price) of the ticket is \$500, and the ticket states that the tax deductible portion is \$350. If the official accepts the ticket, what must be reported?
- A. Nothing is required to be reported on the Form 700 so long as the ticket is provided directly by the 501(c)(3) organization for its own fundraising event and is used for the official's own attendance at the fundraiser. In this case, the ticket is deemed to have no value. The official may also accept a second ticket provided directly by the 501(c)(3) organization for his or her guest attending the event, without a reporting obligation by either the official or the guest.

44. Q. What if someone purchases a table at a non-profit fundraiser and offers an official a seat at the table?
- A. If another person or entity provides a ticket, it is a gift and subject to the gift limit. The value is the non-deductible portion on the ticket. If there is no declared face value, then the value is the pro-rata share of the food, catering service, entertainment, and any additional item provided as part of the event. The "no value" exception only applies if the official receives no more than two tickets for his or her own use directly from the 501(c)(3) organization and it is for the organization's fundraising event.
45. Q. A 501(c)(3) organization provides a ticket to an official for its fundraising event. The organization seats the official at a table purchased by a business entity. Does the official have to report the ticket?
- A. No. So long as the ticket is provided directly by the 501(c)(3) organization and is used for the official's own attendance at the fundraiser, the ticket is not reportable regardless of where the official is seated.
46. Q. An agency employee who holds a position designated in the conflict of interest code receives a ticket to a fundraiser from a person not "of the type" listed in the agency's code. Is the agency employee required to report the value?
- A. No. A ticket or any other gift may be accepted under these circumstances without limit or reporting obligations. Agencies must ensure the conflict of interest code adequately addresses potential conflicts of interests but not be so overbroad as to include sources that are not related to the employee's official duties.
47. Q. An official receives a ticket to attend a political fundraiser held in Washington D.C. from a federal committee. Is the official required to disclose the ticket as a gift, and is it subject to the gift limit?
- A. No. The value of the ticket is not a gift so long as the ticket is provided to the official directly by the committee holding the fundraiser and the official personally uses the ticket. (Regulation 18946.4.) Separate rules apply for travel provided to attend the fundraiser. Regulation 18950.3 covers issues on travel paid by or for a campaign committee.
48. Q. A political party committee is holding a political fundraiser at a golf course and a round of golf is included. If the committee provides an elected official a ticket, is the ticket reportable by the official?
- A. No, so long as the official uses the ticket for his or her own use. If someone other than the political party provides a ticket, the full cost of the ticket is a gift. The political party must report the total amount spent on the fundraiser on its campaign statement.
49. Q. If a business entity offers an official a ticket or a seat at a table that was purchased for a political fundraiser, what is the value?
- A. Because the ticket was not offered by the campaign committee holding the fundraiser, it is a gift to the official. The value is either the face value of the ticket or the pro-rata share of the food, catering services, entertainment, and any additional benefits provided to attendees.

50. Q. If an official attends an event that serves only appetizers and drinks, does the “drop-in” exception apply no matter how long the official stays or how many appetizers or drinks are consumed?
- A. No. The focus of the food and beverages “drop-in” exception is not on the nature of the event as a whole, but rather on the particular official’s brief attendance and limited consumption. If an official attends an event that serves only appetizers and drinks, the “drop-in” exception would only apply if the official just “drops in” for a few minutes and consumes only a “de minimis” amount of appetizers and drinks. However, the “drop-in” exception does not automatically apply just because the event does not serve more than appetizers and drinks.
51. Q. An organization, which is not a 501(c)(3) organization, is holding a fundraiser at a professional sporting event. Tickets to this sporting event are sold out and it appears that tickets are only available at a substantially higher price than the stated face value amount of the ticket provided to the official by the organization. If the official attends the event, what is the value of the gift?
- A. The value is the face value amount stated on the ticket to the sporting event. This valuation rule applies to all tickets to such events that are not covered by a separate valuation exception, such as non-profit and political party fundraisers.
52. Q. An official receives a ticket to a fundraiser, and if accepted, the ticket will result in a reportable gift or a gift over the current gift limit. What are the options?
- A. The official may reimburse the entity or organization that provided the ticket for the amount over the gift limit (or pay down the value to under the \$50 gift reporting threshold if the official does not want to disclose the ticket). Reimbursement must occur within 30 days of receipt of the ticket. A candidate or elected official may use campaign funds to make the reimbursement if the official’s attendance at the event is directly related to a political, legislative, or governmental purpose for the payment. A ticket that is not used and not given to another person is not considered a gift to the official.

**2010 General Tax Citizen Oversight
Advisory Committee
(Measure H)**

**AGENDA
ITEM**

6



**2010 General Tax Citizen Oversight Advisory Committee
(MEASURE H)
Staff Report**

DATE: March 18, 2019
TO: Measure H Committee Members
PREPARED BY: Karla E. Lobatos, Finance Director
SUBJECT: AB 1234 Ethics Training

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Recommendation:

Members of the Commission are to take the Mandatory Training online provided by the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC).

Background:

On October 7, 2005, the Governor signed Assembly Bill No. 1234. AB 1234 requires that if a local agency provides any type of compensation, salary, or stipend to, or reimburses the expenses of a member of its 'legislative body' (as that term is defined in California Government Code Section 54952), that local agency's officials must receive training in ethics. In March 2006, the City adopted a written policy that specifies the types of occurrences that qualify members of a city legislative body ("members") to receive reimbursement for travel, meals, lodgings, and other actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duties.

On February 3, 2015, Council adopted Ordinance No. 1159 which states in Section 2.19.020 Vacancies and Removal of Members that: "Members will also be automatically removed for violating the Political Reform Act of 1974 as determined by the appropriate agency with authority to render such decisions or failing to comply with mandatory ethics training or conflict-of-interest filings required by the State of California or the City of Calexico."

Discussion and Analysis:

City Council has ordained that that all members of a commission, board or committee shall take the mandatory training. At this time, training for commissioners is available online at the FPPC website at: <http://localethics.fppc.ca.gov/login.aspx>. All commissioners must turn in the Public Service Ethics Education Online Proof of Participation Certificate to the City Clerk's office upon completion of the online training. The online training is approximately two hours and may be done at your convenience. Deadline to submit the Public Service Ethics Education Online Proof of Participation Certificate is April 16, 2019, (30 days from meeting).

Fiscal Impact:

None.

Coordinated With:

None.

Attachments:

- 1. Ordinance 1159.

ORDINANCE NO. 1159

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CALEXICO ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 2.19 "ELIGIBILITY AND PROCEDURES FOR COMMISSIONS, BOARDS AND COMMITTEES" SECTIONS 2.19.010 THROUGH 2.19.100 OF TITLE 2 "ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL" OF THE CITY OF CALEXICO MUNICIPAL CODE

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Calexico has reviewed Chapter 2.19 "ELIGIBILITY AND PROCEDURES FOR COMMISSIONS, BOARDS AND COMMITTEES" of TITLE 2 "ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL;" and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Calexico wishes to adopt amendments to Chapter 2.19 "ELIGIBILITY AND PROCEDURES FOR COMMISSIONS, BOARDS AND COMMITTEES" of TITLE 2 "ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL."

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CALEXICO DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. CHAPTER 2.19 "ELIGIBILITY AND PROCEDURES FOR COMMISSIONS, BOARDS AND COMMITTEES" Sections 2.19.010 and 2.19.100 of TITLE 2 "ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL" of the Calexico Municipal Code are amended and enacted to read as follows:

SECTIONS

"2.19.010 - Appointments to Commissions, Boards and Committees—Process.

- A. Appointments to all city commissions, boards and committees, shall be made by the following process:
 1. When the commission, board or committee consists of five (5) members, each City Council Member will appoint one commissioner, board member or committee member. If after a reasonable amount of time (not to exceed forty-five (45) days after an election is certified or vacancy otherwise exists), a City Council Member has failed to make an appointment, the appointment will be made by a majority vote of the City Council and the appointee shall not be removed from office except by majority vote of the City Council.
 2. When the commission, board or committee consists of seven (7) members, the first five (5) members will be appointed in the following manner: each City Council Member will appoint one commissioner. If after a reasonable amount of time, a City Council Member has failed to make an appointment, the appointment will be made by a majority vote of the City Council. The

appointment of the final two (2) members will be by a majority vote of the City Council.

B. Pursuant to this code and Government Code Section 54974, the following procedures shall be employed in filling vacancies on commissions, boards and committees in the city:

1. The City Clerk shall advise the City Council of the names of those persons whose term of office on a City commission, board or committee will be expiring thirty (30) days prior to such expiration.
2. The City Clerk shall promptly advise the City Council of any unscheduled vacancy whether due to resignation, death, termination or other causes.
 - a. Whenever an unscheduled vacancy occurs in any commission, board or committee for which the City Council has the appointing power, whether due to resignation, death, termination or other causes, a special vacancy notice shall be posted in the office of the City Clerk, and in other places as directed by the City Council not earlier than twenty (20) days before or not later than twenty (20) days after the vacancy occurs. Final appointment to the board, commission or committee shall not be made by the city council for at least ten (10) working days after the posting of the notice in the city clerk's office.
 - b. Notwithstanding subsection (C)(2)(a) of this section, the City Council may, if it finds that an emergency exists, fill the unscheduled vacancy immediately. Such emergency appointments shall be made by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council. A person appointed to fill the vacancy shall serve only on an acting basis until the final appointment is made pursuant to this section.
3. The chair of each City commission, board or committee shall notify the City Clerk of any position which should be declared vacant pursuant to the provisions of this code or state law. The City Clerk shall in turn advise the City Council of all such notification.
4. The City Council shall provide by ordinance any additional procedures necessary for appointments to commissions, boards and committees.

2.19.020 Vacancies and Removal of Members.

- A. Any member of the Commission may resign from any commission, board or committee at anytime.

- B. A member of any commission, board, or committee may be removed at any time by the City Council Member who appointed such member to the respective commission, board, or committee for any reason and/or if absent from three (3) regularly scheduled meetings in a calendar year. Such removal must be announced at a public meeting of the City Council.
- C. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter, any member of any commission, board or committee (except non-voting ex-officio members) who absents himself or herself from any three (3) regularly scheduled meetings (for any reason) in a twelve (12)-month period shall automatically forfeit his or her position and shall automatically be removed from the membership of the commission, board or committee. Any member so removed shall not be reappointed for a period of one (1) year to any City commission, board or committee. It shall be the responsibility of the Chairman, Vice Chairman or presiding officer to report attendance at each meeting of the commission, board or committee to the City Clerk.
- D. Members will also be automatically removed for violating the Political Reform Act of 1974 as determined by the appropriate agency with authority to render such decisions or failing to comply with mandatory ethics training or conflict-of-interest filings required by the State of California or the City of Calexico.

2.19.030 Eligibility.

- A. To be eligible for, and to hold appointment, each appointee shall neither hold public office, or City employment, nor shall he/she be an officer of any local, state or national partisan official group. All members of commissions, boards and committees of the City shall be residents of the city or shall regularly work within the City.
- B. Members of the City Council may be appointed by the majority of the City Council to attend commission, board or committee meetings as liaisons to the City Council.
- C. Appointee shall be subject to the conflict-of-interest sections of the Political Reform Act of 1974.
- D. An individual may serve on only one (1) committee, board or committee at anytime.
- E. With the exception of the Planning Commission, which shall receive compensation as determined by the City Council, members commissions, boards and committees shall serve without compensation, provided that the City Manager or City Council may authorize the reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred by the members in the performance of their duties.

2.19.040 Disqualifying Activity.

In the event that any commissioner, board member, or committee member shall place his/her name as a candidate or permit his/her name to be placed as a candidate for any elective office in the City of Callexico, the term of said commissioner shall automatically terminate effective on the date that his/her name is received by the public officer charged with the duty of receiving said names as candidates for elective office in the City of Callexico.

2.19.050 Terms of office.

- A. The term of office of any commissioner, board member, or committee member appointed under this chapter shall commence upon his/her appointment to said office and shall continue for the duration of the term of office of the appointing councilperson, automatically terminating at the day and hour that the City Clerk shall certify the results of the election for the office to which the appointing councilperson was elected. If a City Council Member is elected to serve another term of office, that City Council Member is entitled to make all new appointments to City commissions, boards, and committees, however, such City Council Member can choose to re-appoint his/her previous appointees for a new term concurrent with the respective City Council Member's new term of office. If the appointing councilperson shall die while holding office or be sooner removed from office by recall or resignation, the term of said City Council Member's appointee on the commission, board or committee shall terminate upon the appointment or election of a new City Council Member assuming the office of the said deceased or removed City Council Member.

By way of clarification, therefore, in the event the nominating City Council Member shall not be a full term City Council Member then the appointment of said new commissioner, board member or committee member shall be only for the unexpired portion of the term of the commissioner, board member or committee member being replaced by said appointment.

- B. The term of office of any commission, board or committee member appointed by the whole City Council on a seven (7)-member commission, board or committee, shall be for four (4) years.
- C. The term of office of a commissioner, board member, or committee member can also be terminated pursuant to Section 2.19.020 of this chapter.

2.19.060 Alternates and Interim Members.

- A. Any commissioner, board member, or committee member appointed pursuant to this chapter who is unable to attend a scheduled meeting shall immediately notify the city council member who appointed them of their anticipated absence at the meeting. The City Council Member who appointed the commissioner, board member, or committee member may serve as an alternate at the meeting.

- B. Whenever a vacancy occurs on any commission, board, or committee, the City Council Member who has the power to appoint a successor pursuant to This chapter may serve as an interim member of the commission, board, or committee until the vacancy has been filled.
- C. Any City Council Member serving as an alternate or interim member of a commission, board, or committee shall be counted for the purposes of reaching a quorum and may vote and otherwise participate in all matters before the commission, board, or committee.
- D. This section does not apply to the planning commission or the personnel commission.
- E. No more than two City Council Members may serve as alternates or interim members of the same commission, board, or committee at any given time.

2.19.070 Organization.

- A. The officers of City commissions, boards and committees shall consist of a Chairman, Vice Chairman and Secretary to be elected by the commission, board, or committee, and such other offices as Commission may from time to time designate. The term of said officers shall be fixed by the commission, board or committee.
- B. Each commission, board and committee shall make its own rules and regulations and fix the procedure for calling, holding and conducting meetings; providing, that such rules and regulations are not in conflict with the Brown Act or with the provisions of any laws of the State of California or the City of Calexico.

2.19.080 Meetings and Quorum.

- A. Each commission, board or committee shall meet regularly at a time and place in the City to be determined by the commission, board or committee. Meetings shall not be held on legal holidays of the City.
- B. Special meetings of the called by the Chairman of the Commission or the Vice Chairman in the Chairman's absence, majority of the Commission, City Council, City Manager or staff member assigned to work with the commission, board or committee. Notice of special meetings shall be given each member of the commission, board or committee in compliance with the Brown Act and in a reasonable time in advance of the meeting.
- C. Three (3) voting members of the commission, board or committee shall constitute a quorum of the commission, board or committee for the purpose of transacting business.

D. No action authorizing the expenditure of funds shall be taken by the commission, board or committee at any meeting other than a regular meeting by a majority vote.

E. Each commission, board or committee shall keep a public record of its transactions, findings, determinations and recommendations.

2.19.090 Commission, Board or Committee Staff Support.

The City Manager will assign a staff member to each commission, board or committee.

2.19.100 Commission, Board or Committee Budget.

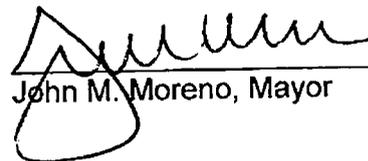
Each commission, board and committee may receive funds by an annual appropriation in the City budget or by government corporate or private grants or donations, and from the proceeds of City-approved functions. All such funds shall be held and managed as the City Manager or City Council may direct.”

Section 3. Except as expressly modified pursuant to this Ordinance, all provisions of the Calexico Municipal Code shall remain unmodified and in full force and effect.

Section 4. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this Ordinance, and shall make a minute of the passage and adoption thereof in the records of the proceedings of the City Council at which the same is passed and adopted. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect thirty (30) days after its final passage and adoption, and within fifteen (15) days after its final passage, the City Clerk shall cause it to be published in a newspaper of general circulation.

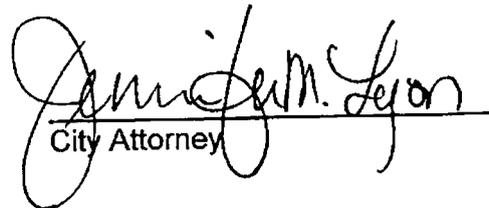
First read at a regular meeting of the City Council held on the 20th day of January, 2015 and adopted and ordered published at a regular meeting of said Council on the 3rd day of February, 2015.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 3rd day of February, 2015.



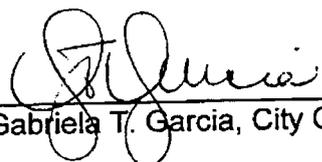
John M. Moreno, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



City Attorney

ATTEST:



Gabriela T. Garcia, City Clerk