TEACH Public Schools

TEACH Public Schools February 17th Regular Board Meeting

Date and Time

Wednesday February 17, 2021 at 5:00 PM PST

Location

Matt Brown is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.
Topic: TEACH Public Schools Regular Board Meeting February 17, 2021
Time: Feb 17, 2021 05:00 PM Pacific Time (US and Canada)
Join Zoom Meeting
https://teachpublicschools-org.zoom.us/j/84741277486
Meeting ID: 847 4127 7486
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Meeting ID: 847 4127 7486
Find your local number: https://teachpublicschools-org.zoom.us/u/ksbVSxBlS

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS MAY BE CHANGED WITHOUT NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the order of consideration of matters on this agenda may be change without prior notice.

REASONABLE LIMITATIONS MAY BE PLACED ON PUBLIC TESTIMONY

The Governing Board's presiding officer reserves the right to impose reasonable time limits on public testimony to ensure that the agenda is completed.

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION WILL BE PROVIDED FOR ANY INDIVIDUAL WITH A DISABILITY

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Find your local number: https://teachpublicschools-org.zoom.us/u/ksbVSxBIS

Agenda

		Purpose	Presenter	Time
I.	**Opening Items**			**5:00 PM**
	Opening Items			
	A. Call the Meeting to Order		Sonali Tucker	1 m

		Purpose	Presenter	Time
B.	Record Attendance and Guests		Shawnna Lawson	3 m
C.	Public Comment	Discuss	Sonali Tucker	15 m

Board meetings are meetings of the Board of Directors and will be held in a civil, orderly and respectful manner. All public comments or questions should be addressed to the Board through the Chair of the Board. To ensure an orderly meeting and an equal opportunity for each speaker, persons wishing to address the Board must request a speaking slot via email. Please email Matt Brown, Chief Operating Officer of TEACH Public Schools at mbrown@teachps.org if you wish to address the Board. The email must contain speaker name, contact number or email, and subject matter and be submitted to the COO or Superintendent prior to the start of the meeting.

Members of the public may address the Board on any matter within the Board's jurisdiction and have three (3) minutes each to do so. The total time for each subject will be fifteen (15) minutes, unless additional time is requested by a Board Member and approved by the Board. The Board may not deliberate or take action on items that are not on the agenda. However, the Board may give direction to staff following a presentation.

The Chair is in charge of the meeting and will maintain order, set the time limits for the speakers and the subject matter, and will have the prerogative to remove any person who is disruptive of the Board meeting. The Board of Directors may place limitations on the total time to be devoted to each topic if it finds that the numbers of speakers would impede the Board's ability to conduct its business in a timely manner. The Board of Directors may also allow for additional public comment and questions after reports and presentations if it deems necessary.

II. CONSENT ITEMS — 5:19 PM

		Purpose	Presenter	Time
A.	Consent Items	Vote	Sonali Tucker	3 m

Consent Items - Items under Consent Items will be voted on in one motion unless a member of the Board requests that an item be removed and voted on separately, in which case the Board Chair will determine when it will be called and considered for action. Due to the set-up of BoardOnTrack, approval of any board meeting minutes will be done through consent and listed as items B-Z (as needed) under "Consent Items".

1. February 17th, 2021 Board Agenda
2. December 15th, 2020 Board Meeting Minutes

		Purpose	Presenter	Time
	3. January 20th, 2021 Board Meeting Minutes 4. Ratification of Employee Handbook COVID Related Updates January 1, 2021			
B.	Approval of February 17, 2021 Regular Board Meeting Agenda	Vote	Sonali Tucker	
C.	December 15th Board Meeting Minutes	Approve Minutes	Sonali Tucker	
D.	January 20th Board Meeting Minutes	Approve Minutes		
E.	Employee Handbook Updates Ratification	Discuss	Maria Pimienta	5 m

III. ITEMS SCHEDULE FOR INFORMATION & POTENTIAL ACTION — 5:27 PM

A.	Fiscal Report/2nd Interim	Vote	Theresa Thompson	5 m
	January Fiscal Report will act as 2nd Interim Report to be submitted on March 1, 2021.			
B.	COVID & In Person Learning Updates	Discuss	Raul Carranza	5 m
C.	Conflicts of Interest Code	Vote	Matthew Brown	5 m
D.	Form 700 Statement Due April 1, 2021	FYI	Matthew Brown	5 m

Your filers whose Form 700s need to be forwarded to the Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors (i.e., governing members and agency head) may submit their Form online through our E-Filing System. Within two weeks, these individuals will receive an e-mail with log-in information and instructions to complete their Form 700 by **April 1, 2021**. (See the emails that will be sent to your filers at the bottom of this email.) Once they E-File their Form 700, it will be considered received and your agency's Filing Officer/Official will receive a confirmation email. They may view the completed e-filings under the "e-Filers" tab on the Roster System.

		Purpose	Presenter	Time
	We will send periodic reminder emails to filers with valid email addresses until our office has received their original filing. However, the Filing Officer/Official is required to notify the filers without email addresses. Please be aware that it's the Filing Officer/Official's responsibility to monitor and ensure your filers complete their Form 700s by **April 1, 2021**.			
E.	TEACH Las Vegas Update	FYI	Matthew Brown	5 m
F.	Public Policy Charter School Merger / CMO Agreement - Revisited	Discuss	Matthew Brown	5 m
IV.	**School Site Reports**			**5:57 PM**
A.	TEACH Academy of Technologies Principals Report	FYI	Suzette Torres	5 m
B.	TEACH Tech Charter High School	FYI	Monique Woodley	5 m
C.	TEACH Preparatory Elementary School	FYI	Sharon Rhee	5 m
V.	**Closing Items**			**6:12 PM**
A.	Upcoming Meeting Date Regular Meeting Scheduled for March 17th 2021 at 5pm.	Vote	Shawnna Lawson	1 m
B.	BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS Time for board members to make any public comments.	Discuss	Sonali Tucker	5 m
C.	Adjourn Meeting	Vote	Sonali Tucker	

Coversheet

December 15th Board Meeting Minutes

Section: II. CONSENT ITEMS
Item: C. December 15th Board Meeting Minutes
Purpose: Approve Minutes
Submitted by:
Related Material:
Minutes for TEACH Public Schools Regular Board Meeting on December 15, 2020

APPROVED

TEACH Public Schools

Minutes

TEACH Public Schools Regular Board Meeting

December 15, 2020

Date and Time
Tuesday December 15, 2020 at 5:00 PM

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS MAY BE CHANGED WITHOUT NOTICE
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REASONABLE LIMITATIONS MAY BE PLACED ON PUBLIC TESTIMONY
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www.teachpublicschools.org

Matt Brown is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: TEACH Public Schools Regular Board Meeting
Time: Dec 15, 2020 05:00 PM Pacific Time (US and Canada)

Join Zoom Meeting
https://teachpublicschools-org.zoom.us/j/88923145582

Meeting ID: 889 2314 5582
One tap mobile
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+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)
Meeting ID: 889 2314 5582
Find your local number: https://teachpublicschools-org.zoom.us/u/kDf24Pzet

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Directors Present
A. Dragon (remote), J. Lobdell (remote), K. McGregor (remote), K. Piazza (remote), S. Burrows (remote), S. Tucker (remote)

Directors Absent
L. Castillo

Guests Present
E. Robles (remote), L. Ramirez (remote), M. Brown (remote), M. Pimienta (remote), M. Woodley (remote), R. Carranza (remote), S. Lawson (remote)

I. Opening Items

A. Call the Meeting to Order

S. Tucker called a meeting of the board of directors of TEACH Public Schools to order on Tuesday Dec 15, 2020 at 5:09 PM.

B. Record Attendance and Guests

C.

Public Comment

No Public Comments

II. CONSENT ITEMS

A. Consent Items

S. Tucker made a motion to December 15th, 2020 Board Agenda November 18th, 2020 Board Meeting Minutes.
S. Burrows seconded the motion.
The board **VOTED** to approve the motion.

Roll Call

S. Burrows	Aye
S. Tucker	Aye
L. Castillo	Absent
J. Lobdell	Aye
K. Piazza	Aye
A. Dragon	Aye
K. McGregor	Aye

B. Approval of December 15, 2020 Regular Board Meeting Agenda

S. Tucker made a motion to approve December 15, 2020, Regular Board Meeting Agenda.
S. Burrows seconded the motion.
The board **VOTED** to approve the motion.

Roll Call

L. Castillo	Absent
K. Piazza	Aye
S. Burrows	Aye
S. Tucker	Aye
J. Lobdell	Aye
A. Dragon	Aye
K. McGregor	Aye

C. November 18th Board Meeting Minutes

S. Tucker made a motion to approve the minutes from November 18th Regular Board Meeting on 11-18-20.
S. Burrows seconded the motion.
The board **VOTED** to approve the motion.

Roll Call

S. Tucker	Aye
S. Burrows	Aye
J. Lobdell	Aye

Roll Call

K. McGregor	Aye
K. Piazza	Aye
A. Dragon	Aye
L. Castillo	Absent

III. ITEMS SCHEDULE FOR INFORMATION & POTENTIAL ACTION

A. Fiscal Report

Theresa informed the board members that the November financials would be presented at the January board meeting.

B. 2020 LCFF Budget Overview For Parents

Enrique informed the board members that today we have this LCFF budget overview for parents. This is required by state by the state. So we've prepared, one for each school that will be disseminated for each school for parents to read up on what we plan on spending with or what we spent so far I'm including the Cares Act and the funding that expires at the end of this month. So with these three documents, we asked the board to approve them. If approved, and then they will be disseminated to families starting tomorrow.

C. 1st Interim Report

Enrique informed the board members, as Theresa has mentioned in the last couple of board meetings, the consolidation of that information will now be submitted to LAUSD as we do it every quarter. The documents have been prepared by Mr. Brown, the team, and Theresa. So with your board's approval, we will go ahead and submit them to LA USD for the first interim and financial reports.

Theresa followed up with the board member, also informing them of the reports. She informed them the first interim report is really just the October financial statements. We review the October financial statements last month, just taking all of those numbers you've already reviewed.

S. Tucker made a motion to approve 1st Interim Report TEACH Prep, TEACH Academy, and TEACH Tech.

S. Burrows seconded the motion.

The board **VOTED** to approve the motion.

Roll Call

K. Piazza	Aye
S. Tucker	Aye
J. Lobdell	Aye
S. Burrows	Aye
A. Dragon	Aye
K. McGregor	Aye
L. Castillo	Absent

D. TEACH Inc. Independent Audit Year Ended June 30, 2020

Enrique informed the board members of the major highlight and Mr. Brown wanted me to convey is there are no major findings from the financials in our compliance reporting. So that's essentially what the independent audit annual audit is, so with this letter and, of course, the full report, we will also submit this to LAUSD, and CDE shut the board approved this today.
J. Lobdell made a motion to approve TEACH Inc. Independent Audit Year Ended June 30, 2020.
K. McGregor seconded the motion.
The board **VOTED** to approve the motion.

Roll Call

K. Piazza	Aye
A. Dragon	Aye
K. McGregor	Aye
S. Burrows	Aye
L. Castillo	Absent
J. Lobdell	Aye
S. Tucker	Aye

E. COVID-19 and Distance Learning Update

IV. School Site Reports

A. TEACH Academy of Technologies

B. TEACH Tech Charter High School

Dr.Woodley informed the board members that TEACH Tech just ended school this past Friday, the students were really in good spirits. Some of them, however, will have to make -up work to do due to special circumstances, for example maybe they got COVID or someone in their family got COVID or someone passed away or some other kind of hardship. We offered incomplete to those students and families. THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO SPEND THE FOUR WEEKS over break catching up on the assignments that their teachers assigned them and that's going to be due by January 15th. For ADA and enrollment right now we're at 430 students, so we've done a really good job of not losing students. We only lost one student and then gained one in 10th grade. Attendance tends to topper off and decreases because of the holidays and things like that. So we had 91% versus last month in October two months ago in October. We were at 94% and the goal is 95% so we'll see where we ended up in December, when we look at it in January. And then in terms of technology we were very fortunate, we have 82 new laptops that came in and then 142 practically new refurbished laptops.

C. TEACH Preparatory Elementary School

V. Closing Items

A. Upcoming Meetings Change of Date

Shawnna informed the board members of the regular meeting scheduled for January 20th, 202, at 5 pm.

B. BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS

N/A

C. Adjourn Meeting

There being no further business to be transacted, and upon motion duly made, seconded and approved, the meeting was adjourned at 6:20 PM.

Respectfully Submitted,
S. Tucker

Coversheet

January 20th Board Meeting Minutes

Section: II. CONSENT ITEMS
Item: D. January 20th Board Meeting Minutes
Purpose: Approve Minutes
Submitted by:
Related Material:
Minutes for TEACH Board of Directors Regular Meeting - January 20th 2021 on January 20, 2021

APPROVED

TEACH Public Schools

Minutes

TEACH Board of Directors Regular Meeting - January 20th 2021

Date and Time
Wednesday January 20, 2021 at 5:00 PM

Location
Join Zoom Meeting
https://teachpublicschools-org.zoom.us/j/81861419043
Meeting ID: 818 6141 9043
One tap mobile
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+13462487799,,81861419043# US (Houston)

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www.teachpublicschools.org

Topic: TEACH Board of Directors Meeting
Time: Jan 20, 2021 05:00 PM Pacific Time (US and Canada)

Join Zoom Meeting
https://teachpublicschools-org.zoom.us/j/81861419043

Meeting ID: 818 6141 9043
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Meeting ID: 818 6141 9043
Find your local number: https://teachpublicschools-org.zoom.us/u/ke5SDfg4x

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Directors Present
J. Lobdell (remote), K. McGregor (remote), K. Piazza (remote), S. Burrows (remote)

Directors Absent
A. Dragon, L. Castillo, S. Tucker

Guests Present
E. Robles (remote), J. Morales (remote), M. Brown (remote), M. Woodley (remote), R. Carranza (remote), S. Lawson (remote), S. Rhee (remote), S. Torres (remote)

I. Opening Items

A. Call the Meeting to Order

J. Lobdell called a meeting of the board of directors of TEACH Public Schools to order on Wednesday Jan 20, 2021 at 5:02 PM.

B. Record Attendance and Guests

C. Public Comment

N/A

II. CONSENT ITEMS

A. Consent Items

S. Burrows made a motion to approve Consent Items.
K. McGregor seconded the motion.
The board **VOTED** to approve the motion.

Roll Call

K. Piazza	Aye
S. Burrows	Aye
L. Castillo	Absent
J. Lobdell	Aye
A. Dragon	Absent
S. Tucker	Absent
K. McGregor	Aye

B. Approval of January 20, 2020 Regular Board Meeting Agenda

S. Burrows made a motion to approve January 20, 2020, Regular Board Meeting Agenda.
K. McGregor seconded the motion.
The board **VOTED** to approve the motion.

Roll Call

J. Lobdell	Aye
S. Burrows	Aye
S. Tucker	Absent
L. Castillo	Absent
K. Piazza	Aye
A. Dragon	Absent
K. McGregor	Aye

C. December 15th Board Meeting Minutes

Remove from voting

III. ITEMS SCHEDULE FOR INFORMATION & POTENTIAL ACTION

A. Fiscal Report

Theresa informed the board members SBA Payroll Protection Plan Loan funds received in May in the amount of $1.003M - Teach has been notified that full amount has been forgiven/loan will be recognized as revenue in January. ♣ New Cares Act Funding of $548K and $404K possibly to be received for Academy and High School respectively- See slide for approximate amounts. Updates will be made available as to how funds can be used , well as receipt date etc., once details are finalized. Please note- funds have not been forecasted at this time. ♣ TEACH Academy , TEACH Tech, TEACH Prep & TPS with surplus, positive cash flow, and positive fund balances projected at year end. ♣ TEACH Academy , TEACH Tech, TEACH Prep & TPS projected to meet Debt Service Reserve Requirements of 1.20 and 45-Day Cash on Hand Requirement ♣ Per the Governor's June Approved Budget-the 10% initial cut was reversed. FY20/21 Funding levels are now based on FY19/20 funding rates . ♣ Senate Bill (SB) 820 Funding Levels for Growing LEAs- ADA funding cap based on lesser of FY20/21 Reported Budgeted ADA or CALPADS enrollment as of Information Day 10/7/2020 ♣ FY20/21 Forecasts has been updated to reflect Spring 2021 Funding Deferrals. It is possible that Deferrals will be eliminated if additional Federal Funding is received by the State. Total funds deferred to FY21/22- TAT: $1.033M ~~TTHS $1.439M TES $726K

B. Board Compliance Monitoring

J. Lobdell made a motion to approve Board Compliance Monitoring.
S. Burrows seconded the motion.
The board **VOTED** to approve the motion.

Roll Call

S. Burrows	Aye
K. Piazza	Aye
J. Lobdell	Aye
S. Tucker	Absent
A. Dragon	Absent
L. Castillo	Absent
K. McGregor	Aye

C. School Accountability Report Card (SARC)

S. Burrows made a motion to approve School Accountability Report Card (SARC).
K. Piazza seconded the motion.
The board **VOTED** to approve the motion.

Roll Call

K. Piazza	Aye
J. Lobdell	Aye
L. Castillo	Absent
A. Dragon	Absent
S. Burrows	Aye
K. McGregor	Aye
S. Tucker	Absent

D. COVID-19 and Distance Learning Update

Mr.Williams informed the board members that we are still waiting on the direction on LAUSD for guidance to support the reopening plan.

IV. School Site Reports

A. TEACH Academy of Technologies

Ms. Torres updated the board members of TAT enrollment, attendance, staffing, and professional development support.

B. TEACH Tech Charter High School

Dr.Woodley updated the board members of enrollment, attendance, technology, and NWEA testing/ analyzing the data.

C. TEACH Preparatory Elementary School

Mrs. Rhee updated the board members of her new staff, NWEA/Diebels testing, and upcoming WASC and LAUSD visit.

V. Closing Items

A. Upcoming Meeting Date

Shawnna informed the board members the next scheduled board meeting is February 17th, 2020.

B. BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS

N/A

C. Adjourn Meeting

There being no further business to be transacted, and upon motion duly made, seconded and approved, the meeting was adjourned at 5:49 PM.

Respectfully Submitted,
S. Burrows

Coversheet

Employee Handbook Updates Ratification

Section: II. CONSENT ITEMS
Item: E. Employee Handbook Updates Ratification
Purpose: Discuss
Submitted by:
Related Material:
TEACH Employee Handbok Amendment 1 (2020-2021) - Amendment No. 1 effective January 1, 2021.docx
20-21 TEACH Employee Handbook Addenda C Covid Leave Polices - 2020-2021 - final.docx

Amendment No. 1

TEACH Public Schools Employee Handbook

2020-2021

This is Amendment No. 1 to the TEACH Public Schools (or "School") Employee Handbook ("Handbook"). The purpose of this Amendment No. 1 is to either supplement or supersede certain provisions in the Handbook. This Amendment No. 1 is effective as of January 1, 2021. This Amendment No. 1 should be placed with the existing Handbook. Every employee is expected to read and become familiar with the information contained in this Amendment No. 1. In addition, every employee is required to acknowledge receipt of this Amendment No. 1 by signing the Amendment No. 1 Employee Handbook Acknowledgment form and returning it to Assistant Superintendent.

Handbook sections revised pursuant to this Amendment No. 1 are Section 8 and Section 9 (including the Table of Contents) as follows:

Section 8 – Leaves of Absences: Family Medical Leave Act, California Family Rights Act, New Parent Leave Act and Domestic Violence Leave/Sexual Assault/Stalking Leave.

1. **Family Medical Act/California Family Rights Act** subsection is amended as follows:
    a. All references to the "California Family Rights Act" and "CFRA" are deleted in this subsection.

2. **New Parent Leave Act** subsection is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following subsection titled **California Family Rights Act ("CFRA")**:

    CALIFORNIA FAMILY RIGHTS ACT ("CFRA")

    Employees may be eligible for CFRA eave only if the School has 5 or more employees for each working day during each of the 20 or more calendar workweeks in the current or preceding calendar year. Eligible employees may request a CFRA leave of absence under the circumstances described below. Eligible employees are those who have been employed by the School for at least 12 months (not necessarily consecutive) and have worked at least 1250 hours during the 12 months immediately prior to the CFRA leave of absence.

    Ordinarily, you must request a planned CFRA leave at least 30 days before the leave begins. If the need for the leave is not foreseeable, you must request the leave as soon as practicable. You should use the School's request form, which is available upon request from the Assistant Superintendent of Instruction & Human

Resources. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in a delay of the start of the leave.

A CFRA leave may be taken for the following reasons:

1. the birth of an employee's or a domestic partner's child or the placement of a child with the employee for foster care or adoption, so long as the leave is completed within 12 months of the birth, adoption or placement of the child;

2. the care of the employee's spouse, child, registered or domestic partner, domestic partner's child, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild or sibling with a "serious health condition";

3. the "serious health condition" of the employee; or

4. the qualifying exigency related to covered active duty or call to covered active duty of an employee's spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent in the Armed Forces of the United States.

The definition of child includes any adult child, regardless of the child's age or dependency status.

A "serious health condition" is one that requires inpatient care in a hospital or other medical care facility or continuing treatment or supervision by a health care provider. You may take a leave under paragraph (2) above only if due to a serious health condition, your spouse, child, registered or domestic partner, domestic partner's child, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, or sibling requires your care or assistance as certified in writing by the family member's health care provider. If you are seeking a leave under paragraph (3) above, you must provide the School with a medical certification from your health care provider establishing eligibility for the leave, and you must provide the School with a release to return to work from the health care provider before returning to work. You must provide the required medical certification to the School in a timely manner to avoid a delay or denial of leave. You may obtain the appropriate forms from Assistant Superintendent of Instruction & Human Resources.

CFRA leave is unpaid and may be taken for up to 12 workweeks during the designated 12-month period. The 12-month period will be defined as a "rolling twelve months" looking backward over the preceding 12 months to calculate how much CFRA leave time has been taken and therefore determine the amount of leave that is available. Qualifying leaves to care for a member of the Armed Services who has a serious illness or injury will be calculated on the 12-month period looking forward. All time off that qualifies as CFRA will be counted against your state and federal family and medical leave entitlements to the fullest extent permitted by law.

You will be required to use any accrued vacation during unpaid CFRA leave (e.g. for example, any period in which you are not receiving a wage supplement through the EDD). You will also be required to use any accrued paid sick leave during unpaid CFRA leave that is due to your own serious health condition. However, if an employee is receiving benefit payments pursuant to a disability insurance plan (such as California's State Disability Insurance plan or Paid Family Leave program) or workers' compensation insurance plan, the employee and the School may mutually agree to supplement such benefit payments with available vacation and/or paid sick leave.

Benefit accrual, such as vacation and/or PSL, and holiday benefits, will be suspended during the approved leave period and will resume upon return to active employment. During a CFRA leave, group health benefits will be maintained as if you were continuously employed. However, you must continue to pay your share of applicable premiums (for yourself and any dependents) during the leave.

If you do not return to work on the first workday following the expiration of an approved CFRA leave, you will be deemed to have resigned from your employment. Upon returning from such a leave, you will normally be reinstated to your original or an equivalent position and will receive pay and benefits equivalent to those you received prior to the leave, as required by law.

If you have any questions concerning a CFRA leave, or would like to submit a request for a CFRA leave of absence, please contact Assistant Superintendent of Instruction & Human Resources.

3. **Domestic Violence Leave/Sexual Assault/Stalking Leave** is renamed as **Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault/Stalking Crime or Abuse Leave**.

4. **Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault/Stalking Crime or Abuse Leave** subsection is amended to add the following as the first paragraph in this subsection:

   For purposes of this section, a "victim" includes any of the following: (A) a victim of stalking, domestic violence, or sexual assault; (B) a victim of a crime that caused physical injury or that caused mental injury and a threat of physical injury; and (C) a person whose immediate family member is deceased as the direct result of a crime. The term "crime" is defined to mean a crime or public offense as set forth in Section 13951 of the California Government Code.

5. **Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault/Stalking Crime or Abuse Leave** subsection is amended to add a fourth bullet under the paragraph "Certification may be sufficiently provided by any of the following:"

   - Any other form of documentation that reasonably verifies that the crime or abuse occurred, including but not limited to, a written statement signed by the

employee, or an individual acting on the employee's behalf, certifying that the absence is for a purpose authorized under Labor Code Section 230.1

Section 9 – Paid Family Leave (Wage Supplement)

1. **Paid Family Leave (Wage Supplement)** subsection first paragraph is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following first paragraph:

> Under California law, eligible employees may participate in the Paid Family Leave ("PFL") program, which is part of the state's unemployment compensation disability insurance program. The PFL program provides up to eight weeks of partial wage replacement benefits to employees who take time off to care for a seriously ill or injured child, spouse, parent, registered domestic partner, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, or parents-in-law or to bond with a new child (birth, foster care, adoption). In addition, employees may take time off to participate in a qualifying exigency related to the covered active duty or call to covered active duty of the employee's spouse, domestic partner, child or parent in the Armed Forces of the United States. The PFL program does not provide job protection or reinstatement rights. It is a wage supplement provided concurrently while an employee takes an eligible leave of absence under TEACH Public Schools policy and applicable law.

Except as set forth in this Amendment No. 1 to the Handbook, the terms and conditions of the Handbook remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

Amendment No. 1

EMPLOYEE HANDBOOK ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

By my signature below, I acknowledge that I have received a copy of TEACH Public Schools Amendment No. 1 to the Employee Handbook, on the date indicated below and agree to my at-will employment as described below. I acknowledge that it is my responsibility to read and review the Employee Handbook including Amendment No. 1 carefully. I also acknowledge that it is my responsibility to ask for clarification if I do not understand any of the policies included in the Employee Handbook as well as Amendment No. 1.

I understand that the Employee Handbook including Amendment No. 1 contains important information regarding TEACH Public Schools expectations, policies and guidelines and that I am expected to comply with these expectations, policies and guidelines at all times. I understand that the Employee Handbook including Amendment No. 1 does not provide a binding contract but provides guidelines for personnel concerning some of TEACH Public Schools policies.

Just as I am free to terminate the employment relationship with TEACH Public Schools at any time, TEACH Public Schools, in its sole discretion, also reserves the right to modify or terminate the employment relationship with me at any time for any or no reason and with or without notice. Further, there is no agreement, express or implied, written or verbal, between the employee and TEACH Public Schools for any specific period of employment, for continuing or long-term employment, or for guaranteed terms and conditions of employment. No one other than the Assistant Superintendent of Instruction & Human Resources of TEACH Public Schools, with the approval of the Board of Directors, has the authority to alter my employment at-will status, to enter into an agreement for employment for a specified period of time, or to make any agreement contrary to this policy. Further, any such agreement must be in writing and must be signed by the Assistant Superintendent. This is the entire agreement between TEACH Public Schools and me regarding this subject. All prior or contemporaneous inconsistent agreements are superseded. If I have an individually negotiated written employment agreement with TEACH Public Schools, then the terms and conditions of that agreement will prevail to the extent it differs from the policies in the Employee Handbook including Amendment No. 1.

TEACH Public Schools reserves the right to modify, alter, add to or delete any of the policies, guidelines or benefits contained in the Employee Handbook including Amendment No. 1 at any time with or without notice.

Other than TEACH Public Schools Board of Directors, no other entity or person has the authority to modify the Employee Handbook including Amendment No. 1.

Employee Name (print): _____

Employee Signature: _____

Date: _____

ADDENDA C - Revised

COVID-19 RELATED EMPLOYMENT LEAVE POLICIES

EMERGENCY PAID SICK LEAVE ("COVID-PSL")

Purpose

TEACH Public Schools enacted this policy in accordance with the Families First Coronavirus Response Act ("FFCRA") to provide emergency paid sick leave ("COVID-PSL") to eligible employees.

Eligible Employees

All employees (including part-time and temporary employees) who work for the TEACH Public Schools are eligible to use COVID-PSL beginning on the first day of employment as set forth in this policy.

Definitions

For purposes of this policy, the following definitions are incorporated:

"Caring for an individual" relates to the care for an employee's immediate family member, a person who regularly resides in the employee's home, or a similar person with whom the employee has a relationship that creates an expectation that the employee would care for the person if he or she were quarantined or self-quarantined.

"Health care provider" means a doctor of medicine or osteopathy who is authorized to practice medicine or surgery (as appropriate) by the State in which the doctor practices; or any other health care provider as authorized by statute.

"Seeking a medical diagnosis" for COVID-19 is limited to time the employee is unable to work or telework because the employee is experiencing symptoms such as a fever, dry cough, shortness of breath or any other symptoms identified by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the employee is taking affirmative steps to obtain a medical diagnosis, such as making, waiting for, or attending an appointment for a test for COVID-19.

The definitions of "child care provider," "school," and "son or daughter" are the same as those set forth in the TEACH Public Schools' E-FMLA policy below.

Permitted Use

Eligible employees may use COVID-PSL to take paid time off if an employee is unable to work (or telework) due to any of the six qualifying reasons set forth below:

1. The employee is subject to a Federal, State, or local quarantine or isolation order related to COVID–19.

2. The employee has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine due to concerns related to COVID–19. This includes situations in which the employee has been advised to self-quarantine because the employee has COVID-19, it is believed the employee may have COVID-19 due to known exposure or symptoms or the employee is deemed particularly vulnerable to COVID-19.

3. The employee is experiencing symptoms of COVID–19 and seeking a medical diagnosis.

4. The employee is caring for an individual who is subject to an order as described in subparagraph (1) or has been advised as described in subparagraph (2).

5. The employee is caring for a son or daughter of such employee if the school or place of care of the son or daughter has been closed, or the child care provider of such son or daughter is unavailable, due to COVID–19 precautions. This may be taken if no other suitable person is available to care for the child during the period of the leave.

6. The employee is experiencing any other substantially similar condition specified by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor.

Hours of Paid Leave Received

Full-time employees are entitled to 80 hours of COVID-PSL.

Part-time employees are entitled to the number of hours they work on average over a two-week period. For those with varying schedules, the TEACH Public Schools will determine the number of hours, which generally includes a backward looking calculation of hours worked in the previous six months.

Caps on Amount of Paid Leave Received

For qualifying reasons 1-3, the employee will receive their regular rate of pay up to $511 daily and an aggregate total of $5,110. For qualifying reasons 4-6, the employee will receive their regular rate of pay up to $200 daily and an aggregate total of $2,000.

Limits on Use

COVID-PSL is only available for use while qualifying reasons exist or through December 31, 2020 or through March 31, 2021 (if the TEACH Public Schools has voluntarily elected to continue COVID-PSL between January 1, 2021 and March 31, 2021), whichever is earlier. If an otherwise eligible employee received COVID-PSL from a prior employer, the employee may not be entitled to COVID-PSL under this policy.

Intermittent Leave

If the TEACH Public Schools and the employee agrees, an employee may take the leave intermittently if the employee works on site and needs time off to care for their son or daughter if the school or place of care of the employee's child has been closed, or the child care provider is unavailable due to COVID–19 precautions. Intermittent leave while an employee is working on TEACH Public

Schools' premises will not be provided for any other reasons for leave under COVID-PSL. If TEACH Public Schools and the employee agree, an employee may take the leave intermittently for any qualifying reason if the employee is teleworking.

Use Of Paid Benefits

Employees may elect to use other accrued unused TEACH Public Schools paid leave benefits pursuant to those applicable policies before using COVID-PSL, although employees are not required to do so. If TEACH Public Schools and the employee agree, employee's accrued unused paid benefits through applicable TEACH Public Schools' policies may supplement the amount the employee receives under COVID-PSL up to the full amount of the employee's regular compensation for time taken off under this policy.

Maintenance of Health Benefits

The TEACH Public Schools will provide continued coverage under the TEACH Public Schools' group health plan if employee participates in the group health plan at the time leave is taken. The employee is responsible for paying the same portion of the premium costs the employee paid prior to COVID-PSL. Unless otherwise noted, the employee's portion of contributions will be deducted from the employee's pay.

Notification

The employee must completely fill out and submit a Request for Leave Form and provide reasonable advance notification of the need to use COVID-PSL, if foreseeable. Additional documentation supporting the need for leave may be requested. If the need to use COVID-PSL is not foreseeable, the employee must submit the Request for Leave Form as soon as practicable. However, paid leave may not be provided until the requested certification is submitted and approved. If you need assistance in completing or submitting your form, please contact Assistant Superintendent of Instruction & Human Resources.

Termination

Employees will not receive pay in lieu of unused COVID-PSL. Unused COVID-PSL will not be paid out upon termination.

No Discrimination or Retaliation

The TEACH Public Schools prohibits discrimination or retaliation against employees for using their COVID-PSL.

This COVID-PSL policy may be modified, altered, or otherwise amended or deleted in the TEACH Public Schools' sole and absolute discretion.

EMERGENCY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE EXPANSION ACT ("E-FMLA")

Purpose

The TEACH Public Schools enacted this policy in accordance with the Families First Coronavirus Response Act ("FFCRA") to provide paid time off to eligible employees for qualifying child care reasons.

Eligible Employees

All employees (including part-time and temporary employees) who work for the TEACH Public Schools for a minimum of 30 days are eligible to use E-FMLA as set forth in this policy.

Definitions

For purposes of this policy, the following definitions are incorporated:

"Child care provider" means a provider who receives compensation for providing child care services on a regular basis, including an 'eligible child care provider' (as defined in section 658P of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858n).

"Public health emergency" means an emergency with respect to COVID-19 declared by a Federal, State or local authority.

"School" means an 'elementary school' or 'secondary school' as such terms are defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

"Son or Daughter" is the employee's own child, which includes a biological, adopted, foster child, stepchild, a legal ward, or a child for whom you are standing in loco parentis who is under the age of 18 years of age; or 18 years or older who is incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability.

Permitted Use

Eligible employees may use E-FMLA if they are unable to work (or telework) due to a need for leave to care for their son or daughter if their child's school or place of care has been closed, or the child care provider of such son or daughter is unavailable, due to a public health emergency. This may be taken if no other suitable person is available to care for the child during the period of the leave.

Paid Leave Received

Employees are entitled to up to twelve weeks of time off under E-FMLA. The first two weeks are unpaid, but may be paid if the employee elects to use COVID-PSL or other applicable TEACH Public Schools paid benefits during this time. The remaining ten weeks are paid at two-thirds of the employee's regular rate of pay, up to a daily maximum of $200 and an aggregate total of $10,000. The amount paid is also based on the number of hours the employee would otherwise normally be scheduled to work.

Part-time employees are entitled to the number of hours they work on average over a two-week period. For those with varying schedules, the TEACH Public Schools will determine the number of hours, which generally includes a backward looking calculation of hours worked in the previous six months.

Limits on Use

E-FMLA is only available for use while qualifying reasons exist or through December 31, 2020 or through March 31, 2021 (if the TEACH Public Schools has voluntarily elected to continue E-FMLA between January 1, 2021 and March 31, 2021), whichever is earlier. Please also note that any time off for FMLA reasons during the relevant period will count against remaining availability of E-FMLA. For instance, if an employee took three weeks of FMLA during the relevant time period, the employee will have nine weeks available under E-FMLA for use. In this example, the first two weeks of the available nine weeks would be unpaid and the remaining seven weeks would be paid in accordance with the above calculations.

Intermittent Leave

If the TEACH Public Schools and the Employee agree, an employee who needs time off for E-FMLA, may take time off intermittently.

Use Of Paid Benefits

After the first two workweeks (10 work days), employees may elect to use, or the TEACH Public Schools may require the use of, other applicable accrued unused TEACH Public Schools' paid leave benefits concurrently with E-FMLA. If TEACH Public Schools and the employee agree, employee's accrued unused paid leave benefits through TEACH Public Schools may supplement the employee's two-thirds pay pursuant to E-FMLA up to the full amount of the employee's regular compensation for time taken off under this policy.

Maintenance of Health Benefits

The TEACH Public Schools will provide continued coverage under the TEACH Public Schools' group health plan if the employee participates in the group health plan at the time leave is taken. The employee is responsible for paying the same portion of the premium costs the employee paid prior E-FMLA. Unless otherwise noted, the employee's contribution portion will be deducted from the employee's pay. The TEACH Public Schools will provide instructions to employees as their payment for benefit contributions during any unpaid time off under E-FMLA.

Notification

The employee must completely fill out and submit a Request for Leave Form and provide reasonable advance notification of the need to use E-FMLA, if foreseeable. Documentation from the employee's school or child care provider regarding the closure or unavailability must be submitted with the Request for Leave Form.

If the need to use E-FMLA is not foreseeable, the employee must submit the Request for Leave Form as soon as practicable. However, paid leave may not be provided until the requested certification is

submitted and approved. If you need assistance in completing or submitting your form, please contact Assistant Superintendent of Instruction & Human Resources.

Termination

Employees will not receive pay in lieu of unused E-FMLA. Unused E-FMLA will not be paid out upon termination.

Restoration to Position

Generally, an employee who takes E-FMLA leave shall be entitled, upon return from such leave, to be restored either (A) to the position of employment held by the employee when the leave commenced; or (B) to an equivalent position with equivalent employment benefits, pay and other terms and conditions of employment. In accordance with applicable law, restoration to a position may not be possible if certain conditions exist which include, but are not limited to, economic conditions or other changes in operating conditions of the TEACH Public Schools that affect employment and are caused by a public health emergency.

No Discrimination or Retaliation

The TEACH Public Schools prohibits discrimination or retaliation against employees for requesting or using E-FMLA.

Other

Please note that under certain circumstances, the TEACH Public Schools may be exempt from the requirements of E-FMLA. In addition, employees may be eligible for time off under the TEACH Public Schools' FMLA policy if the employee has a serious health condition related to COVID-19, or to care for the employee's spouse, son, daughter or parent with a serious health condition related to COVID-19.

Other terms and conditions of FMLA may apply to this leave. Please see Assistant Superintendent of Instruction & Human Resources for additional information.

This E-FMLA policy may be modified, altered, or otherwise amended or deleted in the TEACH Public Schools' sole and absolute discretion.

TEMPORARY REMOTE WORK POLICY

Due to the nature of the School's operations, employees are typically expected to report to their assigned work site as scheduled during regular operations. In light of recent events surrounding the COVID-19 global pandemic, the School may have to modify its operations. In such instances, employees may be permitted or required to work from home on a temporary basis. Because the School provides an essential service, it may require an employee to work on site as necessary for School operations during any remote work period.

Eligibility

In order for employees to be eligible to work remotely and on a temporary basis, the employee must have advanced specific written authorization from their supervisor due to modifications to operations due to COVID-19.

Conditions of Remote Work

The conditions of remote work include, but are not limited to the following:

- Availability: As a condition to working on a remote basis, the employee must be available for contact via telephone and email and perform work during their normal scheduled hours. Unless expressly authorized by their supervisor, non-exempt employees do not have permission to work at any time outside of their scheduled hours. If an employee will not be available for work during their normal hours, the employee must notify and obtain advanced approval from their supervisor.

- Timekeeping Requirements: Non-exempt employees working remotely must comply with the School's timekeeping and meal and rest period policies while working remotely. Specifically, employees must accurately record all hours worked remotely in the School's timekeeping system. This means employees must record all times the employee begins, stops, or resumes working remotely. Non-exempt employees are also required to take a meal period while working remotely in accordance with school policies and must accurately record the start and stop times of each meal period. Employees are not required to record the times of any rest periods. If an employee forgets to record any hours worked or the start and stop times of meal periods or experiences any issues with taking required meal or rest periods, the employee must immediately report these issues to Assistant Superintendent of Instruction & Human Resources.

- Compliance With School Policies: Employees must comply with all School policies and procedures while working remotely, including, but not limited to, all policies and procedures governing Employee's use of the School's electronic communications and computer systems and Confidential Information, including but not limited to student information.

- Leave of Absence. Employees must request and obtain written approval for any leave taken in the same manner as though the employee were not working remotely.

- Security Measures. Employees must continue to follow approved safeguards in order to protect the data, property, records and assets of the School. All work product done at the

home work area will be treated in the same manner as work product from the School's primary location and is the property of the School. All records, computer files, and correspondence must be safeguarded for return to the School's primary location. Computer files must be regularly backed up and saved. All School property, unless otherwise specifically authorized by a supervisor, must be returned to the School's primary location upon the employee's conclusion of the remote work period.

- Travel. Employees must remain available to be physically present at the work site as needed by School operations. Employees may not work remotely from other states or locations which prevent physical presence without written permission.

Expense Reimbursement

Any reasonable expenses necessarily incurred by employees as a result of being required to work from home (as opposed to being permitted to work from home) will be reimbursed by the School by payment of a stipend. Such expenses may include a reasonable percentage of internet and phone expenses. If an employee believes that the designated stipend is insufficient to reimburse the employee for all reasonable expenses necessarily incurred as a result of remote work, the employee must immediately report any expense issues to Assistant Superintendent of Instruction & Human Resources. Employees will be required to submit documentation to support any request for reimbursement of expenses that exceeds the stipend amount.

An employee's ability to work remotely remain at the sole and absolute discretion of the School. As with all of its policies and procedures, the School reserves the right to modify, alter, or otherwise amend this policy at its sole and absolute discretion.

RETURN TO WORK POLICY

To ensure the health and safety of our employees and students, the School will issue return to work protocols as may be required in accordance with applicable local, state or federal regulations and guidance. Please contact Assistant Superintendent of Instruction & Human Resources for specific instructions and return to work protocols.

Generally, however, all employees will be required to adhere to all established health and safety protocols and to practice good hygiene in the workplace, which includes the following:

- Washing your hands often with soap and water for 20 seconds;
- Washing your hands after blowing one's nose, coughing, or sneezing;
- Washing your hands after using the restroom;
- Washing your hands before eating or preparing food;
- Washing your hands before and after providing routine care for another person who needs assistance (e.g., a child); and
- Washing your hands immediately after removing gloves.

The School will also take steps to ensure enhanced cleaning of classrooms, the main office and all other areas of the School premises. Common areas, for purposes of this policy, are defined as hallways, conference rooms, lunch areas, restrooms or anywhere else where you will be within six feet of another individual.

If an employee is sick, the School encourages the employee to remain at home until the employee is able to return to work. The employee should follow the School's sick leave policies for time off of work.

Required Use of Masks

Protective masks must be worn to enter the School's premises. All employees walking around the campus or in the presence of any other employee or visitor, or who work in open spaces, will be required to wear a face mask. Masks are to be worn in the classroom while students and others are present and in all common areas at all times.

Coversheet

Fiscal Report/2nd Interim

Section:	III. ITEMS SCHEDULE FOR INFORMATION & POTENTIAL ACTION
Item:	A. Fiscal Report/2nd Interim
Purpose:	Vote
Submitted by:	
Related Material:	TEACH_Academy_MonthlyBoardReport JAN 2021.pdf

CONFIDENTIAL

TEACH Public Schools

TEACH Academy of Technologies

Monthly Board Report

For the Month of:

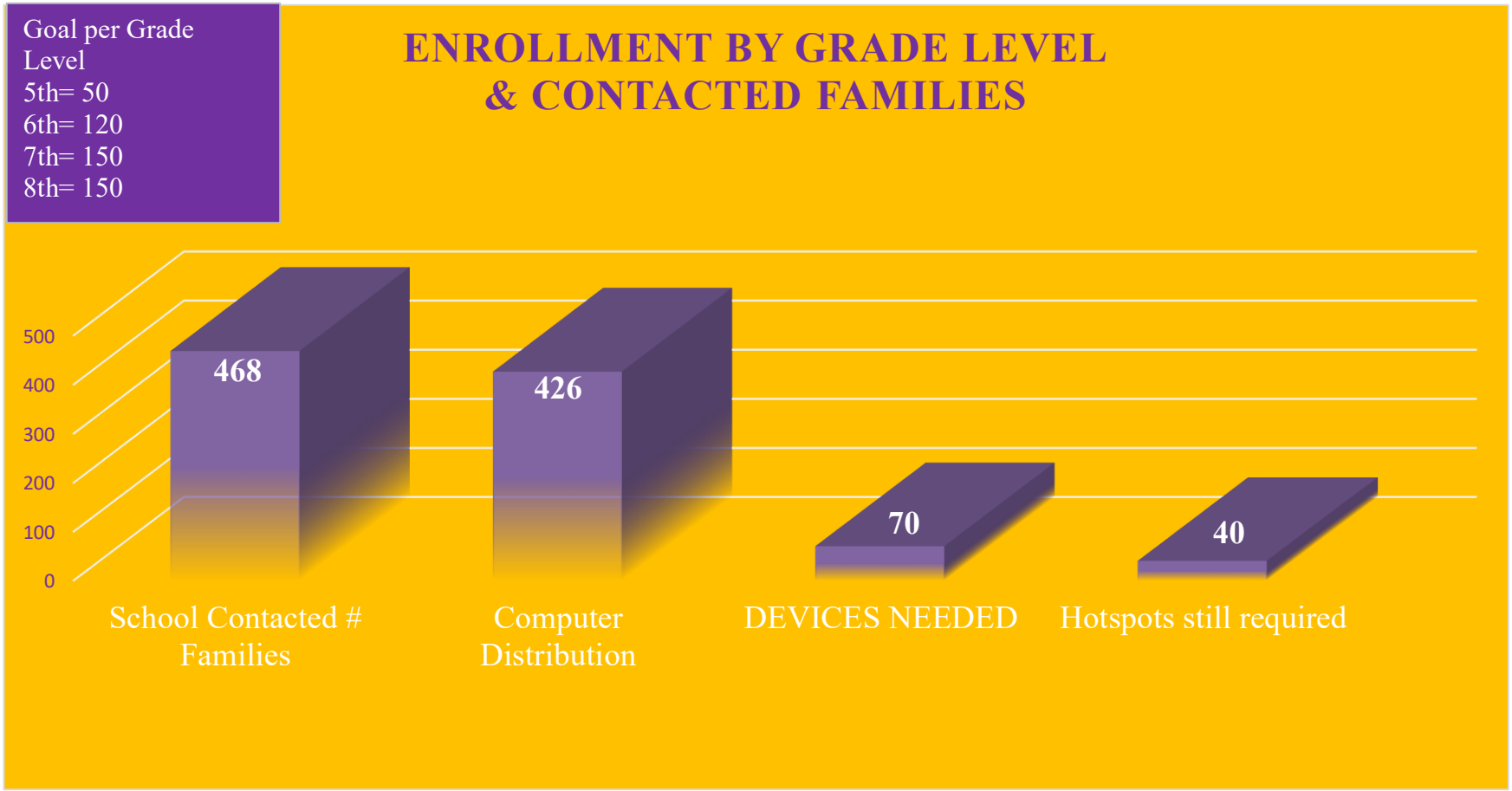
JANUARY 2021

CONFIDENTIAL

TEACH Public Schools - TEACH Academy of Technologies: School Goals Report 2020-2021

ENROLLMENT BY GRADE LEVEL & TECHNOLOGY

School Contacted Families: 100%



Notes (Implemented Strategies &/or Challenges):

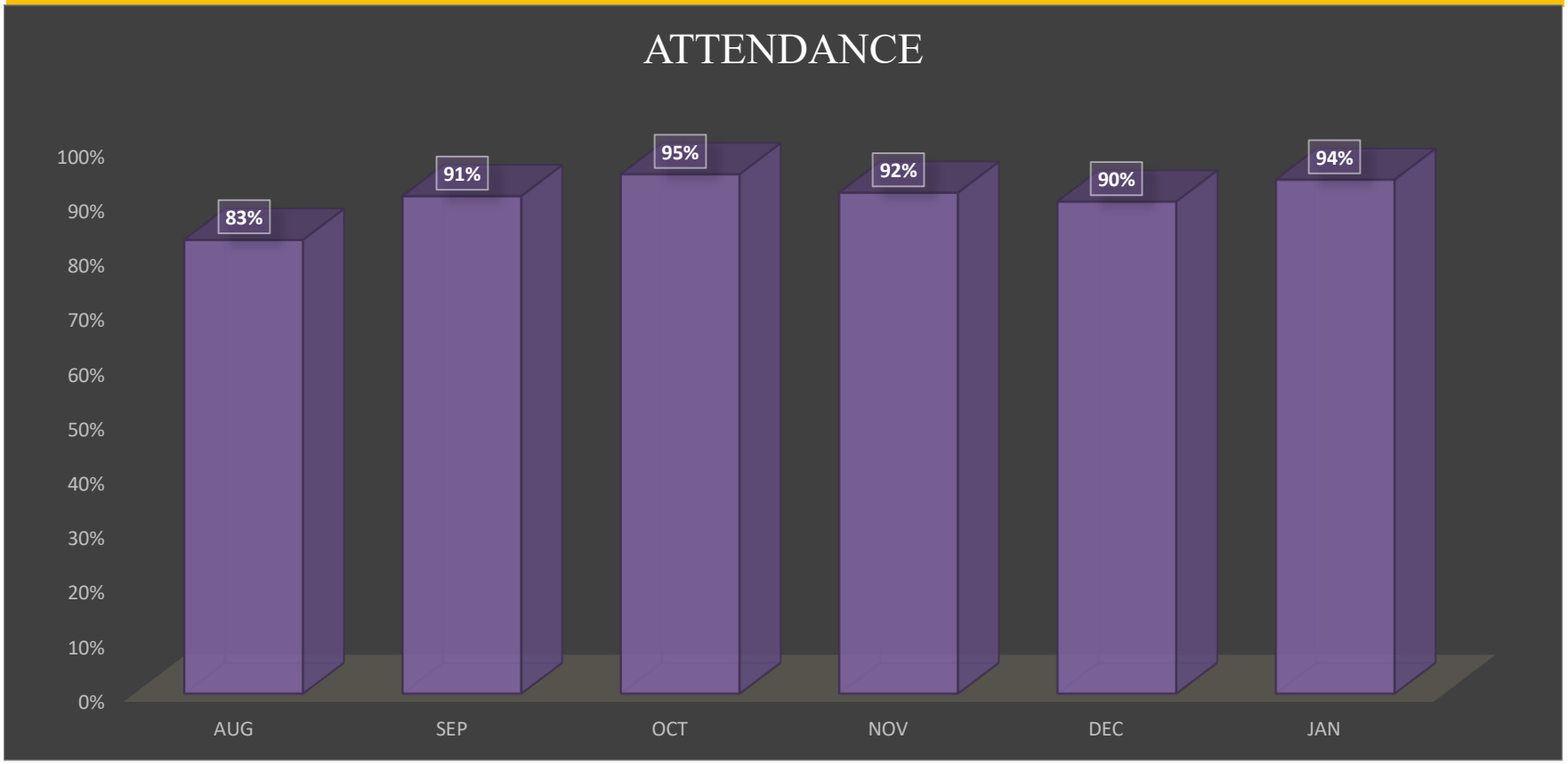
The student's participation changes from Zoom participation for completion of assignments.

Laptops and Hot Spots have been distributed. Laptops have to be replaced and new parents are requesting hot spots due to financial situation.

TEACH Public Schools - TEACH Academy of Technologies: School Goals Report 2020-2021

STUDENT ATTENDANCE

Goal: Maintain a 96% or above average daily attendance (LCAP Goal 4)



Notes (Implemented Strategies &/or Challenges):

a) A new schedule was implemented and an extra class was added.

b) ParentSquare sends absents & lates notifications, parents contact school, teachers, office staff to provide information.

c) Teachers make phone calls and send emails to continue engaging students and parents replay via ParentSquare, email, phone and text messages.

TEACH Public Schools - TEACH Academy of Technologies: School Goals Report 2020-2021

Enrollment and Turnover

Goal: **Maintain minimum enrollment level of 446 students and keep attrition below 3 students**

Summary Status: Currently increasing recruitment efforst to target 446 and maintain ADA

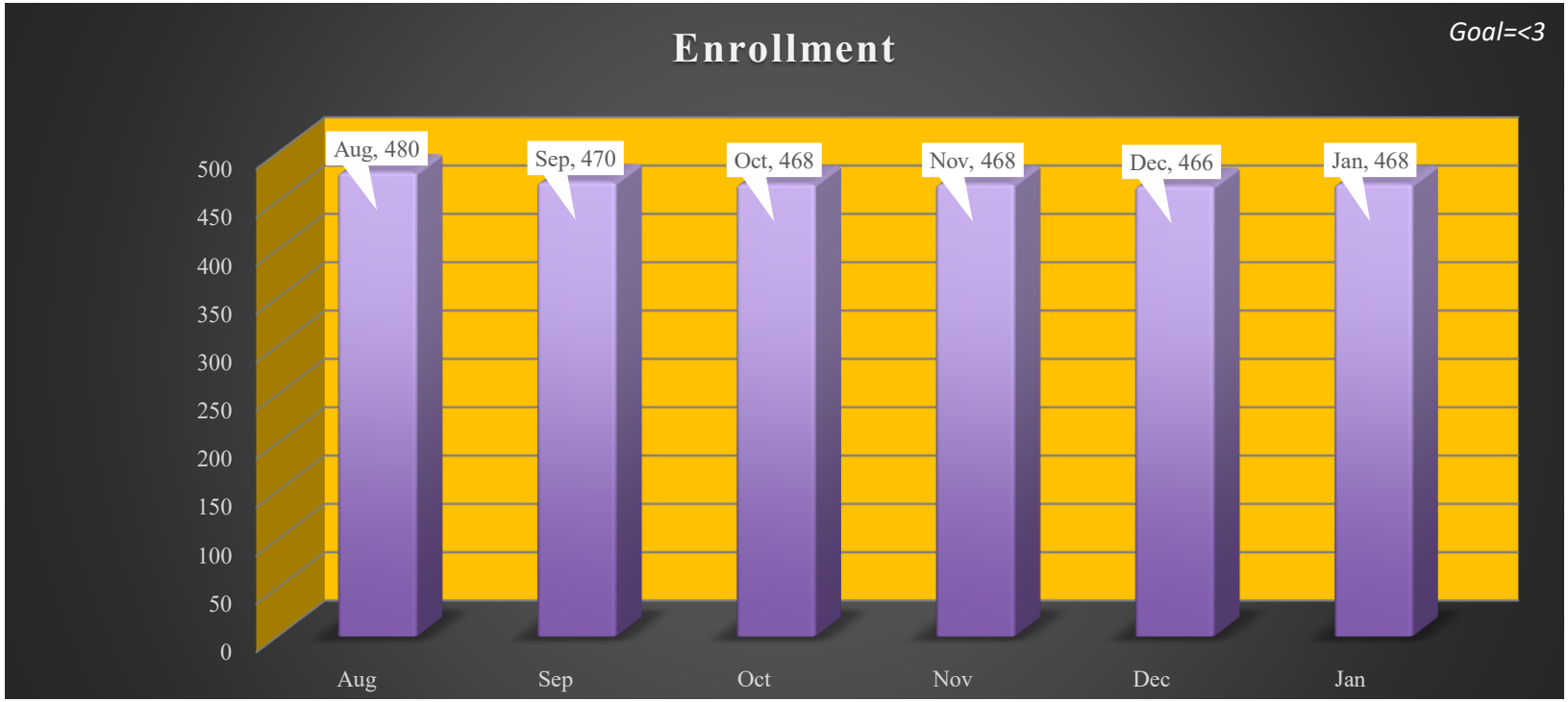


Chart Notes: 20-21 Annual is an average across months year to date.

Notes (Implemented Strategies &/or Challenges):

a) 1st semester was Distance Learning; 2nd semester due to the rapidly growing number of cases of COVID-19, classes are ONLINE.

b) The teachers are providing instruction via Zoom and the Success Academy Period was added into the new schedule (3D, Art & Photography, Busness and Personal Finance, Coding, Cooking, Creative Writing, Math Tutoria, Movie Making, Spanish Immersion, Speech and Debate/School Newspaper.

c) Google Classroom & other plataforms will be utilized, ParentSquare is a great resource to communicate with parents, & PowerSchool as the school system.

d) Student Schedules were changed and extended until 2:30 pm Mon-Thu. Every student sees all teachers everyday.

TEACH Public Schools - TEACH Academy of Technologies: School Goals Report 2020-2021

TAT STAFF MEMBERS

CERTIFIED & CLASSIFIED



Notes (Implemented Strategies &/or Challenges):

TAT teachers are very diligent attending all Zoom sessions.

TAT has a new Inforamtion Technology staff member.

TEACH Public Schools - TEACH Academy of Technologies: PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Summary Status: **Professional Development VIA ZOOM; Dibrief is once a week. Principal is always available**



a) Pixton: this platform was added to motivate students to create stories.
b) In addition to PowerSchool, TEACH will have Illuminate.
c) With the addicional class, Success Academy, the students will be able to participate in extracurricular activities such as 3D, Art and Photography, Business and Personal Finance, Coding, Cooking, Creative Writing, Math Tutoring, Movie Making, Spanish Immersion & Speech and Debate/School Newspaper.

Coversheet

Conflicts of Interest Code

Section:	III. ITEMS SCHEDULE FOR INFORMATION & POTENTIAL ACTION
Item:	C. Conflicts of Interest Code
Purpose:	Vote
Submitted by:	
Related Material:	Teach Inc-Proposed Code.doc Teach Inc. Panel Memo.docx

Proposed Code

Conflict of Interest Code
of the

Teach, Inc.

Incorporation of FPPC Regulation 18730 (2 California Code of Regulations, Section 18730) by Reference

The Political Reform Act (Government Code Section 81000, *et seq.*) requires state and local government agencies to adopt and promulgate conflict of interest codes. The Fair Political Practices Commission has adopted a regulation (2 Cal. Code of Regs. 18730), which contains the terms of a standard conflict of interest code. After public notice and hearing, it may be amended by the Fair Political Practices Commission to conform to amendments in the Political Reform Act. Therefore, the terms of 2 California Code of Regulations Section 18730, and any amendments to it duly adopted by the Fair Political Practices Commission, are hereby incorporated into the conflict of interest code of this agency by reference. This regulation and the attached Appendices (or Exhibits) designating officials and employees and establishing economic disclosure categories shall constitute the conflict of interest code of this agency.

Place of Filing of Statements of Economic Interests

All officials and employees required to submit a statement of economic interests shall file their statements with the agency head; or his or her designee. The agency shall make and retain a copy of all statements filed by its Members of the Board of Directors and its Superintendent of Schools and forward the originals of such statements to the Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County.

The agency shall retain the originals of statements for all other Designated Positions named in the agency's conflict of interest code. All retained statements, original or copied, shall be available for public inspection and reproduction (Gov. Code Section 81008).

Proposed Code

Teach, Inc.

EXHIBIT "A"

CATEGORY 1
Persons in this category shall disclose all interest in real property which is located in whole or in part within two (2) miles of any facility utilized by Teach, Inc., including any leasehold, beneficial or ownership interest or option to acquire such interest in real property.

Persons are not required to disclose a residence, such as a home or vacation cabin, used exclusively as a personal residence; however, a residence in which a person rents out a room or for which a person claims a business deduction may be reportable.

CATEGORY 2
Persons in this category shall disclose all investments and business positions in, and sources of income (including gifts, loans and travel payments) that are from, business entities engaged in the performance of work or services, or sources that manufacture, sell, repair, rent or distribute school supplies, books, materials, school furnishings or equipment of the type utilized by Teach, Inc..

CATEGORY 3
Persons in this category shall disclose all investments and business positions in, and sources of income (including gifts, loans and travel payments) that are from, business entities engaged in the performance of work or services, or sources that manufacture, sell, repair, rent or distribute school supplies, books, materials, school furnishings or equipment of the type utilized by the designated position’s department.

CATEGORY 4
Persons in this category shall disclose all income (including gifts, loans and travel payments) from any Teach, Inc. employee or any known representative or association of such employee or any business known by the reporting official to be owned or controlled by such employee.

Proposed Code

Teach, Inc.

EXHIBIT "B"

Designated Positions	Disclosure Categories
Member, Board of Directors	1, 2, 4
Superintendent of Schools	1, 2, 4
Co-Founder & Executive Director	2, 4
Chief Operating & Financial Officer	2, 4
Consultants/New Positions*	

* Consultants/New Positions are included in the list of designated positions and shall disclose pursuant to the broadest disclosure category in the code, subject to the following limitations:

The Superintendent of Schools or his or her designee may determine in writing that a particular consultant or new position, although a "designated position," is hired to perform a range of duties that is limited in scope and thus is not required to fully comply with disclosure requirements in this section. Such written determination shall include a description of the consultant's or new position's duties and, based upon that description, a statement of the extent of disclosure requirements. The Superintendent of Schools or his or her designee's determination is a public record and shall be retained for public inspection in the same manner and location as this conflict-of-interest code. (Gov. Code Section 81008.)

Individuals who perform under contract the identical duties of any designated position shall be required to file Statements of Economic Interests disclosing reportable interests in the categories assigned to that designated position.

EFFECTIVE:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
CELIA ZAVALA
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

KENNETH HAHN HALL OF ADMINISTRATION
500 WEST TEMPLE STREET, ROOM 383
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012
(213) 974-1411 • www.bos.lacounty.gov

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
HILDA L. SOLIS
HOLLY J. MITCHELL
SHEILA KUEHL
JANICE HAHN
KATHRYN BARGER

January 19, 2020

TO: Liliana Campos
Irene Aguilar

FROM: Don Garcia

CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE FOR TEACH, INC.

Attached for your review is the proposed Conflict of Interest Code for Teach, Inc.

Background-Teach, Inc.:

Teach, Inc. is a California nonprofit public benefit corporation. It operates three charter schools; Teach Preparatory Elementary School, Teach Academy of Technologies, and Teach Tech Charter High Charter School. It teaches elementary, middle, and high school grades. It is chartered by the Los Angeles Unified School District.

Due to SB 126, a separate conflict of interest code is now being proposed for adoption. Teach, Inc. will be incorporating, by reference, Regulation 18730 that contains the terms of their Conflict of Interest Code. They will also be adopting their own uniquely tailored disclosure categories geared for small charter schools. **(See proposed code)**

It is recommended that Teach, Inc.'s code contain five designated positions:

Member, Board of Directors- The Members of the Board formulate general policy and programs of the charter school and hire the organizations top level positions, such as the Superintendent of Schools. The Board is responsible for assuring that all aspects of the financial and programmatic accountability systems are consistent with its charter. The Board is responsible for approving major contracts on behalf of the charter school including the purchase, sale, lease, or transfer of real property. It is recommended that this position file under disclosure categories 1, 2 and 4.

Superintendent of Schools- This position generally participates in the formulation of the charter school's general policy and programs and implements policy on behalf of the

Board. The Superintendent of Schools has the authority to hire employees and contractors. The Superintendent of Schools does make purchasing decisions that may be approved without significant amendment or modification by the Board. The Superintendent of Schools has general supervision, direction, and control of the business affairs of the charter schools. It is recommended that this position file under disclosure categories 1, 2 and 4.

Co-Founder & Executive Director- This position is currently held by the TEACH Inc. founder and is largely honorary. The Co-Founder is not involved in the day-to-day operations of the organization. The position has the authority to approve purchases and new hires per the organizations fiscal policies, however these powers haven't been exercised in over three years. Most of the position's duties are being fulfilled by the Superintendent of School and the Chief Operating & Financial Officer. It is recommended that this position make disclosure under categories 2 and 4.

Chief Operating & Financial Officer-This position handles charter school purchases and vendor contracts and has decision making authority in areas related to HR issues as well. It is recommended that this position make disclosure under categories 2 and 4.

Consultants/New Positions
These positions will be held by individuals who perform duties that require disclosure as determined by the Superintendent of Schools or his or her designee. These individuals are those have been determined to participate in the making of decisions that may affect financial interests by providing information, advice, recommendation or counsel to Teach, Inc. **(See proposed footnote in Exhibit "B")**

We recommend the described proposed code listed above be approved.

The Panel has reviewed the attached proposed code and has indicated their recommendation as follows:

☐ Approve ☐ Reject

_____		_____	
Signature	Date	Signature	Date
_____		_____	
Signature	Date	Signature	Date

Comments:

Conflict of Interest Code
Teach, Inc.
January 19, 2020
Page 3

Coversheet

Form 700 Statement Due April 1, 2021

Section: III. ITEMS SCHEDULE FOR INFORMATION & POTENTIAL ACTION
Item: D. Form 700 Statement Due April 1, 2021
Purpose: FYI
Submitted by:
Related Material: Ref_Pamphlet_2020.pdf
Form_700_2020.pdf
LocalGiftFactSheet.pdf

2020/2021 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*

December 2020

Contents

- Who Must File ..... Page 3
- Types of Form 700 Filings ..... Page 4
- Where to File ..... Page 5
- When to File ..... Page 6
- Terms & Definitions ..... Page 8

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.

- Report: 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.

For positions subject to confirmation by the State Senate or the Commission on Judicial Appointments, 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.

- Report: 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.

Annual Statement:

Generally, the period covered is January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020. If the period covered by the statement is different than January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020, (for example, you assumed office between October 1, 2019, and December 31, 2019 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 2020.
- 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, 2020, through the date you stopped performing the duties of your position. If the period covered differs from January 1, 2020, through the date you stopped performing the duties of your position (for example, you assumed office between October 1, 2019, and December 31, 2019, or you are combining statements), the period covered must be specified. The reporting period can cover parts of two calendar years.

- Report: Investments, interests in real property, business positions held, and income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) received during the period covered by the statement. 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 2020.

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 Judicial offices Multi-County offices	County elections official with whom you file your declaration of candidacy
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 **Monday, March 1, 2021.**

2. County and city officials specified in Gov. Code Section 87200:

   File no later than **Wednesday, April 1, 2021.**

3. Multi-County officials:

   File no later than **Wednesday, April 1, 2021.**

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, 2020, and December 31, 2020, and filed an assuming office statement, you are not required to file an annual statement until March 1, 2022, or April 1, 2022, whichever is applicable. The annual statement will cover the day after you assumed office through December 31, 2021.

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, 2020 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 $500 in a calendar year from a single source in 2019-2020. The gift limit is $520 in 2021 and 2022.

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.

Exceptions:

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

- 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.
- Pat and Mark Johnson, a married couple, own Classic Autos. Income to this business was $200,000. In

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

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 <u>not</u> 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.

Report incentive compensation as follows:

- In addition to salary, reimbursement of expenses, and

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

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.

See the following explanations to determine what your jurisdiction is:

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

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,

when coupled with disclosure of the client's identity, might expose the client to an official investigation or to

Terms & Definitions - (continued)

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 $500 gift limit ($520 in 2021-2022), 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

2020-2021 Statement of Economic Interests

Form 700

A Public Document

Table of Contents

Quick Start Guide p.2
Who? Where? How? When? p.3
Types of Statements p.4
Cover Page and Schedules
- Cover Page p.5
- Schedule A-1 *(Investments)* p.7
- Schedule A-2 *(Business Entities/Trusts)* p.9
- Schedule B *(Real Property)* p.11
- Schedule C *(Income)* p.13
- Schedule D *(Gifts)* p.15
- Schedule E *(Travel Payments)* p.17

Restrictions and Prohibitions p.19
Q & A p.20

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 2020

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 1 – 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. Please 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 Entitites/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.

Powered by BoardOnTrack

What's New

Gift Limit Increase

The gift limit increased to **$520** for calendar years **2021** and **2022**. **The gift limit in 2020 was $500.**

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

For more information, 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, 2021**

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

➲ **April 1, 2021**

- 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, 2020, and December 31, 2020, and filed an assuming office statement, you are not required to file an annual statement until March 1, 2022, or April 1, 2022, whichever is applicable. The annual statement will cover the day after you assumed office through December 31, 2021. (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.

- Report: 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.

For positions subject to confirmation by the State Senate or the Commission on Judicial Appointments, 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.

- Report: 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.

Annual Statement:

Generally, the period covered is January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020. If the period covered by the statement is different than January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020, (for example, you assumed office between October 1, 2019, and December 31, 2019 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 2020.
- 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, 2020, through the date you stopped performing the duties of your position. If the period covered differs from January 1, 2020, through the date you stopped performing the duties of your position (for example, you assumed office between October 1, 2019, and December 31, 2019, or you are combining statements), the period covered must be specified. The reporting period can cover parts of two calendar years.

- Report: Investments, interests in real property, business positions held, and income (including loans, gifts, and travel payments) received during the period covered by the statement. 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 2020.

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: Once you file your statement, you may not withdraw it. All changes must be noted on amendment schedules.

CALIFORNIA FORM 700
FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS
COVER PAGE
A PUBLIC DOCUMENT

Date Initial Filing Received
Filing Official Use Only

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

☐ Judge, Retired Judge, Pro Tem Judge, or Court Commissioner (Statewide Jurisdiction)

☐ Multi-County

☐ County of

☐ City of

☐ Other

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

☐ **Annual:** The period covered is January 1, **2020,** through December 31, **2020**.

-or-

The period covered is _____/_____/_____, through December 31, **2020**.

☐ **Assuming Office:** Date assumed _____/_____/_____

☐ **Leaving Office:** Date Left _____/_____/_____
(Check one circle.)

◯ The period covered is January 1, **2020**, through the date of leaving office.

-or-

◯ The period covered is _____/_____/_____, through the date of leaving office.

☐ **Candidate:** Date of Election and office sought, if different than Part 1:

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.)*

Print Clear

Powered by BoardOnTrack

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)***

- ☐ State
- ■ Multi-County Yuba & Sutter Counties
- ☐ City of
- ☐ Judge or Court Commissioner (Statewide Jurisdiction)
- ☐ County of
- ☐ 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 2020 annual statement, **do not** change the pre-printed dates to reflect 2021. Your annual statement is used for reporting the **previous year's** economic interests. Economic interests for your annual filing covering January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021, will be disclosed on your statement filed in 2022. 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.

SCHEDULE A-1
Investments
Stocks, Bonds, and Other Interests
(Ownership Interest is Less Than 10%)

Investments must be itemized.
Do not attach brokerage or financial statements.

CALIFORNIA FORM 700
FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION

Name

► NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUSINESS

FAIR MARKET VALUE
☐ $2,000 - $10,000 ☐ $10,001 - $100,000
☐ $100,001 - $1,000,000 ☐ Over $1,000,000

NATURE OF INVESTMENT
☐ Stock ☐ Other _____ (Describe)
☐ Partnership ◯ Income Received of $0 - $499
◯ Income Received of $500 or More *(Report on Schedule C)*

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:
____/____/20____ ACQUIRED ____/____/20____ DISPOSED

► NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUSINESS

FAIR MARKET VALUE
☐ $2,000 - $10,000 ☐ $10,001 - $100,000
☐ $100,001 - $1,000,000 ☐ Over $1,000,000

NATURE OF INVESTMENT
☐ Stock ☐ Other _____ (Describe)
☐ Partnership ◯ Income Received of $0 - $499
◯ Income Received of $500 or More *(Report on Schedule C)*

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:
____/____/20____ ACQUIRED ____/____/20____ DISPOSED

► NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUSINESS

FAIR MARKET VALUE
☐ $2,000 - $10,000 ☐ $10,001 - $100,000
☐ $100,001 - $1,000,000 ☐ Over $1,000,000

NATURE OF INVESTMENT
☐ Stock ☐ Other _____ (Describe)
☐ Partnership ◯ Income Received of $0 - $499
◯ Income Received of $500 or More *(Report on Schedule C)*

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:
____/____/20____ ACQUIRED ____/____/20____ DISPOSED

► NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUSINESS

FAIR MARKET VALUE
☐ $2,000 - $10,000 ☐ $10,001 - $100,000
☐ $100,001 - $1,000,000 ☐ Over $1,000,000

NATURE OF INVESTMENT
☐ Stock ☐ Other _____ (Describe)
☐ Partnership ◯ Income Received of $0 - $499
◯ Income Received of $500 or More *(Report on Schedule C)*

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:
____/____/20____ ACQUIRED ____/____/20____ DISPOSED

► NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUSINESS

FAIR MARKET VALUE
☐ $2,000 - $10,000 ☐ $10,001 - $100,000
☐ $100,001 - $1,000,000 ☐ Over $1,000,000

NATURE OF INVESTMENT
☐ Stock ☐ Other _____ (Describe)
☐ Partnership ◯ Income Received of $0 - $499
◯ Income Received of $500 or More *(Report on Schedule C)*

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:
____/____/20____ ACQUIRED ____/____/20____ DISPOSED

► NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS BUSINESS

FAIR MARKET VALUE
☐ $2,000 - $10,000 ☐ $10,001 - $100,000
☐ $100,001 - $1,000,000 ☐ Over $1,000,000

NATURE OF INVESTMENT
☐ Stock ☐ Other _____ (Describe)
☐ Partnership ◯ Income Received of $0 - $499
◯ Income Received of $500 or More *(Report on Schedule C)*

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:
____/____/20____ ACQUIRED ____/____/20____ DISPOSED

Comments: _____

Print Clear

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
- ☐ $0 - $1,999
- ☐ $2,000 - $10,000
- ☐ $10,001 - $100,000
- ☐ $100,001 - $1,000,000
- ☐ Over $1,000,000

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:
__/__/20__ ACQUIRED
__/__/20__ DISPOSED

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)

- ☐ $0 - $499
- ☐ $500 - $1,000
- ☐ $1,001 - $10,000
- ☐ $10,001 - $100,000
- ☐ OVER $100,000

▶ 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

▶ 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
- ☐ $2,000 - $10,000
- ☐ $10,001 - $100,000
- ☐ $100,001 - $1,000,000
- ☐ Over $1,000,000

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:
__/__/20__ ACQUIRED
__/__/20__ DISPOSED

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

▶ 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
☐ $0 - $1,999
☐ $2,000 - $10,000
☐ $10,001 - $100,000
☐ $100,001 - $1,000,000
☐ Over $1,000,000
IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:
__/__/20__ ACQUIRED
__/__/20__ DISPOSED
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)
☐ $0 - $499
☐ $500 - $1,000
☐ $1,001 - $10,000
☐ $10,001 - $100,000
☐ OVER $100,000
▶ 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
▶ 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
☐ $2,000 - $10,000
☐ $10,001 - $100,000
☐ $100,001 - $1,000,000
☐ Over $1,000,000
IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:
__/__/20__ ACQUIRED
__/__/20__ DISPOSED
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: _____

Print Clear

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.

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CALIFORNIA FORM 700
FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION

Name

SCHEDULE B
Interests in Real Property
(Including Rental Income)

► ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER OR STREET ADDRESS

CITY

FAIR MARKET VALUE
- ☐ $2,000 - $10,000
- ☐ $10,001 - $100,000
- ☐ $100,001 - $1,000,000
- ☐ Over $1,000,000

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:
__/__/20__ ACQUIRED __/__/20__ DISPOSED

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
- ☐ $2,000 - $10,000
- ☐ $10,001 - $100,000
- ☐ $100,001 - $1,000,000
- ☐ Over $1,000,000

IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:
__/__/20__ ACQUIRED __/__/20__ DISPOSED

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: _____

Print Clear

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 <u>not</u> 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.)
- Some interests in real property held through a blind trust (See Reference Pamphlet, page 16.)
    - **Please note:** A non-reportable property can still be grounds for a conflict of interest and may be disqualifying.

To Complete Schedule B:

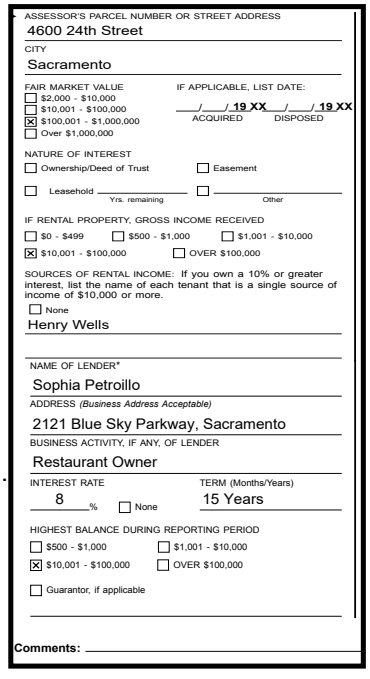
- Report the precise location (e.g., an assessor's parcel number or address) of the real property.
- Check the box indicating the fair market value of your interest in the property (regardless of what you owe on the property).
- Enter the date acquired or disposed only if you initially acquired or entirely 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.
- 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
☐ $2,000 - $10,000
☐ $10,001 - $100,000
☒ $100,001 - $1,000,000
☐ Over $1,000,000
IF APPLICABLE, LIST DATE:
___/___/ 19 XX ___/___/ 19 XX
ACQUIRED DISPOSED
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
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
8 %
☐ None
TERM (Months/Years)
15 Years
HIGHEST BALANCE DURING REPORTING PERIOD
☐ $500 - $1,000 ☐ $1,001 - $10,000
☒ $10,001 - $100,000 ☐ OVER $100,000
☐ Guarantor, if applicable
Comments:

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?

SCHEDULE C
Income, Loans, & Business Positions
(Other than Gifts and Travel Payments)

CALIFORNIA FORM 700
FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION

Name _____

► 1. INCOME RECEIVED

NAME OF SOURCE OF INCOME

ADDRESS *(Business Address Acceptable)*

BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE

YOUR BUSINESS POSITION

GROSS INCOME RECEIVED
- ☐ No Income - Business Position Only
- ☐ $500 - $1,000
- ☐ $1,001 - $10,000
- ☐ $10,001 - $100,000
- ☐ OVER $100,000

CONSIDERATION FOR WHICH INCOME WAS RECEIVED
- ☐ Salary
- ☐ Spouse's or registered domestic partner's income (For self-employed use Schedule A-2.)
- ☐ Partnership (Less than 10% ownership. For 10% or greater use Schedule A-2.)
- ☐ Sale of _____ *(Real property, car, boat, etc.)*
- ☐ Loan repayment
- ☐ Commission or ☐ Rental Income, *list each source of $10,000 or more*

_____ *(Describe)*

- ☐ Other _____ *(Describe)*

► 1. INCOME RECEIVED

NAME OF SOURCE OF INCOME

ADDRESS *(Business Address Acceptable)*

BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE

YOUR BUSINESS POSITION

GROSS INCOME RECEIVED
- ☐ No Income - Business Position Only
- ☐ $500 - $1,000
- ☐ $1,001 - $10,000
- ☐ $10,001 - $100,000
- ☐ OVER $100,000

CONSIDERATION FOR WHICH INCOME WAS RECEIVED
- ☐ Salary
- ☐ Spouse's or registered domestic partner's income (For self-employed use Schedule A-2.)
- ☐ Partnership (Less than 10% ownership. For 10% or greater use Schedule A-2.)
- ☐ Sale of _____ *(Real property, car, boat, etc.)*
- ☐ Loan repayment
- ☐ Commission or ☐ Rental Income, *list each source of $10,000 or more*

_____ *(Describe)*

- ☐ Other _____ *(Describe)*

► 2. LOANS RECEIVED OR OUTSTANDING DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

* You are not required to report loans from a commercial lending institution, or any indebtedness created as part of a retail installment or credit card transaction, 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

HIGHEST BALANCE DURING REPORTING PERIOD
- ☐ $500 - $1,000
- ☐ $1,001 - $10,000
- ☐ $10,001 - $100,000
- ☐ OVER $100,000

INTEREST RATE _____% ☐ None

TERM (Months/Years) _____

SECURITY FOR LOAN
- ☐ None
- ☐ Personal residence
- ☐ Real Property _____ *Street address*

_____ *City*

- ☐ Guarantor _____
- ☐ Other _____ *(Describe)*

Comments: _____

Print Clear

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.)

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.

You are <u>not</u> 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.

CALIFORNIA FORM 700
FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION

Name _____

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: _____

Print Clear

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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

Reminders

- Gifts from a single source are subject to a **$500** limit in **2020**. (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.

You are <u>not</u> required to disclose:

- 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.

CALIFORNIA FORM **700**
FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION

Name

SCHEDULE E
Income – Gifts
Travel Payments, Advances, and Reimbursements

- **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: _____

Print **Clear**

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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 <u>not</u> 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.

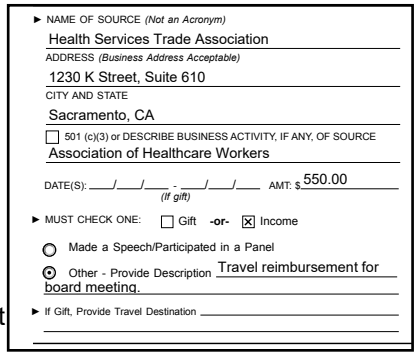
To Complete Schedule E:

- 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.

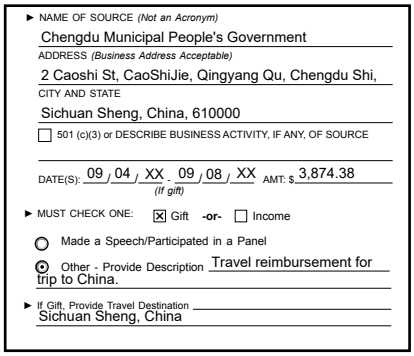
Example:

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
☐ 501 (c)(3) or DESCRIBE BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE
Association of Healthcare Workers
DATE(S): ___/___/___ - ___/___/___ *(If gift)* AMT: $ 550.00
► MUST CHECK ONE: ☐ Gift -or- ☒ Income
○ Made a Speech/Participated in a Panel
◉ Other - Provide Description Travel reimbursement for board meeting.
► If Gift, Provide Travel Destination

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
☐ 501 (c)(3) or DESCRIBE BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE
DATE(S): 09 / 04 / XX - 09 / 08 / XX *(If gift)* AMT: $ 3,874.38
► MUST CHECK ONE: ☒ Gift -or- ☐ Income
○ Made a Speech/Participated in a Panel
◉ Other - Provide Description Travel reimbursement for trip to China.
► If Gift, Provide Travel Destination Sichuan Sheng, China

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 2021-2022, the gift limit increased to $520 from a single source during a calendar year. In 2019 and 2020, the gift limit was $500 from a single source during a calendar year.

Additionally, 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 page 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 2020 the gift limit was $500, so the Bensons may have given the supervisor artwork valued at no more than **$1,000**. The supervisor must identify Jared and Julia Benson as the sources of the gift.

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.

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.

Limitations and Restrictions on Gifts, Honoraria, Travel and Loans

A Fact Sheet For

- Local Elected Officers and Candidates for Local Elective Offices
- Local Officials Specified in Government Code Section 87200
- Judicial Candidates
- Designated Employees of Local Government Agencies

California Fair Political Practices Commission

Toll-free advice line: 1 (866) ASK-FPPC
Email advice: advice@fppc.ca.gov
Web site: *www.fppc.ca.gov*

February 2019

Introduction

The Political Reform Act[1] (the "Act") imposes limits on gifts, prohibits honoraria payments, and imposes limits and other restrictions on the receipt of travel payments received by:

- Local elected officers and other local officials specified in Government Code Section 87200,[2] excluding judges;[3]
- Designated employees of local government agencies (i.e., individuals required to file statements of economic interests under a local agency's conflict of interest code); and
- Candidates[4] for any of these offices or positions and judicial candidates. (Sections 89502 and 89503.)

The Act also imposes limits and other restrictions on personal loans received by certain local officials.

This fact sheet summarizes the major provisions of the Act concerning gifts, honoraria, travel, and loans. It contains highlights of the law, but does not carry the weight of law. For more information, contact the Fair Political Practices Commission at (866) 275-3772 or advice@fppc.ca.gov or visit our website at www.fppc.ca.gov. Commission advice letters are available on our website. Public officials may also be subject to local restrictions on gifts, honoraria, or travel.

Enforcement

Failure to comply with the laws related to gifts, honoraria, loans, and travel payments may, depending on the violation, result in criminal prosecution and substantial fines, or in administrative or civil monetary penalties for as much as $5,000 per violation or three times the amount illegally obtained. (See Sections 83116, 89520, 89521, 91000, 91004 and 91005.5.)

[1] The Political Reform Act is contained in Government Code Sections 81000 through 91014. All statutory references are to the Government Code, unless otherwise indicated. The regulations of the Fair Political Practices Commission are contained in Sections 18110 through 18997 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations. All regulatory references are to Title 2, Division 6 of the California Code of Regulations, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Local officials specified in Government Code Section 87200 include: members of boards of supervisors and city councils, mayors, city/county planning commissioners, city/county chief administrative officers, city/county treasurers, district attorneys, county counsels, city managers, city attorneys, court commissioners and public officials who manage public investments.

[3] The gift limits and honoraria ban in the Political Reform Act do not apply to a person in his or her capacity as judge. However, candidates for judicial offices are subject to the restrictions contained in the Political Reform Act. (Sections 89502 and 89503.)

[4] For purposes of the gift limit and honoraria prohibition, an individual becomes a "candidate" when he or she files a statement of organization (Form 410) as a controlled committee for the purpose of seeking elective office, a candidate intention statement (Form 501), or a declaration of candidacy, whichever occurs first. If an individual is an unsuccessful candidate, he or she will no longer be subject to the gift limit and honoraria prohibition when he or she has terminated his or her campaign filing obligations, or after certification of election results, whichever is earlier. (Sections 89502(b) and 89503(b).)

Gifts

Limitations

Local elected officers, candidates for local elective office, local officials specified in Government Code Section 87200, and judicial candidates, may not accept gifts from any single source totaling more than $500 in a calendar year. (Section 89503.)[5]

Employees of a local government agency who are designated in the agency's conflict of interest code may not accept gifts from any single source totaling more than $500in a calendar year if the employee is required to report receiving income or gifts from that source on his or her statement of economic interests (Form 700). (Section 89503(c).)

What is a "Gift"?

A "gift" is any payment or other benefit that confers a *personal* benefit for which a public official does not provide payment or services of equal or greater value. A gift includes a rebate or discount in the price of anything of value unless the rebate or discount is made in the regular course of business to members of the public. (Section 82028.) (See Regulation 18946 for valuation guidelines.)

Except as discussed below, a public official has "received" or "accepted" a gift when he or she has actual possession of the gift or when he or she takes any action exercising direction or control over the gift, including discarding the gift or turning it over to another person. This includes gifts that are accepted by someone else on the official's behalf and gifts made to others at the direction of the official. (Regulation 18941.)

Gifts to Family Members

Under certain circumstances, a gift to an official's family member* is considered a gift to the official. (Regulation 18943.) Anything given to a family member is presumed to be a gift to the official if: (1) there is no established relationship between the donor and the family member where it would generally be considered appropriate for the family member to receive the gift or; (2) the donor is someone who lobbies the official's agency, is involved in an action before the official's agency in which the official may foreseeably participate, or engages in business with the agency in which the official will foreseeably participate. (Wedding gifts are treated differently, see below.)

*For purposes of this rule, an official's "family member" includes the official's spouse; registered domestic partner; any minor child of the official who the official can claim as a dependent for federal tax purposes; and a child of the official who is aged 18 to 23 years old, attends school, resides with the official when not attending school, and provides less than one-half of his or her own support.

[5] The gift limit is adjusted biennially to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. For 2019-2020, the gift limit is $500. (Section 89503; Regulation 18940.2.) Gifts from a single source aggregating to $50 or more must be disclosed, and gifts aggregating to $500 or more during any 12-month period may subject an official to disqualification with respect to the source. (Section 87103(e).) Designated employees should obtain a copy of their conflict of interest code from their agency. Some conflict of interest codes require very limited disclosure of income and gifts. Gifts from sources that are not required to be disclosed on the Form 700 are not subject to the $500 gift limit but still may subject the public official to disqualification.

Source of Gift

Under most circumstances, it is clear who the source of a gift is, but if the circumstances indicate that the gift is being provided by an intermediary, the public official must determine both the donor and the intermediary in reporting the gift. Regulation 18945 provides the rules for determining the source of the gift.

Gifts from Multiple Sources

In determining the cumulative value of any reportable gifts, separate gifts from an individual and an entity that the individual controls must be aggregated as one source to comply with the reporting and limit requirements. For example, separate gifts from the owner of a company and from the company itself would be treated as if from one source if the owner has more than a 50 percent interest in the company, unless the making of the gift was determined by someone else in the company. In that case, the gift from the company would be aggregated with any gifts made by that determining individual. (Regulation 18945.1.)

Group gifts, where a public official receives a single gift from multiple donors (such as a retirement gift from coworkers), need not be reported unless any person contributes $50 or more to the total cost of the gift. In that case, the public official would only report a gift from each of those persons. (Regulation 18945.2.)

Valuing Gifts

The general rule for determining the value of a gift is to apply the fair market value at the time the gift is received. Fair market value can be determined by finding any local or Internet advertisement for the item. Special exceptions to the fair market value rule are contained in Regulations 18946.1 through 18946.5 covering admission to ticketed and invitation-only events, wedding gifts, attendance at nonprofit and political fundraisers, and air travel. (Regulation 18946.) For example, for ticketed events, the value is the face value of the ticket.

General Gift Exceptions

Form 700 Reporting	C/I § 87100	Honoraria Ban	$500 Gift Limit
No	No	No	No

The following payments are exceptions to the definition of gift and are not considered gifts or income.

1. **Return or Reimbursement of Gift.** Items that are returned (unused) to the donor, or for which the public official reimburse the donor, within 30 days of receipt. (Section 82028(b)(2); Regulation 18941.)

2. **Donation of Gift to Nonprofit Group.** Items that are donated (unused) to a non-profit, tax-exempt (501(c)(3)) organization in which the official (or immediate family member) does not hold a position, or to a government agency, within 30 days of receipt without claiming a deduction for tax purposes. (Section 82028(b)(2); Regulation 18941.)

3. **Gifts from Family.** Gifts from the public official's spouse (or former spouse), child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, current or former parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, or first cousin or the spouse of any such person, unless he or she is acting as an agent or intermediary for another person who is the true source of the gift. (Section 82028(b)(3); Regulation 18942(a)(3).) This exception includes great grandparents, great uncles and aunts, great nieces and nephews, and first cousins once removed.

4. **Informational Material.** Informational material provided to assist the public official in the performance of his or her official duties, including books, reports, pamphlets, calendars, periodicals, videotapes, or free admission or discounts to informational conferences or seminars.

"Informational material" may also include scale models, pictorial representations, maps, and other such items. However, if the item's fair market value is more than $-500, the public official has the burden of demonstrating that the item is informational. In addition, on-site demonstrations, tours, or inspections, including air flights over an area that is the subject of the information and designed specifically for public officials, are considered informational material. However, this exception does not apply to meals or lodging. Furthermore, the exception generally does not apply to transportation to the site, except for any portion of the transportation that is not commercially available. (Section 82028(b)(1); Regulations 18942(a)(1) and 18942.1.)

5. **Inheritance.** A devise or inheritance. (Section 82028(b)(5); Regulation 18942(a)(5).)

6. **Campaign Contributions.** Campaign contributions to an official, including rebates or discounts received in connection with campaign activities (Section 82028(b)(4); Regulations 18942(a)(4), 18950(a) and 18950.3(a)) and permissible expenditures of campaign funds for campaign-related expenses, including payments for transportation, lodging or food (Regulations 18950(a) and 18950.3(b)), provided they comply and are properly reported in accordance with applicable campaign finance laws.

7. **Plaques.** Personalized plaques and trophies with an individual value of less than $250. (Section 82028(b)(6); Regulation 18942(a)(6).)

8. **Ceremonial Role.** Free admission to a ticketed event (including any benefits included in the price of the ticket such as a free meal) for the official and one guest at an event where the official performs a ceremonial role, such as throwing out the first pitch at a Dodgers' game, so long as the official's agency complies with the posting provisions set forth in Regulation 18944.1(d). (Regulation 18942(a)(13); Regulation 18942.3; also see discussion of Form 802 below under "Gifts Exceptions Requiring Alternate Reporting.")

9. **Event Where Official Makes a Speech.** Free admission, and 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. (Regulation 18942(a)(11).)

10. **Attending Wedding Reception.** Benefits received as a guest attending a wedding reception where the benefits are the same as those received by the other guests at the reception. (Regulation 18942(a)(15).)

11. **Bereavement Offerings.** Bereavement offerings, such as flowers at a funeral received in memory of a close family member. (Regulation 18942(a)(16).)

12. **Acts of Neighborliness.** Benefits received as an act of neighborliness such as the loan of an item, an occasional ride, or help with a repair where the act is consistent with polite behavior in a civilized society and would not normally be part of an economic transaction between like participants under similar circumstances. (Regulation 18942(a)(17).)

13. **Campaign or Nonprofit Fundraiser.** Two tickets for admission, for use by only the official and one guest, 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(s) must be received from the organization or committee holding the fundraiser. (Regulation 18946.4.)

14. **Unused Passes or Tickets.** Passes or tickets that provide admission or access to facilities, goods, services, or other benefits (either on a one-time or repeated basis) that the public official does not use and do not give to another person. (Regulation 18946.1.)

15. **Items Provided to Government Agency.** Subject to certain conditions, items provided to a government agency and used by public officials in the agency for agency business. This may include

passes or tickets to (see Regulation 18944.1) or payments for other types of items or activities (see Regulation 18944). An agency must disclose specified payments on a form provided by the FPPC and post the form on its website. (See discussion of Forms 801 and 802 below under ""Gift Exceptions Requiring Alternate Reporting.") Contact the FPPC for detailed information.

16. **Emergency Leave Credits.** Leave credits (e.g., sick leave or vacation credits) received under a bona fide catastrophic or emergency leave program established by the public official's employer and available to all employees in the same job classification or position. Donations of cash are gifts and are subject to limits and disclosure. (Regulation 18942(a)(9).)

17. **Disaster Relief.** Food, shelter, or similar assistance received in connection with a disaster relief program. The benefits must be received from a governmental agency or charity and must be available to the general public. (Regulation 18942(a)(10).)

18. **Agency Raffle.** Items awarded in an agency raffle received by the agency from an employee who is not acting as an intermediary for another donor. This exception applies when an agency holds an employee raffle and the item awarded in the raffle has been obtained with agency funds, or is otherwise an asset of the agency and not donated to the agency by a non-agency source. This exception does not apply to passes or tickets of the type described in Regulation 18944.1. (Regulation 18944.2(a) and (b).)

19. **Employee Gift Exchange.** Items received by an employee during an employee gift exchange, so long as the items received are provided by another employee of the agency and the gifts are not substantially disproportionate in value. (Regulation 18944.2(c).)

Limited Gift Exceptions

Form 700 Reporting	C/I § 87100	Honoraria Ban	$500 Gift Limit
No	No	No	No

1. **Home Hospitality.** Gifts of hospitality including food, drink or occasional lodging that an official receives in an individual's home when the individual or a member of his or her family is present. (Regulation 18942(a)(7).) For this exception to apply, the official must have a relationship, connection or association with the individual providing the in-home hospitality that is unrelated to the official's position and the hospitality must be provided as part of that relationship. Generally, this means functions like children's birthday parties, soccer team parties, neighborhood barbeques, etc., where other guests attend who are not part of the lobbying process. (Regulation 18942.2.)

2. **Reciprocal Holiday Gifts.** Gifts commonly exchanged between an official and another individual on holidays, birthdays, or similar occasions to the extent that the gifts exchanged are not substantially disproportionate in value. (Regulation 18942(a)(8)(A).)

3. **Reciprocal Exchanges.** Reciprocal exchanges between an official and another individual that occur on an ongoing basis so long as the total value of payments received by the official within the calendar year is not substantially disproportionate to the amount paid by the official and no single payment is $500 or more. For example, if two people get together regularly for lunches and rotate picking up the lunch tab so that each pays approximately half the total value over the course of the calendar year, no gift need be reported. (Regulation 18942(a)(8)(B).)

4. **Dating Relationship.** Personal benefits commonly received from a dating partner. These gifts are not disclosable or limited but are subject to disqualification under the conflict of interest laws if the dating partner has certain business before the official as set forth in Regulation 18942(a)(18)(D). (Regulation 18942(a)(18)(A).)

5. **Acts of Human Compassion.** Assistance, financial or otherwise, to offset family medical or living expenses that the official can no longer meet without private assistance because of an accident, illness, employment loss, death in the family, or other unexpected calamity; or to defray expenses associated with humanitarian efforts such as the adoption of an orphaned child, so long as the source of the donation is an individual who has a prior social relationship with the official of the type where it would be common to provide such assistance, or the payment is made without regard to official status under other circumstances in which it would be common to receive community outreach. (Regulation 18942 (a)(18)(B).) This exception does not apply if the person providing the benefit to the official is an individual who otherwise has business before the official as set forth in Regulation 18942(a)(18)(D).

6. **Long-Time Friend.** Benefits received from a long-time personal friend where the gift is unrelated to the official's duties. The exception does not apply if the individual providing the benefit to the official is involved in some manner with business before the official. (Regulation 18942(a)(18)(C).) This exception does not apply if the person providing the benefit to the official is an individual who otherwise has business before the official as set forth in Regulation 18942(a)(18)(D).

7. **Existing Personal Relationship.** Benefits received from an individual 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 that the official makes or participates in the type of governmental decisions that may have a reasonably foreseeable material financial effect on the individual who would otherwise be the source of the gift. (Regulation 18942(a)(19).)

Very Limited Gift Exception

Reporting	C/I § 87100	Honoraria Ban	$500Gift Limit
Yes - ½ value as gift	Yes	No	No

Wedding Gifts. Wedding gifts are not subject to the $500 gift limit. However, wedding gifts are reportable, but for purposes of valuing wedding gifts, one-half of the value of each gift is attributable to each spouse. (Regulation 18946.3.)

Gift Exceptions Requiring Alternate Reporting

Form 700 Reporting	C/I § 87100	Honoraria Ban	$500 Gift Limit
Yes - As Income	Yes	No	No

Prize or Award. A prize or award received in a bona fide contest or competition, or game of chance. **Note: Unlike the other exceptions, payments that fall into this exception must be reported as income if valued at $500 or more.** To qualify for this exception the contest or competition must be unrelated to the official's duties. (Regulation 18942(a)(14).)

Agency Reports

Reporting	C/I § 87100	Honoraria Ban	$500 Gift Limit
Yes - On 801 or 802	No	No	No

The following exceptions are also applicable to payments made to a government agency that are used by officials in the agency under certain conditions to conduct agency business. These types of payments are not treated as gifts or income to the officials who use them, so long as the payments meet certain conditions and they are reported by the officials' agency. These reports must appear on either a Form 801 or Form 802, instead of the official reporting the items on a statement of economic interests (Form 700).

Form 801 – Payment to Agency Report: This form covers gifts or donations made to an agency and used by one or more officials in the agency for agency business. This may include travel payments, reimbursements, or other uses by an official, but does not cover tickets or passes providing admission to an entertainment or sporting event, which are reported on the Form 802 (discussed below). If the payment meets the requirements of Regulations 18944 or 18950.1, the agency must report it on a Form 801 and the item is not reported on the individual's statement of economic interests (Form 700). (Regulations 18944 and 18950.1.)

Form 802 – Agency Report of Ceremonial Role Events and Ticket/Pass Distributions: This form covers gifts or donations made to an agency that provide tickets or passes to an agency official for admission to an entertainment or sporting event. For the ticket or pass to be exempt from reporting on the individual's statement of economic interests (Form 700), the agency must have a written policy stating the public purpose for distribution of the tickets. The ticket or pass cannot be earmarked by the original source for use by a particular agency official and the agency must determine, in its sole discretion, which official may use the ticket or pass. (Regulation 18944.1.) The Form 802 is also used to report tickets provided for officials who perform a ceremonial role on behalf of the agency.

Behested Payments Reports

Reporting	C/I § 87100	Honoraria Ban	$500 Gift Limit
Yes - Form 803 Behested Payment	No	No	No

Behested Payments. Generally, payments made at the behest of an official that do not confer a personal benefit on an official such as those made by a third party to co-sponsor an event, or that are principally legislative, governmental or charitable in nature, are not gifts. However, when a local elected officer is making the behest, in some cases these payments may be considered "behested payments" under Section 82004.5 and require disclosure by that elected officer.

Form 803 – Behested Payment Report

- Behested payments are payments made principally for legislative, governmental, or charitable purposes. These payments are not for personal or campaign purposes. For example, a local elected official may ask a third party to contribute funds to a school in her district, or to a job fair or health fair.
- Generally, a donation will be "made at the behest" if it is requested, solicited, or suggested by the elected officer or member of the Public Utilities Commission, or otherwise made to a person in cooperation, consultation, coordination with, or at the consent of, the elected officer or PUC member. This includes payments behested on behalf of the official by his or her agent or employee.
- A behested payment does not include payments to an official from a local, state, or federal government agency for use by the official to conduct agency business. For example, free parking provided by a governmental entity to an official for agency business is not a behested payment and is not subject to reporting.
- Behested payments totaling $5,000 or more from a single source in a calendar year must be disclosed by the official on a Form 803, which is filed with the official's agency within 30 days of the date of the payment(s). (Section 82015; Regulation 18215.3.)

Honoraria

What is an "Honorarium"?

An "honorarium" is any payment made in consideration for any speech given, article published, or attendance at any public or private conference, convention, meeting, social event, meal, or like gathering. An honorarium includes gift cards or any gift of more than nominal benefit provided in connection with an activity described above. An honorarium does not include items of nominal value such as a pen, pencil, note pad, or similar item. (Section 89501; Regulation 18932.4(e).)

A "speech given" means a public address, oration, or other form of oral presentation, including participation in a panel, seminar, or debate. (Regulation 18931.1.)

An "article published" means a nonfictional written work: 1) that is produced in connection with any activity other than the practice of a bona fide business, trade, or profession; and 2) that is published in a periodical, journal, newspaper, newsletter, magazine, pamphlet, or similar publication. (Regulation 18931.2.)

"Attendance" means being present during, making an appearance at, or serving as host or master of ceremonies for any public or private conference, convention, meeting, social event, meal, or like gathering. (Regulation 18931.3.)

The Act and Commission regulations provide certain exceptions to the prohibition on honoraria. (Section 89501(b); Regulations 18932 –18933.).

The Prohibition

Local officials specified in Section 87200 (see page 2) are prohibited from receiving any honoraria payments. Officials and employees of local agencies who file statements of economic interests (Form 700) under the agency's conflict of interest code ("designated employees") may not receive honoraria payments from any source if the 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 conflict of interest code. (Section 89502.)

Honoraria Exceptions that also apply to gifts and income

1. **Returned.** An honorarium that the public official returns (unused) to the donor or the donor's agent or intermediary within 30 days. (Section 89501(b); Regulation 18933.)

2. **Donated to General Fund.** An honorarium that is delivered to the official's local agency within 30 days for donation to the agency's general fund and for which the public official does not claim a deduction for income tax purposes. (Section 89501(b); Regulation 18933.)

3. **Made to Nonprofit Organization.** A payment that is not delivered to the public official but is made directly to a bona fide charitable, educational, civic, religious, or similar tax-exempt, non-profit organization. However:

- The official may not make the donation a condition for his or her speech, article, or attendance;
- The official may not claim the donation as a deduction for income tax purposes;
- The official may not be identified to the non-profit organization in connection with the donation; and
- The donation may have no reasonably foreseeable financial effect on the public official or on any member of his or her immediate family. (Regulation 18932.5.)

4. **Payment from Family Member.** A payment received from the public official's spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, or first cousin, or the spouse of any such person. However, a payment that would be considered an honorarium is prohibited if one of these persons is acting as an agent or intermediary for someone else. (Regulation 18932.4(b).)

5. **Payment for Performance or Book.** Payments received for a comedic, dramatic, musical, or other similar artistic performance, and payments received for the publication of books, plays, or screenplays. (Regulations 18931.1 and 18931.2.)

6. **Reimbursement for Travel Where Official Provides Consideration.** Reimbursements for reasonable travel expenses provided to the public official by a bona fide non-profit, tax-exempt (501(c)(3)) entity for which the public official provides equal or greater consideration. The payment would also be exempt from the definition of income under Section 82030(b)(2). (See discussion under "Travel Payments" below.)

Honoraria Exceptions where the payment may still be considered income (or a gift, if consideration of equal or greater value is not provided by the official)

1. **Admission to Event Where Official Gives Speech.** Free admission, and refreshments and similar non-cash nominal benefits, provided to an official during the entire event at which he or she gives a speech, participates in a panel or provides a similar service, and in-California transportation and necessary lodging and subsistence provided directly in connection with the speech, panel or service, including meals and beverages on the day of the activity. (Regulation 18932.4(e).)

2. **Earned Income from a Business.** Income earned and payments for travel made in connection with personal services rendered by the official if the services are provided in connection with a bona fide business, trade, or profession — such as teaching, practicing law, medicine, insurance, real estate, banking, or building contracting — and the services are customarily provided in connection with the business, trade, or profession. (Section 89506(d)(3) and Regulations 18950(a) and 18950.2.)

This exception does not apply if the sole or predominant activity of the business, trade, or profession is making speeches. In addition, the public official must meet certain criteria to establish that he or she is conducting or in a bona fide business, trade, or profession (such as maintenance of business records, licensure, proof of teaching position) before a payment received for personal services which may meet the definition of honorarium would be considered earned income and not an honorarium. (Section 89501(b); Regulations 18932 –18932.3.) Earned income is required to be reported. Contact the FPPC for detailed information.

3. **Travel from a Government Agency.** Travel payments provided to the public official by his or her government agency or by any state, local, or federal government agency which would be considered income and not a gift. (Section 89506(d)(2).) See discussion under "Travel Payments" below.

Travel Payments Exceptions

Generally, when an official receives a payment (including reimbursement) for his or her travel, that payment is a reportable gift or income under the Act. The term "travel payment" includes payments, advances, or reimbursements for travel, including actual transportation, parking and related lodging and subsistence. (Section 89506(a).)

If the payment is a gift, it is also normally subject to the Act's $500 gift limit. If the payment is income, it may, in some cases, be an honorarium. Whether a payment is a gift or income, the official may be required to disqualify him or herself from any decision that will have a foreseeable materially financial effect on the source.

Certain Travel Payments are not a Gift, Income or Honorarium

Reporting	C/I § 87100	Honoraria Ban	$500 Gift Limit
No	No	No	No

The following travel payments are not a gift, income or honorarium under the Act and Commission regulations and are thus not reportable, potentially disqualifying, or subject to any of the Act's gift limits or the honorarium ban.

1. **Travel from a Non-Reportable Source.** A payment for travel from a source that is not reportable on the official's statement of economic interests (Form 700) based on the provisions of the conflict of interest code of the official's agency.

2. **Travel from Government Agency for Training.** 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. (Regulation 18950(a) and (c)(2).)

3. **Sharing a Ride with Another Official.** A payment for travel provided to the official in a vehicle or aircraft owned by another official or agency when each official is traveling to or from the same location for an event as a representative of their respective offices. (Regulation 18950(a) and (c)(3).)

4. **Certain Travel from a Government Agency or 501(c)(3).** Travel payments provided to the official by any state, local, or federal government agency as part of the official's employment with that agency or provided to the official by a bona fide non-profit, tax-exempt (501(c)(3)) entity for which the official provides equal or greater consideration. (Section 82030(b)(2).) Any person who claims to have provided consideration has the burden of proving that the consideration received is of equal or greater value.

5. **Travel for Official Agency Business.** Certain payments made to an agency to cover the travel expenses of an employee who travels in the course of carrying out agency business are not gifts to the official because these payments do not provide a "personal benefit" to the official. For this exception to apply, the agency must report the payment on a Form 801 and the amount and purpose for using the payments are restricted by the provisions set forth in Regulation 18950.1.

6. **Campaign Contribution.** A payment for travel that constitutes a campaign contribution to an official (Sections 82015, 82028(b)(4); Regulations 18215, 18942(a)(4), 18950(a) and 18950.3(a)), and permissible expenditures of campaign funds for campaign-related travel (Regulations 18950(a) and 18950.3(b)), provided they comply and are properly reported in accordance with applicable campaign finance laws.

7. **Travel Payments Fulfilling Terms of Contract.** Payments made to a governmental entity for travel expenses that are required to fulfill the terms of a contract. Neither the governmental entity nor the public official has a reporting obligation because consideration has been provided. (Section 82028; *Ratto* Advice Letter, No. I-14-057.)

Certain Travel Payments are Reportable and may Subject the Official to Possible Conflicts of Interest, but are not Subject to the $500 Gift Limit or Honoraria Ban of the Act.

Reporting	C/I § 87100	Honoraria Ban	$500 Gift Limit
Yes	Yes	No	No

Travel for a Public Purpose Under Section 89506(a). Any payments for actual transportation expenses and related lodging and subsistence that are made for a purpose reasonably related to: (1) A legislative or governmental purpose, or (2) An issue of state, national, or international policy so long as the travel is either

(a) *Travel for Speech.* In connection with a speech given by the official and the lodging and subsistence expenses are limited to the day immediately proceeding, the day of, and the day immediately following the speech and the travel is within the United States, or

(b) *Travel paid for by government agency or 501(c)(3) organization.* Provided by a government agency or authority, (including a foreign government), a bona fide public or private educational institution as defined in Section 203 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, or a nonprofit organization that qualifies under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or a foreign organization that substantially satisfies the criteria of that section.

These payments are still reportable on the Form 700 and may create a conflict of interest issue for the official.

Payments for Travel in Connection with a Business

Reporting	C/I § 87100	Honoraria Ban	$500Gift Limit
Yes - as Income	Yes	No	No

Payments for travel made in connection with personal services rendered by the official if the services are provided in connection with a bona fide business, trade, or profession — such as teaching, practicing law, medicine, insurance, real estate, banking, or building contracting — and the services are customarily provided in connection with the business, trade, or profession. (Section 89506(d)(3) and Regulations 18950(a) and 18950.2.)

Loans

Personal loans received by certain local officials are subject to limits and other restrictions, and in some circumstances, a personal loan that is not being repaid or is being repaid below certain amounts may become a gift to the official who received it.

Limitations on Loans from Agency Officials, Consultants, and Contractors

Officials Must Not Receive Loans from Agency Staff. If the public official is a local elected officer or an official specified in Section 87200 (see page 2), he or she may not receive a personal loan that exceeds $250 at any given time from an officer, employee, member, or consultant of his or her government agency or an agency over which his or her agency exercises direction and control. (Section 87460(a) and (b).)

Officials Must Not Receive Loans from Agency Contractors. In addition, the public official may not receive a personal loan that exceeds $250 at any given time from any individual or entity that has a contract with his or her government agency or an agency over which his or her agency exercises direction and control. This limitation does not apply to loans received from banks or other financial institutions, and retail or credit card transactions, made in the normal course of business on terms available to members of the public without regard to his or her official status. (Section 87460(c) and (d).)

Loans to Elected Officials Must be in Writing

In addition to the limitations above, if the public official is elected, he or she may not receive a personal loan of $500 or more unless the loan is made in writing and clearly states the terms of the loan. The loan document must include the names of the parties to the loan agreement, as well as the date, amount, interest rate, and term of the loan. The loan document must also include the date or dates when payments are due and the amount of the payments. (Section 87461.)

The following loans are not subject to these limits and documentation requirements:

1. **Campaign Loans.** Loans received by an elected officer's or candidate's campaign committee.

2. **Loans from Family Members.** Loans received from the public official's spouse, child, parent, grandparent, brother, sister, parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, or first cousin, or the spouse of any such person unless he or she is acting as an agent or intermediary for another person not covered by this exemption.

Loans as Gifts

Under the following circumstances, a personal loan received by **any** public official (elected and other officials specified in Section 87200, as well as any other local official or employee required to file statements of economic interests) may become a gift and subject to gift reporting and limitations:

1. If the loan has a defined date or dates for repayment and has not been repaid, the loan will become a gift when the statute of limitations for filing an action for default has expired.

2. If the loan has no defined date or dates for repayment, the loan will become a gift if it remains unpaid when one year has elapsed from the later of:

- The date the loan was made;
- The date the last payment of $100 or more was made on the loan; or
- The date upon which the public official have made payments aggregating to less than $250 during the previous 12 months. (Section 87462.)

The following loans will not become gifts:

- A loan made to an elected officer's or candidate's campaign committee. This loan would, however, be a campaign contribution and must be reported accordingly.
- A loan described above on which the creditor has taken reasonable action to collect the balance due.
- A loan described above on which the creditor, based on reasonable business considerations, has not undertaken collection action. (However, except in a criminal action, the creditor has the burden of proving that the decision not to take collection action was based on reasonable business considerations.)
- A loan made to an official who has filed for bankruptcy and the loan is ultimately discharged in bankruptcy.

Coversheet

TEACH Academy of Technologies

Section:	IV. School Site Reports
Item:	A. TEACH Academy of Technologies
Purpose:	FYI
Submitted by:	
Related Material:	TEACH_Academy_MonthlyBoardReport JAN 2021.pdf

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TEACH Public Schools

TEACH Academy of Technologies

Monthly Board Report

For the Month of:

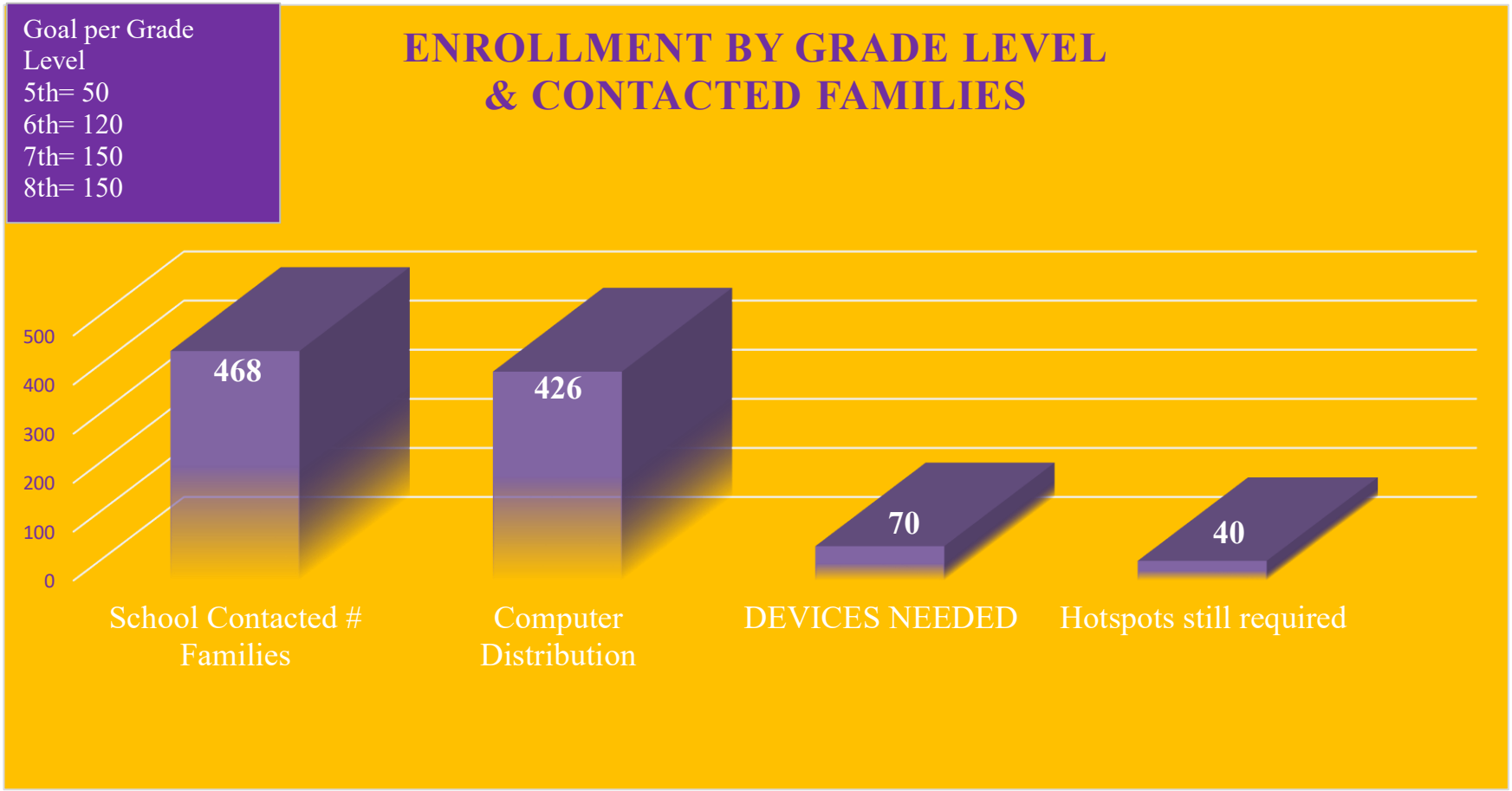
JANUARY 2021

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TEACH Public Schools - TEACH Academy of Technologies: School Goals Report 2020-2021

ENROLLMENT BY GRADE LEVEL & TECHNOLOGY

School Contacted Families: 100%



Notes (Implemented Strategies &/or Challenges):

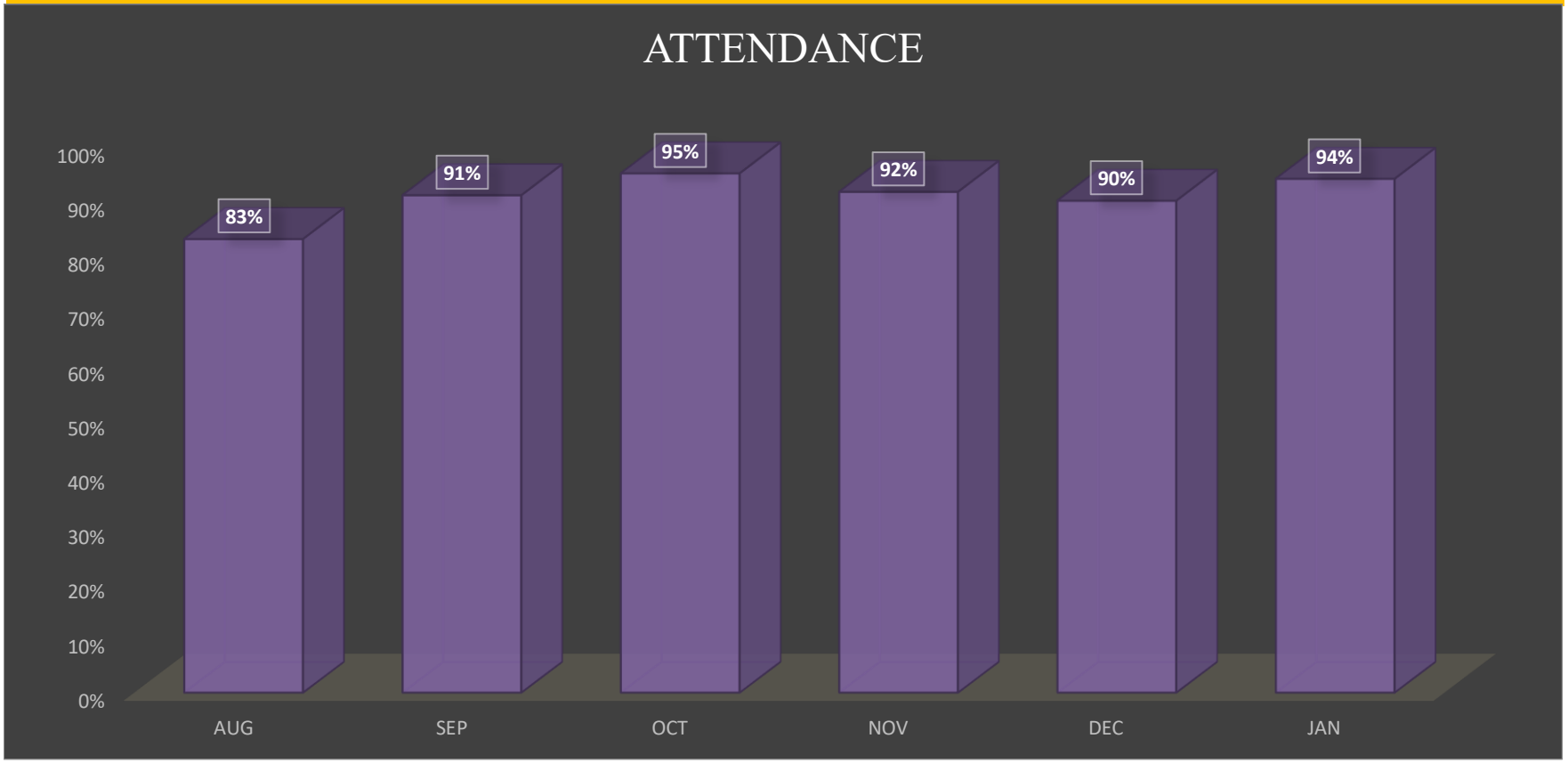
The student's participation changes from Zoom participation for completion of assignments.

Laptops and Hot Spots have been distributed. Laptops have to be replaced and new parents are requesting hot spots due to financial situation.

TEACH Public Schools - TEACH Academy of Technologies: School Goals Report 2020-2021

STUDENT ATTENDANCE

Goal: Maintain a 96% or above average daily attendance (LCAP Goal 4)



Notes (Implemented Strategies &/or Challenges):

a) A new schedule was implemented and an extra class was added.

b) ParentSquare sends absents & lates notifications, parents contact school, teachers, office staff to provide information.

c) Teachers make phone calls and send emails to continue engaging students and parents replay via ParentSquare, email, phone and text messages.

TEACH Public Schools - TEACH Academy of Technologies: School Goals Report 2020-2021

Enrollment and Turnover

Goal: **Maintain minimum enrollment level of 446 students and keep attrition below 3 students**

Summary Status: Currently increasing recruitment efforst to target 446 and maintain ADA

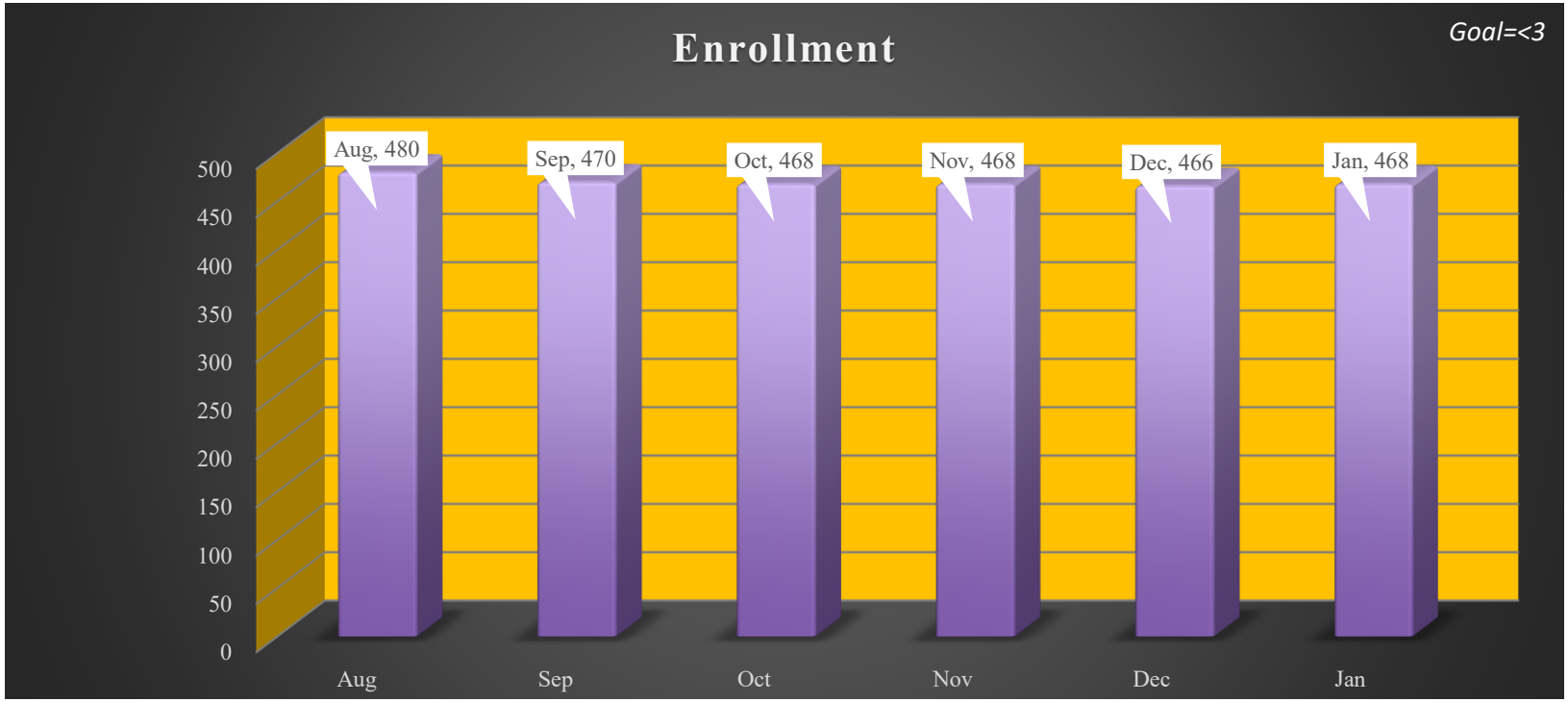


Chart Notes: 20-21 Annual is an average across months year to date.

Notes (Implemented Strategies &/or Challenges):

a) 1st semester was Distance Learning; 2nd semester due to the rapidly growing number of cases of COVID-19, classes are ONLINE.

b) The teachers are providing instruction via Zoom and the Success Academy Period was added into the new schedule (3D, Art & Photography, Busness and Personal Finance, Coding, Cooking, Creative Writing, Math Tutoria, Movie Making, Spanish Immersion, Speech and Debate/School Newspaper.

c) Google Classroom & other plataforms will be utilized, ParentSquare is a great resource to communicate with parents, & PowerSchool as the school system.

d) Student Schedules were changed and extended until 2:30 pm Mon-Thu. Every student sees all teachers everyday.

TEACH Public Schools - TEACH Academy of Technologies: School Goals Report 2020-2021

TAT STAFF MEMBERS

CERTIFIED & CLASSIFIED



Notes (Implemented Strategies &/or Challenges):

TAT teachers are very diligent attending all Zoom sessions.

TAT has a new Inforamtion Technology staff member.

TEACH Public Schools - TEACH Academy of Technologies: PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Summary Status: **Professional Development VIA ZOOM; Dibrief is once a week. Principal is always available**



a) Pixton: this platform was added to motivate students to create stories.
b) In addition to PowerSchool, TEACH will have Illuminate.
c) With the addicional class, Success Academy, the students will be able to participate in extracurricular activities such as 3D, Art and Photography, Business and Personal Finance, Coding, Cooking, Creative Writing, Math Tutoring, Movie Making, Spanish Immersion & Speech and Debate/School Newspaper.

Coversheet

TEACH Tech Charter High School

Section:	IV. School Site Reports
Item:	B. TEACH Tech Charter High School
Purpose:	FYI
Submitted by:	
Related Material:	February TEACH_TechMonthlyBoardReportUPDATE2.pdf

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TEACH Public Schools

TEACH Tech Charter High School

Monthly Board Report

For the Month of:

Feb-21

Enrollment	
Goal:	**Maintain 445 student enrollment.**
Attendance	
Goal:	**Maintain 95% ADA.**
Summary Status:	Our Assistant Principal and Parent Liason are conducting Tiered ReEngagement Strategies (as proposed in our LCAP plan) to maintain student enrollment. Teachers and Office staff communicate with students verify their participation statuses. Now that COVID numbers are going down we will begin home visits again for the students below.

Grade	Students	ADA	HomeVisits Needeed (Tier 3)
9	135	97%	5
10	121	96%	13
11	92	95%	12
12	80	97.00%	3
Grand Total	**429**	96.99%	**33**

NWEA Growth

NWEA Growth

	9th	10th	11th	12
Math K-12	9%	New Test Given	New Test Given	No Growth
Reading	4%	3%	4%	2%
Language	5%	1%	5%	1%

Technology Update

Goal: **We distributed laptops to families.**

Summary Status: Laptops have arrived.

Laptops Distributed	304
Laptops Needed	0
Hotspots Needed	0
Hot Spots Distributed	101
Used Laptops	142
New Laptops	82

New Staff Laptops Arrived

I am thankful for our IT person and department.

General Updates

January	Spring NWEA Assessments - Almost done - Better this term.
Professional Development	Project Based Learning, Standards Based Grading, 1-1 Meetings with teachers
Student Life	Self-Care Club, Raices Move Night,
Parent Engagement	Held twice in one day - need more engagement, ELAC and SSC this Month
Office Hours	Monday through Thursday from 8-1 and Fridays by appointment
Students	Students were excited to come back to school.
February	LAUSD Oversight Visit
March	WASC, Teacher Evaluations Begin
April and May	CAASPP Testing
May AP Testing	9 AP Exams - AP Spanish is in person

Coversheet

TEACH Preparatory Elementary School

Section:	IV. School Site Reports
Item:	C. TEACH Preparatory Elementary School
Purpose:	FYI
Submitted by:	
Related Material:	TEACH Prep Elementary Principal Report feb.docx

TEACH Prep Elementary Principal's Report

I. Enrollment and Attendance
- Total Enrolled- 197
- ADA- 97%

II. WASC Update
- We had a one day visit virtually with WASC for our Initial Visit for accreditation. It was successful. Recommendations will be made when the WASC Committee meets end of April.

III. NWEA and Dibels Test Update
- Majority of the students have been tested for NWEA minus about a handful of students in each class that need make up tests.
- Kindergarten and 1st grade Dibels Test have been completed. We are now working on 2nd and 3rd grade.