



RESOLUTION NO. 2026-06

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BIG LAGOON COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT ADOPTING A CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE

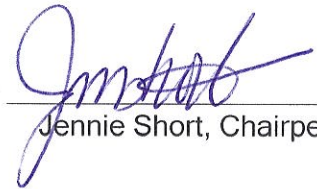
WHEREAS, specified public officials identified in California Government Code section 87200, including Board members and the General Manager are subject to the conflict of interest disclosure and disqualification requirements set forth in Government Code sections 87200 et seq.; and

WHEREAS, California Government Code section 87300 requires all public agencies to adopt and promulgate a Conflict of Interest Code enumerating employee and consultant positions within the Authority who are involved in the making or participation in the making of decisions which may have a material effect on any financial interest of their own; identifying disclosure categories for such employees and consultants; and identifying disqualification requirements for such employees and consultants;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Big Lagoon Community Services District hereby adopts as its Conflict of Interest Code those provisions set forth in Appendix A, attached hereto and incorporated herein.

Passed and adopted by the Big Lagoon Community Services District's Board of Directors on August 15, 2026 during a regular business meeting, by the following vote:

AYES: Directors King, Minor, Munsee
NOES: Directors None
EXCUSED: Directors None


Jennie Short, Chairperson

ATTEST:



Mara Friedman
Clerk of Board of Directors

APPENDIX A
BIG LAGOON COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE

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. Sec.18730) which contains the terms of a standard Conflict-of-Interest code, which can be incorporated by reference in an agency's 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 by reference. This regulation and the attached Appendix designated officials and employees and establishing disclosure categories, shall constitute the Conflict-of-Interest code of the Big Lagoon Community Services District.

Designated employees shall file their statements with the Humboldt County Elections Department who will make the statements available for public inspection and reproduction (Gov. Code Section 81008). Board Members and the General Manager shall file electronically with the FFPC, with a hard copy provided to the Humboldt County Elections Department.

**ATTACHMENT A
CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE
DESIGNATED POSITIONS**

Designated Positions	Disclosure Category
Positions listed in Government Code Section 87200 Including Board Members, General Manager, District Counsel	1
Planners	3,4
Consultants	2,3,4,5
Other boards, commissions and committees	5

DISCLOSURE CATEGORIES

The disclosure categories listed below identify the types of investments, business entities, sources of income, and real property which the designated employee must disclose for each disclosure category to which he or she is assigned.

Category 1: All investments, interests in real property and income as defined in the Political Reform Act (PRA) and as limited herein, and management positions in any business entity (including non-profit corporations and unincorporated associations) in which the person is a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or holds any position of management or is a paid consultant. Financial interests are reportable only if located within or subject to the jurisdiction of the District or if the business entity owns real property or is doing business or planning to do business in the District or has done business within the District at any time during the two years prior to the filing of the statement. **Form 700, Schedules A through E.**

Category 2: Only **investments** as set forth in Category 1. Form 700, **Schedule A.**

Category 3: Only **interests** in real property as set forth in Category 1. Form 700, **Schedule B.**

Category 4: Only **income** as set forth in Category 1. Form 700, **Schedules C, D, E.**

Category 5: Only **management positions** as set forth in Category 1. Form 700, **Schedules B, C and D.**



An Overview of Conflicts of Interest Under the Political Reform Act

May 2022

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I. The Basic Prohibition

Government Code Section 87100 of the Political Reform Act (the “Act”)¹ prohibits a public official at any level of state or local government from making, participating in making, or attempting to use the official’s position to influence a governmental decision in which the official knows or has reason to know the official has a financial interest. Government Code Section 87103 provides that an official has a “financial interest” within the meaning of Section 87100 if it is reasonably foreseeable that the decision will have a material financial effect on one or more of the official’s interests as identified and distinguishable from the decision’s effect on the public generally.

Taken together, these provisions of the Act prohibit an official from taking part in a decision if it is reasonably foreseeable that the decision would have a material financial effect on one or more of the official’s financial interests identified in Section 87103 distinguishable from the decision’s effect on the public generally.

II. Making, Participating in Making, or Attempting to Influence a Decision

Regulation 18704 defines “making a decision,” “participating in a decision,” and “using official position to attempt to influence a decision” for purposes of the Act’s conflict of interest provisions. If an official has a disqualifying conflict of interest under Section 87100, the official is prohibited from making, participating in making, or attempting in any way to use the official’s official position to influence the decision.

A. General Definitions

Making a Decision: An official makes a decision if the official authorizes or directs any action, votes, appoints a person, obligates or commits the official’s agency to any course of action, or enters into any contractual agreement on behalf of the agency. (Regulation 18704(a).)

Participating in a Decision: An official participates in a decision if the official provides information, an opinion, or a recommendation for the purpose of affecting the decision without significant intervening substantive review. (Regulation 18704(b).)

Using Official Position to Attempt to Influence a Decision: An official uses an official position to influence a decision if the official contacts or appears before: (1) any official in the official’s agency, or in an agency subject to the authority or budgetary control of the official’s agency, for the purpose of affecting a decision; or (2) any official in any other government agency for the purpose of affecting a decision, and the official purports to act within the official’s authority or on behalf of the official’s agency in making the contact. (Regulation 18704(c).)

B. Exceptions

Regulation 18704(d) provides that “making, participating in, or using official position to influence a decision” do not include any of the following:

Ministerial: Actions that are solely ministerial, secretarial, or clerical. (Regulation 18704(d)(1).)

Appearances as a Member of the General Public: An appearance by an official as a member of the general public before an agency in the course of its prescribed governmental function if the official is appearing on matters related solely to the official’s personal interests, including interests in:

- Real property owned entirely by the official, members of the official’s immediate family, or the official and members of the official’s immediate family;
- A business owned entirely by the official, members of the official’s immediate family, or the official and members of the official’s immediate family; or
- A business over which the official, members of the official’s immediate family, or the official and members of the official’s immediate family solely or jointly exercise full direction and control. (Regulation 18704(d)(2).)

Terms of Employment: Actions by an official relating to the official’s compensation or the terms or conditions of the official’s employment or consulting contract. However, an official may not make a decision to appoint, hire, fire, promote, demote, or suspend without pay or take disciplinary action with financial sanction against the official or the official’s immediate family, or set a salary for the official or the official’s immediate family different from salaries paid to other employees of the agency in the same job classification or position. (Regulation 18704(d)(3).)

Public Speaking: Communications by an official to the general public or media. (Regulation 18704(d)(4).)

Academic Decisions: Teaching decisions, including an instructor’s selection of books or other educational materials at the official’s own school or institution, or other similar decisions incidental to teaching; or decisions by an official who has teaching or research responsibilities at an institution of higher education relating to the official’s professional responsibilities, including applying for funds, allocating resources, and all decisions relating to the manner or methodology with which the official’s academic study or research will be conducted. (Regulation 18704(d)(5).) However, this exception does not apply to an official who has institution-wide administrative responsibilities as to the approval or review of academic study or research at the institution unrelated to the official’s own work. (*Ibid.*)

Architectural and Engineering Documents: Drawings or submissions of an architectural, engineering, or similar nature prepared by an official for a client to submit in a proceeding before the official’s agency if: (i) the work is performed pursuant to the official’s profession; and (ii) the official does not make any contact with the agency other

than contact with agency staff concerning the process or evaluation of the documents prepared by the official. (Regulation 18704(d)(6)(A).)

Also, an official's appearance before a design or architectural review committee or similar body of which the official is a member to present drawings or submissions of an architectural, engineering, or similar nature prepared for a client if: (i) the committee's sole function is to review architectural designs or engineering plans and to make recommendations to a planning commission or other agency; (ii) the committee is required by law to include architects, engineers, or persons in related professions, and the official was appointed to the body to fulfill this requirement; and (iii) the official is a sole practitioner. (Regulation 18704(d)(6)(B).)

Additional Consulting Services: Recommendations by a consultant regarding additional services for which the consultant or consultant's employer would receive additional income if the agency has already contracted with the consultant, for an agreed upon price, to make recommendations concerning services of the type offered by the consultant or the consultant's employer, and the consultant does not have any other economic interest, other than in the firm, that would be foreseeably and materially affected by the decision. (Regulation 18704(d)(7).)

III. Financial Interests

The first step in determining whether an official has a disqualifying conflict of interest under the Act is identifying the official's financial interests with respect to the decision at issue. Section 87103 identifies the following financial interests which may give rise to an official's disqualifying conflict of interest under the Act:

- A business entity in which the official has a direct or indirect investment worth \$2,000 or more (Section 87103(a)); or in which the official is a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or holds any position of management (Section 87103(d)).
- Real property in which the official has an interest worth \$2,000 or more. (Section 87103(b).)
- A source of income totaling \$500 or more in value provided or promised to, or received by, the official within the 12 months prior to the time when the decision is made. (Section 87103(c).)
- A giver of a gift or gifts totaling \$500² or more in value provided or promised to, or received by, the official within the 12 months prior to the time when the decision is made. (Section 87103(e).)
- The official's personal finances and those of "immediate family," defined in Section 82029 as the spouse and dependent children. (Section 87103.)

IV. Foreseeability of Financial Effect

A. Explicitly Involved

A financial effect on a financial interest is presumed to be reasonably foreseeable if the financial interest is explicitly involved in the decision. (Regulation (18701(a).) An official's financial interest is "explicitly involved" in a decision if the interest is a "named party in, or the subject of," the decision, and an interest is the "subject of a proceeding" if the decision involves the issuance, renewal, denial, or revocation of any license, permit, other entitlement to, or contract with, the interest.³ Additionally, an official's real property interest is explicitly involved in any decision affecting the real property as described in Regulation 18702.2(a)(1) through (6), discussed further below. (*Ibid.*)

B. Not Explicitly Involved

When an official's financial interest is not explicitly involved in a decision, the financial effect of the decision is reasonably foreseeable if the effect can be recognized as a realistic possibility and more than hypothetical or theoretical. The effect need not be likely to be reasonably foreseeable. (Regulation 18701(b).)

Factors to be considered when determining if a decision's effect on an official's not explicitly involved interest is reasonably foreseeable include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The extent to which the occurrence of the effect is contingent upon intervening events (other than future governmental decisions by the official's agency or an agency subject to the budgetary control of the official's agency). (Regulation 18701(b)(1).)
- Whether the official should anticipate a financial effect on the financial interests at issue as a potential outcome under normal circumstances when using appropriate due diligence and care. (Regulation 18701(b)(2).)
- Whether the official has an interest of the type that would typically be affected by the terms of the decision. (Regulation 18701(b)(3).)
- Whether the decision is of the type that would be expected to have a financial effect on businesses and individuals similarly situated to those businesses and individuals in which the official has a financial interest. (*Ibid.*)
- Whether a reasonable inference can be made that the financial effects of the decision on the official's financial interest might compromise an official's ability to fulfill their duty to act in the best interests of the public. (Regulation 18701(b)(4).)
- Whether the decision will provide or deny an opportunity, or create an advantage for one of the official's financial interests. (Regulation 18701(b)(5).)

- Whether the official has the type of financial interest that would cause a similarly situated person to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of the decision on the official's financial interest in formulating a position. (Regulation 18701(b)(6).)

V. Materiality Standards

Regulation 18702(a) provides that the next step in the analysis is to determine if the decision's reasonably foreseeable financial effect on the official's financial interest is material. If the official's interest is in:

- A business entity, then apply the materiality standards of Regulation 18702.1. (Regulation 18702(a)(1).)
- A real property, then apply the materiality standards of Regulation 18702.2. (Regulation 18702(a)(2).)
- A source of income, then apply the materiality standards of Regulation 18702.3. (Regulation 18702(a)(3).)
- A source of a gift or gifts, then apply the materiality standards of 18702.4. (Regulation 18702(a)(4).)
- Their personal finances or those of immediate family, then apply materiality standard of 18702.5. (Regulation 18702(a)(5).)

A. Business Entity Interests

Regulation 18702.1 sets forth the materiality standards applicable to a decision's reasonably foreseeable financial effect on a business in which an official has an interest, and provides that the effect is material if any of the following standards is met:

- The business is explicitly involved in the decision, meaning that the business is "a named party in, or the subject of, the decision, including any decision in which the business:
 - Initiates the proceeding by filing an application, claim, appeal, or other request for action concerning the business with the official's agency. (Regulation 18702.1(a)(1)(A).)
 - Offers to sell a product or service to the official's agency. (Regulation 18702.1(a)(1)(B).)
 - Bids on, or enters into, a contract with the official's agency, or is identified as a subcontractor on a bid or contract with the agency. (Regulation 18702.1(a)(1)(C).)
 - Is the named or intended manufacturer or vendor of any products to be purchased by the official's agency with an aggregate cost of \$1,000 in any 12-month period. (Regulation 18702.1(a)(1)(D).)

- Applies for a permit, license, grant, tax credit, exception, variance, or other entitlement from the official's agency. (Regulation 18702.1(a)(1)(E).)
- Is the subject of any inspection, action, or proceeding under the regulatory authority of the official's agency. (Regulation 18702.1(a)(1)(F).)
- Is subject to an action taken by the official's agency that is directed at the entity. (Regulation 18702.1(a)(1)(G).)
- The decision may result in an increase or decrease of the business's annual gross revenues, or the value of its assets and liabilities, in an amount equal to or more than:
 - \$1,000,000; or
 - Five percent of the business's annual gross revenues, and the increase or decrease is \$10,000 or more. (Regulation 18702.1(a)(2).)
- The decision may cause the business to incur or avoid additional expenses or to reduce or eliminate expenses in amount equal to or more than:
 - \$250,000; or
 - One percent of the business's annual gross revenues, and the increase or decrease is at least \$2,500. (Regulation 18702.1(a)(3).)
- The official knows or has reason to know that business has an interest in real property and:
 - The property is a named party in, or the subject of, the decision under Regulations 18701(a) and 18702.2(a)(1) through (6); or
 - There is clear and convincing evidence the decision would have a substantial effect on the property. (Regulation 18702.1(a)(4).)

Thus, if the decision's reasonably foreseeable financial effect on an official's business interest meets any of the four standards above, that effect is material, and the official is disqualified from taking part in the decision.

Small Shareholder Exception: Regulation 18702.1(b) sets forth the "Small Shareholder Exception," which provides that a decision's reasonably foreseeable financial effect on an official's financial interest in a business is not material under Regulation 18702.1(a)(1) or (a)(4)(A) if both:

- The official's only financial interest in the business is an "investment interest" under Section 87103(a) valued at \$25,000 or less; and
- The official's interest in the business is less than one percent of the business's shares.

If the Small Shareholder Exception applies, the official is not disqualified.

B. Real Property Interests

Regulation 18702.2 provides the materiality standards applicable to a decision's reasonably foreseeable financial effect on real property in which an official has an interest as either an owner or lessee.

Explicitly Involved Real Property Interest: It is reasonably foreseeable a decision will have a material financial effect on an official's interest in real property any time the interest is explicitly involved in the decision. Therefore, the decision's reasonably foreseeable effect is material in any of the types of decisions described in Regulation 18702.2(a)(1) to (6), including a decision that:

- Involves the adoption of or amendment to a development plan or criteria applying to the property. (Regulation 18702.2(a)(1).)
- Determines the property's zoning or rezoning, other than a zoning decision applicable to all properties designated in that category; annexation or de-annexation; inclusion in or exclusion from any city, county, district, or local government subdivision or other boundaries, other than elective district boundaries. (Regulation 18702.2(a)(2).)
- Would impose, repeal, or modify any taxes, fees, or assessments that apply to the property. (Regulation 18702.2(a)(3).)
- Authorizes the sale, purchase, or lease of the property. (Regulation 18702.2(a)(4).)
- Involves the issuance, denial or revocation of a license, permit or other land use entitlement authorizing a specific use of or improvement to the property or any variance that changes the permitted use of, or restrictions placed on, the property. (Regulation 18702.2(a)(5).)
- Involves construction of, or improvements to, streets, water, sewer, storm drainage or similar facilities, and the property will receive new or improved services that provide a benefit or detriment disproportionate to other properties receiving the services. (Regulation 18702.2(a)(6).)

Not Explicitly Involved Real Property Interest: A decision's reasonably foreseeable financial effect on an official's interest in real property is material if it is of a type described in Regulation 18702.2(a)(7) through (8), (b) or (c), including a decision that:

- Involves property located 500 feet or less from the official's property unless there is clear and convincing evidence that the decision will not have any measurable impact on the official's property. (Regulation 18702.2(a)(7).)
- Involves property located more than 500 feet but less than 1,000 feet from the official's property, and the decision would change the official's property's: development potential; income producing potential; highest and best use; character by substantially altering traffic levels, intensity of use, parking, view, privacy, noise levels, or air quality; or market value (Regulation 18702.2(a)(8)(A) through (E).)

- Involves property located 1,000 feet or more from the property line of the official's property if there is clear and convincing evidence the decision would have a substantial effect on the official's property. (Regulation 18702.2(b).)
- Involves property leased by the official and the decision will:
 - Change the termination date of the lease;
 - Increase or decrease the potential rental value of the property;
 - Change the official's actual or legally allowable use of the property; or
 - Change the official's use and enjoyment of the property. (Regulation 18702.2(c)(1) through (4).)

Real Property Interest 1,000 Feet or More from Property Involved in Decision: As mentioned above, Regulation 18702.2(b) sets forth a presumption that the financial effect of a decision involving property located 1,000 feet or more from the property line of the official's property is not material. That presumption, however, may be rebutted with clear and convincing evidence the decision would have a substantial effect on the official's real property interest.

Exceptions for Planning Objectives or Policy: A decision's reasonably foreseeable financial effect on an official's real property interest is not material, and therefore the official is not disqualified from the decision, if the decision solely concerns:

- Repairs, replacement or maintenance of existing streets, water, sewer, storm drainage or similar facilities. (Regulation 18702.2(d)(1).)
- Adoption or amendment of a general plan, as defined in Regulation 18702.2(e)(2), if certain specified conditions are met. (See Regulation 18702.2(d)(2).)

Common Area Exception to the Definition of Interest in Real Property: Regulation 18702.2(e)(4) provides that an "interest in real property," as defined in Section 82033, does not include "any common area as part of the official's ownership interest in a common interest development as defined in the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act (Civil Code Sections 4000 et seq.)"

C. Source of Income Interests

Regulation 18702.3 sets forth the materiality standards applicable to a decision's reasonably foreseeable financial effect on a source of income to an official, and provides that the effect is material if any of the following criteria is met:

- The source is explicitly involved in the decision because it is "a named party in, or the subject of, the decision," including a claimant, applicant, respondent, or contracting party. (Regulation 18702.3(a)(1).)
- The source is an individual and any of the following applies:

- The decision may affect the individual's income, investments, or other assets or liabilities by \$1,000 or more (excluding an interest in a business entity or real property). (Regulation 18702.3(a)(2)(A).)
- The official knows or has reason to know that the individual has an interest in a business entity that will be financially affected under the materiality standards applicable to a business set forth in Regulation 18702.1. (Regulation 18702.3(a)(2)(B).)
- The official knows or has reason to know that the individual: (i) has a real property interest and the property is explicitly involved in the decision; or (ii) there is clear and convincing evidence the decision would have a substantial effect on the property. (Regulation 18702.3(a)(2)(C).)
- The source is a nonprofit organization and any of the following applies:
 - The decision may result in an increase or decrease of the organization's annual gross receipts, or the value of the organization's assets or liabilities, in an amount equal to or more than: (i) \$1,000,000; or (ii) five percent of the organization's annual gross receipts and the increase or decrease is equal to or greater than \$10,000. (Regulation 18702.3(a)(3)(A).)
 - The decision may cause the organization to incur or avoid additional expenses or to reduce or eliminate expenses in an amount equal to or more than: (i) \$250,000; or (ii) one percent of the organization's annual gross receipts and the change in expenses is equal to or greater than \$2,500. (Regulation 18702.3(a)(3)(B).)
 - The official knows or has reason to know that the organization has a real property interest and: (i) the property is explicitly involved in the decision; (ii) there is clear and convincing evidence the decision would have a substantial effect on the property. (Regulation 18702.3(a)(3)(C).)
- The source is a business that will be financially affected under the materiality standards applicable to a business set forth in Regulation 18702.1 (Regulation 18702.3(a)(4).)
- If there is a nexus between the decision and income received by the official or official's spouse. Otherwise referred to as the nexus test, any reasonably foreseeable financial effect on an official's source of income interest is material if the decision "will achieve, defeat, aid, or hinder a purpose or goal of the source and the official or the official's spouse receive or is promised the income for achieving the purpose or goal. (Regulation 18702.3(b).)

Exception for Retail Sales: Section 87103.5(a) provides that a retail customer of a business engaged in retail sales of good or services to the public generally is not a source of income to an official who owns a 10-percent or greater interest in the business if: the retail customers of the business constitute a significant segment of the public generally, and the amount of income received from an individual customer is not distinguishable from the amount of income received from its other customers.

Section 87103.5(b) sets forth a similar retail sales exception for a jurisdiction with a population of 10,000 or less that is located within a county with 350 or fewer retail businesses.

For purposes of applying Section 87103.5, Regulation 18702.3(c) provides that the retail customers of a business entity constitute a significant segment of the public generally if the business is open to the public and provides goods or services to customers that comprise a broad base of persons representative of the jurisdiction. (Regulation 18702.3(c)(1).)

Income from an individual customer is not distinguishable from the amount of income received from other customers when the official is unable to recognize a significant monetary difference between the business provided by the individual customer and the other customers of the business. (Regulation 18702.3(c)(2).) An official is unable to recognize a significant monetary difference when the business:

- Is of the type that sales to any one customer will not have a significant impact on the business's annual net sales; or
- Has no records that distinguish customers by amount of sales, and the official has no other information that the customer provides significantly more income to the business than an average customer. (*Ibid.*)

Income from a Government Entity: The materiality standards of Regulation 18702.3 do not apply where a government entity qualifies as a source of income as defined in Section 82030, including where an official is paid by the entity as a consultant or contractor. (Regulation 18702.3(d).) Under Regulation 18703(e)(7), an official with an interest in such an entity is disqualified from taking part in a decision only if there is a unique effect on the official. (*Ibid.*)

D. Source of Gift Interests

Regulation 18702.4 provides the materiality standards applicable to a decision's reasonably foreseeable financial effect on the source of a gift to an official, and provides that the decision's effect is material if:

- The source is explicitly involved in the decision because the source "is named or otherwise identified as the subject of the proceeding," including a claimant, applicant, respondent, or contracting party. (Regulation 18702.4(a).)
- The source is an individual that will be financially affected under the materiality standard applicable to a decision's reasonably foreseeable financial effect on an official's personal finances set forth in Regulation 18702.5 or the official knows or has reason to know that the individual has an interest in a business or real property that will be financially affected under the materiality standards provided in Regulation 18702.1 or 18702.2, respectively. (Regulation 18702.4(b))

- The source is a nonprofit organization that will receive a measurable financial benefit or loss as a result of the decision or the official knows or has reason to know that the nonprofit has an interest in real property that will be financially affected under the materiality standards in Regulation 18702.2. (Regulation 18702.4(c).)
- The source is a business that will be financially affected under the materiality standards in Regulation 18702.1. (Regulation 18702.4(d).)

E. Interest in Personal Finances

Regulation 18702.5(a) provides the materiality standard applicable to a decision's reasonably foreseeable financial effect on an official's personal finances, including those of immediate family. Also known as the personal financial effect rule, a reasonably foreseeable effect on the official's personal finances is material if the decision may result in the official or the official's immediate family receiving a financial benefit or loss of \$500 or more in any 12-month period due to the decision.

Exceptions: Under Regulation 18702.5(b), however, a decision's effect on an official's personal finances and those of immediate family is not material if the decision would:

- Affect only the salary, per diem, or reimbursement for expenses the official or their immediate family member receives from a federal, state, or local government agency, unless the decision is:
 - To appoint (except as specified), hire, fire, promote, demote, suspend without pay or otherwise take disciplinary action with financial sanction against the official or their immediate family; or
 - To set a salary for the official or a member of their immediate family which is different from salaries paid to other employees of the government agency in the same job classification or position, or when the member of the official's immediate family is the only person in the job classification or position. (Regulation 18702.5(b)(1).)
- Appoint the official to be a member of any group or body created by law or formed by the official's agency for a special purpose. However, if the official will receive a stipend for attending meeting of the group or body aggregating \$500 or more in any 12-month period, the effect is material unless the appointing body posts all of the following on its website:
 - A list of each appointed position and its term. (Regulation 18702.5(b)(2)(A).)
 - The amount of the stipend for each appointed position. (Regulation 18702.5(b)(2)(B).)
 - The name of the official who has been appointed to the position. (Regulation 18702.5(b)(2)(C).)

- The name of any official who has been appointed to be an alternate for the position. (Regulation 18702.5(b)(2)(D).)
- Appoint the official to be an officer of the governing body of which the official is already a member (such as a decision to appoint a city councilmember to be the city's mayor.) (Regulation 18702.5(b)(3).)
- Establish or change the benefits or retirement plan of the official or the official's immediate family member, and the decision applies equally to all employees or retirees in the same bargaining unit or other representative group. (Regulation 18702.5(b)(4).)
- Result in the payment of any travel expenses incurred by the official or their immediate family while attending a meeting as an authorized representative of an agency. (Regulation 18702.5(b)(5).)
- Permit the official's use of any government property, including automobiles or other modes of transportation, mobile communication devices, or other agency-provided equipment for carrying out the official's duties, including any nominal, incidental, negligible, or inconsequential personal use while on duty. (Regulation 18702.5(b)(6).)
- Result in the official's receipt of any personal reward from their use of a personal charge card or participation in any other membership rewards program, so long as the reward is associated with the official's approved travel expenses and is no different from the reward offered to the public. (Regulation 18702.5(b)(7).)

Effect on Personal Finances and a Business or Real Property Interest: If a decision would have a reasonably foreseeable financial effect on a business or real property interest of an official, any related effect on the official's personal finances is not considered separately, and the effect is only analyzed under the respective materiality standards for business and real property interests, i.e. Regulations 18702.1 and 18702.2. (Regulation 18702.5(c).)

VI. The Public Generally Exception

Under Section 87103, if a decision's financial effect on an official's financial interest is indistinguishable from the decision's effect on the public generally, the official is not disqualified from taking part in the decision. Regulation 18703 sets forth the "Public Generally Exception."

The General Rule: A decision's financial effect on an official's financial interest is indistinguishable from its effect on the public generally if the official establishes that a "significant segment" of the public is affected and the "effect on the official's interest is not unique" compared to the effect on the significant segment. (Regulation 18703(a).)

A "significant segment" of the public is defined as:

- At least 25 percent of:
 - All businesses or nonprofit entities within the official's jurisdiction;
 - All real property, commercial real property, or residential real property within the official's jurisdiction; or
 - All individuals within the official's jurisdiction. (Regulation 18703(b)(1).)
- At least 15 percent of residential real property within the official's jurisdiction if the only interest the official has in the decision is the official's primary residence. (Regulation 18703(b)(2).)

A unique effect on an official's financial interest includes a disproportionate effect on:

- The development potential or use of the official's real property, or the income producing potential of the official's real property or business;
- An official's business or real property resulting from the proximity of a project that is the subject of a decision;
- An official's interests in business entities or real properties resulting from the cumulative effect of the official's multiple interests in similar entities or properties that is substantially greater than the effect on a single interest;
- An official's interest in a business or real property resulting from the official's substantially greater business volume or larger real property size when a decision affects all interests by the same or similar rate or percentage;
- A person's income, investments, assets or liabilities, or real property if the person is a source of income or gifts to the official; and
- An official's personal finances or those of immediate family. (Regulation 18703(c)(1)-(6).)

"Jurisdiction" means:

- The jurisdiction of the state or local government agency as defined in Section 82035;
- The designated geographical area the official was elected to represent; or
- The area to which the official's authority and duties are limited if not elected. (Regulation 18703(d).)

Specific Rules for Special Circumstances: Regulation 18703(e) also provides seven Specific Rules for Special Circumstances which govern the Public Generally Exception's applicability in those special circumstances. Under these rules, a decision's financial effect is deemed indistinguishable from its effect on the public generally if there is no unique effect on the official's interest and the official establishes:

- **Public Services and Utilities:** The decision sets or adjusts the amount of an assessment, tax, fee, or rate for water, utility, or other similar public services that is applied equally, proportionally, or by the same percentage to the official's interest and other businesses, properties, or individuals subject to the assessment, tax, fee, or rate. However, an official is not permitted to take part in a decision that would impose the assessment, tax, or fee, or determine the boundaries of a property or who is subject to the assessment, tax, or fee. An official is only permitted to take part in setting or adjusting the assessment, tax, or fee amount, once other related decisions have already been made. (Regulation 18703(e)(1).)
- **General Use or Licensing Fees:** The decision affects the official's personal finances as a result of an increase or decrease to a general fee or charge, such as parking rates, permits, license fees, application fees, or any general fee that applies to the entire jurisdiction. (Regulation 18703(e)(2).)
- **Limited Neighborhood Effects:** The decision affects residential real property limited to a specific location, encompassing more than 50, or five percent, of the residential real properties in the official's jurisdiction, and the decision establishes, amends, or eliminates ordinances that restrict on-street parking, impose traffic controls, deter vagrancy, reduce nuisance or improve public safety, provided the body making the decision gathers sufficient evidence to support the need for the action at a specific location. (Regulation 18703(e)(3).)
- **Rental Properties:** The decision is limited to establishing, eliminating, amending, or otherwise affecting the respective rights or liabilities of tenants and owners of residential rental property, including a decision regarding a rent control ordinance or tenant protection measures, provided all of the following criteria are met:
 - The decision applies to all residential rental properties within the official's jurisdiction other than those excepted by the Costa-Hawkins Rental Housing Act (Civil Code Sections 1954.50, et seq.). (Regulation 18703(e)(4)(A).)
 - The official owns three or fewer residential rental units. (Regulation 18703(e)(4)(B).)
 - Only interests resulting from the official's leasehold interest as a lessor of residential real property and the lessee or owner of the official's primary residence are affected by the decision. (Regulation 18703(e)(4)(C).)
- **Required Representative Interest:** The decision is made by a board or commission and the law that establishes the board or commission requires certain appointees have a representative interest in a particular industry, trade, or profession or other identified interest, and the public official is an appointed member representing that interest. This provision applies only if the effect is on the industry, trade, or profession or other identified interest represented. (Regulation 18703(e)(5).)

- **State of Emergency:** The decision is made pursuant to an official proclamation of a state of emergency when required to mitigate against the effects directly arising out of the emergency. (Regulation 18703(e)(6).)
- **Governmental Entities:** The decision affects a federal, state, or local government entity in which the official has an interest. (Regulation 18703(e)(7).)

VII. Legally Required Participation

Section 87101 provides that the prohibition of Section 87100 does not prevent an official from making or participating in the making of a decision to the extent the official's participation is legally required for the action or decision to be made. However, the existence of a tied vote does not make the disqualified official's participation legally required.

No Alternative Source of Decision: Regulation 18705(a) provides that an official who is financially interested in a decision may establish that the official is legally required to make or to participate in the making of a decision within the meaning of Section 87101 only if there exists no alternative source of decision consistent with the purposes and terms of the statute authorizing the decision.

“Quorum” Defined: Regulation 18705(d) provides that a “quorum” is the minimum number of members required to conduct business. When the vote of a supermajority is required to adopt an item, a “quorum” is the minimum number of members needed to adopt the item.

Narrowly Construed: Regulation 18705(c) requires the regulation be narrowly construed, and specifically provides that the regulation shall not to be construed:

- To permit an official who is otherwise disqualified under Section 87100 to vote to break a tie. (Regulation 18705(c)(1).)
- To allow a member of any agency who is otherwise disqualified under Section 87100 to vote if a quorum can be convened of other members of the agency who are not disqualified, whether or not those other members are actually present at the time of the disqualification. (Regulation 18705(c)(2).)

Random Means of Selection: Regulation 18705(c)(3) requires participation by the smallest number of officials with a conflict that are “legally required” for the decision to be made under Section 87101 and permits a “random means of selection” (e.g. drawing straws) to be used to select only the number of officials necessary to make the decision. When an official is selected, that official is selected for the duration of the proceedings in all related matters until their participation is no longer legally required, or the need for invoking the exception no longer exists. (Regulation 18705(c)(3).)

Public Identification of an Otherwise Disqualified Official's Financial Interests in a

Decision: Regulation 18705(b) provides that when an official who has a financial interest in a decision is legally required to make or participate in making that decision, the official must state the existence of the potential conflict as follows:

- The official must disclose the existence of the conflict of interest and describe with particularity the nature of the official's disqualifying financial interest or interests. This requirement is satisfied if the official discloses:
 - The type of financial interest or interests involved in the decision, and;
 - Other specified information identifying the interest depending on the type of interest at issue.
- The official or another officer or employee of the agency must summarize the circumstances under which the conflict may arise.
- The official or another officer or employee of the agency must disclose the legal basis for the determination that there is no alternative source of decision.

Manner of Disclosure: The disclosures required by Regulation 18705(b) must be disclosed as follows:

- If the decision is made during an open session of a public meeting, the disclosures must be made orally before the decision is made;
- If the decision is made during a closed session of a public meeting, the disclosures must be made orally during open session either before the body goes into closed session or immediately thereafter;
- If the decision takes place outside of a public meeting, the disclosures must be made in writing; and
- In all three circumstances immediately above, the disclosures must be made part of the public record, as specified. (Regulation 18705(b)(4).)

VIII. Segmentation

Under the Act's conflict of interest provisions, each governmental decision must be analyzed independently to determine if the decision will have a disqualifying effect on an official's financial interest. (*In re Owen* (1976) 2 FPPC Ops. 77.) Accordingly, an agency may segment a decision in which an official has a disqualifying conflict of interest to allow the official to participate in associated decisions which would not have a disqualifying effect on the official's interests under Regulation 18706.

Required Conditions for Segmentation: Regulation 18706(a) provides that an agency may segment a decision in which an official is financially interested, to allow the official

to participate in associated decisions in which the official is not financially interested, provided all the following conditions are met:

- The decision in which the official is financially interested can be broken down into separate decisions that are not inextricably interrelated to the decision in which the official has a disqualifying financial interest;
- The decision in which the official is financially interested is segmented from the other decisions;
- The decision in which the official is financially interested is considered first and a final decision is reached by the agency without the disqualified official's participation in any way; and
- Once the decision in which the official is financially interested has been made, the official's participation in associated decisions does not result in a reopening of, or otherwise financially affect, the decision from which the official was disqualified.

“Inextricably Interrelated”: Regulation 18706(b) provides that decisions are “inextricably interrelated” when the result of one decision will effectively determine, affirm, nullify, or alter the result of another decision.

Budget and General Plan Decisions Affecting Entire Jurisdiction: Regulation 18706(c) provides that once all separate decisions related to a budget or general plan affecting the entire jurisdiction have been finalized, the official may participate in the final vote to adopt or reject the agency's budget or general plan.

IX. Disqualification Requirements

Section 87105 governs the recusal of a public official specified in Section 87200 from a decision from which the official has been disqualified. Subdivisions (a)(1)-(3) of that section require the disqualified official to: identify the potential conflict of interest to publicly identify the official's financial interest or interests at issue; recuse from voting, discussing or attempting to influence the matter; and leave the room until after the matter is concluded. Subdivision (a)(4) excludes members of the Legislature from these recusal requirements.

Regulation 18707 provides further direction and guidance on the recusal requirements applicable to a public official specified in Section 87200 who is disqualified from a decision relating to an agenda item noticed for consideration at a public meeting subject to open meeting laws (i.e. the Bagley-Keene Act (Section 11120 et seq.) or the Brown Act (Section 54950 et seq.)).

Form and Content of Public Identification: The disqualified official must publicly identify each type of financial interest, identified in Section 87103, held by the official

that gives rise to the disqualifying conflict of interest. (Regulation 18707(a)(1).) The identification must be oral and part of the public record (Regulation 18707(a)(1)(B)), and provide the following information, as applicable:

- For a business interest: the name of the business, a general description of its activities, and any position held by the official. (Regulation 18707(a)(1)(A)(i).)
- For a real property interest: the property's address, assessor's number, or identification that the property is the official's personal residence. (Regulation 18707(a)(1)(A)(ii).)
- For a source of income interest: the name of the source of income. (Regulation 18707(a)(1)(A)(iii).)
- For a source of gift interest: the name of the source of gift. (Regulation 18707(a)(1)(A)(iv).)
- For all interests: the nature of the expense, liability, asset, or income affected. (Regulation 18707(a)(1)(A)(v).)

Timing: The public identification required by Regulation 18707(a)(1) must be made immediately prior to consideration of the agenda item. (Regulation 18707(a)(2).)

- Partial absence from a meeting does not excuse the disqualified official's public identification requirement. (*Ibid.*)
- If the official leaves a meeting in advance of an agenda item from which the official is disqualified, the official must provide the public identification required by Regulation 18707(a)(1) prior to leaving the meeting. (Regulation 18707(a)(2).)
- If the official first joins a meeting after consideration of the agenda item, the official must provide the public identification immediately upon joining the meeting. (*Ibid.*)

Recusal and Leaving the Room: The disqualified official must recuse, leave the room after the public identification required by Regulation 18707(a)(1), and refrain from participation in the decision. (Regulation 18707(a)(3).) The disqualified official does not count toward achieving a quorum while the item is discussed. (*Ibid.*)

- For an agenda item on a consent calendar (uncontested items), the official may remain in the room during the consent calendar. (Regulation 18707(a)(3)(A).)
- If the official has a "personal interest" in the agenda item, as defined in Regulation 18704(d)(2) and wishes to speak or appear as a member of the general public, the official may leave the dais and speak or observe from the area reserved for members of the public after making the public identification required by Regulation 18707(a)(1) and recusing. (Regulation 18707(a)(3)(B).)

Special Rules for Closed Session: The public identification required by Regulation 18707(a)(1) must be made orally during the open session before the body goes into

closed session and may be limited to a declaration that the official's recusal is because of a conflict of interest under Section 87100. (Regulation 18707(a)(4).) The declaration must be made part of the official public record. (*Ibid.*) The official must not be present when the decision is considered in closed session or knowingly obtain or review a recording or any other non-public information regarding the decision. (*Ibid.*)

Other Decisions: For a decision other than an agenda item involving a public official specified in Section 87200 (governed by Regulation 18707(a)), Regulation 18707(b) provides the following:

- If the official determines not to act because of a financial interest, the official's determination may be accompanied by an oral or written disclosure of the interest.
- The official's presence will not be counted toward achieving a quorum.
- During a closed meeting of the agency, a disqualified official must not be present when the decision is considered, or knowingly obtain or review a recording or any other nonpublic information regarding the decision.
- An agency may adopt a local rule requiring the official to step down from the dais or leave the chambers.

Confidential Information: Regulation 18707(c) expressly provides that nothing in Regulation 18707 is intended to cause any disclosure that would reveal the confidences of a closed session or any other privileged information contemplated by law, including privileged information under Regulation 18740.

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 (the "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 We note that the annual gift limit is adjusted biennially. The current gift limit is prescribed in Regulation 18940.2. The adjusted annual gift limit amount in effect for the period January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2022, is \$520.

³ For an official's interest in a business entity or real property, Regulation 18702.1(a) and Regulation 18702.2(a)(1)-(6), provide additional guidance for determining if the interest is explicitly involved.