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County of San Diego

ROBERT D. ZUMWALT

County Clerk, Ex Officio Clerk of Superior Court

County Courthouse, 220 West Broadway
P.O. Box 128, San Diego, California 92112-4104
(619) 236-3280

January 6, 1986

TO:	Supervisor, District One	A 500
	Supervisor, District Two	A 500
	Supervisor, District Three	A 500
	Supervisor, District Four	A 500
	Supervisor, District Five	A 500
	Acting Chief Administrative Officer	A 6
	District Attorney	C 16
FROM:	Robert D. Zumwalt County Clerk	C 11

STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS - FORM 721

Enclosed are forms and instructions for your use in filing your annual Statement of Economic Interests.

The Fair Political Practices Commission has designated April 1, 1986, as the due date for filing your Statement in my office.

Should you require additional forms, please contact my secretary at extension 3270.

ROBERT D. ZUMWALT
County Clerk

RDZ:mmb

Enclosures - Instruction Manual (1)
Form 721 (2)

RECEIVED
JAN 3 1986
LEON WILLIAMS

1985–86 MANUAL

FOR
STATEMENTS OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS
FORM 721

IF YOU ARE AN OFFICIAL WHOSE POSITION IS LISTED IN GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 87200, USE FORM 721 TO FILE:

A CANDIDATE'S STATEMENT

* * *

AN ASSUMING OFFICE STATEMENT

* * *

AN ANNUAL STATEMENT

* * *

A LEAVING OFFICE STATEMENT

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Fair Political Practices Commission

P.O. Box 807
Sacramento, CA 95804

Phone: (916) 322-5662

WHAT IS A STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS?

A Statement of Economic Interests is a form on which you, as a candidate or officeholder, disclose certain financial interests. The Statement is available for inspection by the public.

WHO MUST FILE STATEMENTS?

You must file a Statement if you are seeking, holding or leaving any of the following offices:

State Officers—Governor
Lieutenant Governor
Attorney General
Controller
Secretary of State
Treasurer
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Members of the Legislature
Members of the State Board of Equalization
Members of the Public Utilities Commission
Members of the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission
Members of the State Coastal Commission
Members of the Fair Political Practices Commission

Judicial Branch—Judges (Supreme, Appellate, Superior and Municipal)
Justice Court Judges
Commissioners of Courts

County Officers—Members of the Board of Supervisors
Chief Administrative Officers
District Attorneys
Planning Commissioners
County Counsels*

City Officers—Mayors
Members of the City Council
City Managers
Chief Administrative Officers
Planning Commissioners
City Attorneys*

WHY MUST A STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS BE FILED?

The Political Reform Act is intended to prevent conflicts of interests by requiring public officials such as yourself to disclose financial interests which could foreseeably cause conflicts. In addition, as a public official, you may be required to disqualify yourself from making, participating in, or attempting to influence any governmental decision which will affect your financial interests, including those you are required to report on your Statement of Economic Interests. The Fair Political Practices Commission's *Guide to the Political Reform Act: California's Conflict of Interest Law for Public Officials* explains what a conflict is, and when disqualification is required by law.

**Amendment to the Political Reform Act (1985 Stats. Chapter 611—A.B. 670) effective January 1, 1986. City Attorneys and County Counsels who assume office during 1986 must file an Assuming Office Statement of Economic Interests within 30 days. In addition, City Attorneys and County Counsels who leave office during 1986 must file a Leaving Office Statement of Economic Interests within 30 days. The first Annual Statement will be due April 1, 1987. This Statement will cover the period from January 1, 1986, through December 31, 1986.*

WHEN MUST STATEMENTS BE FILED?

Candidate's Statement: File no later than the final date of your declaration of candidacy.

Assuming Office Statement:

If you are a:

Newly-elected officeholder: File within 30 days after your term begins.

—Exception: If you are a newly-elected state officer who was a non-incumbent candidate, and if you assumed office in December or January, you do not file an assuming office Statement. Instead, you must file an annual Statement covering the period from the day you filed your candidate's Statement, through December 31.

Example: If you are a newly-elected state officer who assumed office January 3, 1986, you do not file an assuming office Statement. Instead, you file an annual Statement by the March 1, 1986, filing deadline for state officers. This annual Statement will cover a period from the day you filed your declaration of candidacy, through December 31, 1985.

Newly-appointed officeholder: File within 10 days after the date you take office, unless subject to confirmation by the Commission on Judicial Appointments or State Senate, in which case you must file within 10 days after appointment or nomination.

Annual Statements:

If you are a:

State Officer (as listed above): File any time after January 1, 1986, and no later than March 1, 1986.

Judge: File any time after January 1, 1986, and no later than March 1, 1986.

City and County Officer (as listed above): File any time after January 1, 1986, and no later than April 1, 1986.

Leaving Office Statement: File within 30 days after you leave office.

FAILURE TO FILE STATEMENTS ON TIME MAY RESULT IN PENALTIES INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LATE FINES.

WHAT PERIOD DOES THE STATEMENT COVER?

You may be required to disclose your financial interests as of a specific date (such as the date you assumed office), or over a specific "reporting period" (such as a calendar year).

Candidate's Statement: On a candidate's Statement, you must report the interests you held on the date you filed your candidate's Statement (which must be no later than the final filing date of your declaration of candidacy).

Assuming Office Statement:

Newly-elected officeholder: On an assuming office Statement, you must report the interests you held on the date your term began.

Newly-appointed officeholder: On an assuming office Statement, you must report the interests you held on the date you assumed office, or the date you filed your Statement, whichever is earlier.

—Exception: If your position is subject to confirmation, you report the interests you held on the date you filed your Statement, which must be within 10 days after your appointment or nomination.

Annual Statement:

Newly-elected non-incumbent state officeholders who assumed office in December or January: On an annual Statement, you must report interests held during the period.

—The period covered begins on:

—The day after you filed your candidate's Statement.

—The period covered ends on:

—December 31.

All other filers: On an annual Statement you must report interests held during the period.

—The period covered begins on:

—January 1 (the day after the closing date* of a previous annual Statement), or

—The day after the date of a previous assuming office Statement, whichever is later.

—The period covered ends on:

—December 31.

Leaving Office Statement: On a leaving office Statement, you must report the interests you held during the period.

—The period covered begins on:

—January 1 (the day after the closing date* of a previous annual Statement), or

—The day after the date of a previous assuming office Statement, whichever is later.

—The period covered ends on:

—The day that you leave office.

If you are filing your first annual Statement and fall into any of the situations described below, you should check the box on the cover page of your statement which applies to the period covered by this annual Statement:

—If you assumed office after January 1, 1985, the second box applies. Write in the date you assumed office and insert "1985", as the closing date.

—If you filed an assuming office Statement before January 1, 1985, and have not filed a Statement since, the second box applies. Write in the date you assumed office and insert "1985", as the closing date.

* The "closing date" is the last date during a period for which you must disclose. The closing date of an annual Statement is December 31.

Special Exceptions:

—If you assumed office between October 1 and December 31, and filed an assuming office Statement, you do not need to file an annual Statement until one year following the date specified for filing annual Statements. If you choose to do this, the first annual Statement you file will cover a period longer than a calendar year and the period will begin on the day after your assuming office date. This exception is not available to newly-elected, non-incumbent state officers who assume office in December, as they do not file assuming office Statements. In addition, this exception is not available to filers who are re-appointed or re-elected to the same or similar positions.

Example: If you assumed office on December 15, 1985, and your annual filing deadline is April 1, you will not file an annual Statement for the April 1, 1986, deadline, but will wait until the 1987 deadline. The period covered by your annual Statement filed in 1987 will be December 16, 1985, through December 31, 1986.

—If you assume office prior to October 1 and file an assuming office Statement, you will file your first annual Statement during the next calendar year. The period covered will be the day after you assumed office through December 31 of that year.

Example: If you assumed office on April 15, 1985, filed an assuming office Statement, and your annual filing deadline is April 1, your first annual Statement is due no later than April 1, 1986. The period covered will be April 16, 1985, through December 31, 1985.

—If you leave office between January 1 and the filing deadline of your annual Statement, you may combine your leaving office Statement and your annual Statement. Check the boxes for both kinds of Statements, fill in the space for the date you leave office, and report the interests you held during the period.

—The period covered begins on:

—January 1 (the day after the closing date of your previous annual Statement), or

—The day after the date of your previous assuming office Statement, whichever is later.

—The period covered ends on:

—The date you leave office

If the filing date of your leaving office Statement (which must be within 30 days of the date you leave office) is later than the filing deadline of your annual Statement, you must inform your filing officer, in writing, before the annual filing deadline that you intend to follow this procedure. You may not use this procedure if the date you leave office is after your annual filing deadline.

Example: If you left office on February 16, 1986, and your filing deadline was April 1, 1986, you may combine your annual Statement and your leaving office Statement. This Statement will cover January 1, 1985 (the day after the closing date of your previous annual Statement), through February 16, 1986, your leaving office date. Your Statement would be due within 30 days of leaving office.

—If you leave one of the offices listed above and assume another in the same jurisdiction on the same day, you are deemed not to have left office and assumed office and you do not have to file leaving office and assuming office Statements.

—If you have filed either an assuming office or annual Statement within 60 days before filing your declaration of candidacy for the same or another office in the same jurisdiction, you do not have to file a candidate's Statement.

WHERE MUST STATEMENTS BE FILED?

State Officer—With your agency (State Senators file with the Secretary of the Senate, the Treasurer with the Treasurer's Office, etc.)

Judge and Court Commissioner—With the clerk of your court

County Planning Commissioner—With the county clerk or your agency*

City Planning Commissioner—With the city clerk or your agency*

County Officer—With your county clerk

City Officer—With your city clerk

All Statements of Economic Interests filed by the above-mentioned officeholders are forwarded to the filing officer, the Fair Political Practices Commission, by the agency which receives the Statement. Copies of Statements filed by members of the Legislature will be sent by the Fair Political Practices Commission to the counties where the legislators reside and to the counties containing the most registered voters in the legislators' election districts.

WHAT INTERESTS MUST BE DISCLOSED?

In general, the kinds of interests which may have to be disclosed are:

—Investments (partnerships, common stock, etc.)
  —Worth $1,000 or more
  —In business entities located in, or doing business in, your jurisdiction

—Interests in real property
  —Worth $1,000 or more
  —Located in your jurisdiction

—Interests in real property and investments held by a business entity or trust

—Sources of income
  —Aggregating $250 or more received during the reporting period
  —Located in, or doing business in, your jurisdiction

—Sources of loans
  —Aggregating $250 or more received or outstanding during the reporting period
  —Located in, or doing business in, your jurisdiction

—Sources of gifts
  —Aggregating $50 or more received during the reporting period from any one source
  —Located inside or outside the jurisdiction

—Honoraria
  —Aggregating $50 or more received during the reporting period
  —From sources located inside or outside the jurisdiction

—Income and loans to business entities (including rental property)

Detailed explanations of these interests are provided in this Manual and on the Statement of Economic Interests (Form 721).

* Varies with each city or county

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS FREQUENTLY USED

"Jurisdiction"—means the state if you are a judge, court commissioner or a state officeholder or a person who has left one of those offices, the county if you are a county officeholder or a person who has left a county office, or the city if you are a city officeholder or a person who has left a city office.

A business entity or source of income is located in, or doing business in, the jurisdiction if it or a parent, subsidiary, or a related business entity:

—Manufactures, distributes or sells products or services on a regular basis in the jurisdiction.
—Plans to do business in the jurisdiction.
—Has done business in the jurisdiction within the previous two years.
—Has an interest in real property in the jurisdiction.
—Has an office in the jurisdiction.

An interest in real property is in the jurisdiction if it is located in, or within, two miles of the jurisdiction. Real property is within the jurisdiction of a city or county if it is located in, or within, two miles of the jurisdiction, or within two miles of any land owned or used by the city or county. Judges, court commissioners and state officeholders have statewide jurisdiction and must report real property located anywhere within the State of California.

"Immediate Family"—means yourself, your spouse, and your dependent children.

"Pro rata share"—to determine your "pro rata share" of an interest in real property or investment held by a business entity, multiply the value of the interest or investment by the percentage of the business entity owned by you and your immediate family.

For information on blind trusts, see Appendix I.

HOW TO COMPLETE A STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS

COVER SHEET AND SUMMARY PAGE

The cover sheet on your Statement *must* be completed. The cover sheet is self-explanatory and requires you to state your name, address, the type of Statement being filed and the period covered by the Statement.

You *must* also complete the summary page on the reverse side of the cover sheet, but it should not be filled in until after you have read the instructions for each of the schedules and completed, or determined that you do not need to complete, each of the schedules.

The summary page requires you to indicate whether each of the eight schedules is:

—Completed and attached, or
—Not completed because you had no interests to report.

As the only kinds of interests which must be disclosed on a candidate or assuming office Statement are investments and interests in real property (Schedules A through C), you do not have to fill out Schedules D through H on such a Statement, nor do you have to make any indication regarding them on the Summary Page.

Before completing the schedules, read the instructions on the Statement of Economic Interests (Form 721) and in this Manual.

EXAMPLE, SUMMARY PAGE

Complete the summary page on your Statement only after reading the instructions on your Statement of Economic Interests (Form 721) and in this Manual, and after completing the appropriate schedules.

Assuming the following facts, if you were filing an annual Statement, the sample summary page below would be completed as indicated:

Schedule A—Investments. You have an investment in a land development company, located in your jurisdiction, worth $1,000 or more. You reported it on Schedule A. On the summary page, under Schedule A—Investments, check the box for "Schedule completed and attached."

Schedule B—Interests In Real Property. The only real property that you own is your residence, which is exempt from disclosure. Thus, you did not complete Schedule B. On the summary page, under Schedule B—Interests in Real Property, check the box for "No reportable interests."

Schedule C—Interests in Real Property and Investments Held by Business Entities or Trusts. Because you have a 50% ownership interest in your land development company, you were required to, and did, complete Schedule C by reporting interests in real property and investments held by your land development company, worth $1,000 or more. On the summary page, under Schedule C—Interests in Real Property and Investments Held by Business Entities or Trusts, check the box for "Schedule completed and attached."

Schedule D—Income. You received income from your land development company which you reported on Schedule D. On the summary page, under Schedule D—Income, check the box for "Schedule completed and attached."

Schedule E—Loans. You did not have any outstanding loans and did not complete Schedule E. On the summary page, under Schedule E—Loans, check the box for "No reportable interests."

Schedule F—Gifts. You did not receive any gifts and did not complete Schedule F. On the summary page, under Schedule F—Gifts, check the box for "No reportable interests."

Schedule G—Honoraria. You did not receive any honoraria and did not complete Schedule G. On the summary page, under Schedule G—Honoraria, check the box for "No reportable interests."

Schedule H—Income and Loans to Business Entities. Your pro rata share of a payment received by your land development company from a client located in your jurisdiction was over $10,000. You reported the name of this client on Schedule H. On the summary page, under Schedule H—Income and Loans to Business Entities, check the box for "Schedule completed and attached."

The summary page would appear as follows:

SCHEDULE A—Investments

[X] Schedule completed and attached [ ] No reportable interests

SCHEDULE B—Interests in Real Property

[ ] Schedule completed and attached [X] No reportable interests

SCHEDULE C—Interests in Real Property and Investments Held by Business Entities or Trusts

[X] Schedule completed and attached [ ] No reportable interests

SCHEDULE D—Income (Other than Gifts and Loans)

[X] Schedule completed and attached [ ] No reportable interests

SCHEDULE E—Loans

[ ] Schedule completed and attached [X] No reportable interests

SCHEDULE F—Gifts

[ ] Schedule completed and attached [X] No reportable interests

SCHEDULE G—Honoraria

[ ] Schedule completed and attached [X] No reportable interests

SCHEDULE H—Income and Loans to Business Entities

[X] Schedule completed and attached [ ] No reportable interests

NOTE: Filers whose reportable interests on any particular schedule have not changed since a previously filed annual Statement may attach copies of the appropriate schedule from the previous annual Statement after the summary page has been completed. Please discard those schedules on which you have no reportable interests.

VERIFICATION

I have used all reasonable diligence in preparing this Statement. I have reviewed the Statement and to the best of my knowledge the information contained herein and in the attached schedules is true and complete.

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

Executed on _____ (date), 19 _____, at _____ (place)

SIGNATURE _____ (FILER'S SIGNATURE)

Filing this Statement may not relieve you of the obligation to file under the Conflict of Interest Code for any other agency. Consult your filing officer or the Fair Political Practices Commission.

All of the information required by this form is mandatory, is required by the provisions of the Political Reform Act, Government Code Sections 81000, et seq., and will be available to any member of the public upon request. This information is to be used to reveal to public scrutiny certain financial interests of public officials in order to disclose potential conflicts of interests and to aid in the prevention of actual conflicts of interests.

NOTE TO AGENCIES: Make and retain copies of all Statements filed with you and forward the originals within five days of the filing deadline (or if filed late, within five days of receipt) to: The Fair Political Practices Commission, Technical Assistance and Analysis Division, P.O. Box 807, Sacramento, CA 95804, (916) 322-5662.

SCHEDULE A
Investments

You must report investments (i.e., any financial interest in, or security issued by, a business entity, including, but not limited to, common stock, bonds, warrants, options, debt instruments and any partnership or other ownership interest) located in, or doing business in, your jurisdiction, in which you and your immediate family had an aggregate interest of $1,000 or more during the reporting period.

REPORTING INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS (IRAs)

If you have an investment of $1,000 or more in an IRA, you must report the following on Schedule A:

—Your investment in the IRA. However, you are not required to disclose the IRA if the assets of the IRA consist solely of deposits in financial institutions, insurance policies or annuities, investments in registered mutual funds, and government bonds or other government debt securities.

—If you have a 10% or greater interest in the IRA, you must also report specific investments held by the IRA if your pro rata share of a specific investment is $1,000 or more. However, you do not have to disclose deposits in financial institutions, insurance policies or annuities, investments in registered mutual funds, or government bonds or other government debt securities held by the IRA.

Example 1: You have a $25,000 investment in an IRA established by your bank. All the IRA funds are invested in certificates of deposit and treasury notes. You do not have to disclose your interest in the IRA.

Example 2: You have a $1,000 investment in an IRA which has assets of over $1,000,000. The IRA invests in real estate deeds of trust. You must disclose your investment in the IRA, but, because you own less than 10% of the IRA, you do not have to disclose the individual deeds of trust held by the IRA.

Example: 3: You have a $50,000 investment in an IRA established for the employees of your company. The IRA invests in common stock. Your investment constitutes 10% of the IRA. You must disclose your investment in the IRA, and if your pro rata share in the IRA's investment in the common stock of any one corporation is $1,000 or more, you must disclose an investment in that corporation.

EXCEPTIONS: You are *not* required to disclose the following:

—Time or demand deposits in financial institutions (For example, bank accounts, savings accounts)

—Shares in a credit union

—Insurance policies

—Bonds and other debt instruments issued by any government or government agency

—Diversified mutual funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission

—Common trust funds created under California Financial Code Section 1564

—Investments acquired by a blind trust pursuant to FPPC Regulation 18235 (For a discussion on blind trusts see Appendix I, following Schedule H.)

For each reportable investment you must report the following:

—Name of the business entity.

—Description of its business activity.

—Date you acquired or disposed of the investment if you did so during the period covered by the Statement (not applicable to assuming office or candidate Statements).

—Value of your investment. For purposes of determining the value of an investment, you should use the highest fair market value of the asset during the period. For assuming office Statements, you should use the fair market value of the asset as of the date you assumed office. The fair market value of a publicly traded stock is determined by its reported selling price. The fair market value of a non-public stock is determined by the price at which it was sold, or by some other reasonable measure.

—Ownership interest. Report whether you, your spouse and your immediate family had an ownership interest of less than 10%, or 10% or greater, in a business entity.

—Nature of the investment (common stock, partnership).

EXAMPLE, SCHEDULE A

Assume that:

—On February 1, you purchased $800 worth of stock in XYZ Corporation.

—On March 1, the stock had a market value of $1,200.

—On May 1, you sold the stock for $900.

—You have a 50 percent partnership interest in ABC Land Developers, valued at $250,000, which you did not acquire or dispose of during the reporting period.

Both ABC Land Developers and XYZ Corporation do business in your jurisdiction. The stock in XYZ Corporation must be listed because your investment was worth $1,000 or more for part of the period covered by the Statement. Schedule A should be completed as follows:

NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY XYZ Corporation		VALUE ☒ $1,000–$10,000 ☐ $10,001–$100,000 ☐ Over $100,000
NATURE OF INTERESTS, E.G., COMMON STOCK, PARTNERSHIP INTEREST Common Stock		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY Manufactures Widgets	IF NOT HELD THROUGHOUT THIS PERIOD, THIS INTEREST WAS: ☒ ACQUIRED DATE 2/1/85 ☒ DISPOSED DATE 5/1/85	OWNERSHIP INTEREST * ☒ Less than 10% ☐ 10% or greater
NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY ABC Land Developers		VALUE ☐ $1,000–$10,000 ☐ $10,001–$100,000 ☒ Over $100,000
NATURE OF INTERESTS, E.G., COMMON STOCK, PARTNERSHIP INTEREST Partnership		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY Land Developer	IF NOT HELD THROUGHOUT THIS PERIOD, THIS INTEREST WAS: ☐ ACQUIRED DATE ____ ☐ DISPOSED DATE ____	OWNERSHIP INTEREST * ☐ Less than 10% ☒ 10% or greater

NOTE: IF YOU ARE COMPLETING AN ANNUAL OR LEAVING OFFICE STATEMENT, YOU MUST REPORT ON SCHEDULE D ANY SALARY, COMMISSION, DISTRIBUTION OR OTHER INCOME ($250 OR MORE) FROM INVESTMENTS LISTED ON SCHEDULE A RECEIVED BY YOU OR YOUR SPOUSE.

* If you have checked this box, you may have to report the interests in real property and investments held by the business entity on Schedule C. In addition, if you are completing an Annual or Leaving Office Statement, you must report your pro rata share of the business' total gross income on Schedule D; and, if your pro rata share of the gross income from any one source was $10,000 or more, the name of that source on Schedule H.

SCHEDULE B
Interests in Real Property

You must report interests in real property (including any leasehold[1], beneficial or ownership interest, deed of trust, easements, or an option to acquire such an interest) located in your jurisdiction, in which you and your immediate family had an aggregate interest of $1,000 or more during the reporting period.

REPORTING INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS (IRAs)

If you have an investment interest in an Individual Retirement Account worth $1,000 or more, you must report the IRA on Schedule A unless the IRA is totally invested in a mutual fund registered with the SEC or some other type of investment exempt from disclosure on Schedule A. In addition, on Schedule B, you must report a real property interest located in your jurisdiction worth $1,000 or more held through the IRA unless:

—Your funds are pooled with those of other investors; and

—Your interest in the IRA, or in any particular real property interest held by the IRA, is less than 10%.

[1] An interest in a lease on real property is reportable if the value of the leasehold interest is $1,000 or more. The value of the leasehold interest is the total amount of rent owed by you during the period covered by the Statement or, on a candidate or assuming office Statement, during the prior 12 months. No leasehold interest with a value of less than $1,000 need be reported. When reporting a leasehold interest, you must include the address or other precise location of the leased property and the date upon which the lease became effective, if this occurred during the period covered by the Statement.

EXCEPTIONS: You are *not* required to disclose the following:

—Your principal place of residence unless it is also a place of business, e.g. family farm or retail business, in which case you are required to disclose only that portion of the property which is used in connection with your business activities.

—Any other residence which you utilize exclusively as your personal residence.

—Interests in real property acquired by a blind trust pursuant to FPPC Regulation 18235. (For a discussion of blind trusts see Appendix I, following Schedule H.)

For each *reportable* interest in real property you must report the following:

—Street address and city. If there is no street address, you must state the lot number and subdivision, the assessor's parcel number, or other precise location of the real property, and the city.

—Nature of your interest (equity, deed of trust, option, sole or part owner).

—Date you acquired or disposed of the real property if you did so during the reporting period.

—Value of your interest. The value of property is the purchase price of the property plus any appreciation since it was purchased.

—Whether you, your spouse and your immediate family had an ownership interest of less than 10%, or 10% or greater, in the rental property.

EXAMPLE, SCHEDULE B

Assume that:

—You have a 25 percent interest in a commercial rental building at 14738 Spruce Street, Little Town. Your equity in the building is $85,000 and you did not acquire or dispose of the property during the reporting period;

—During the reporting period, you paid $4,500 to obtain an option to buy a parcel of land described as AP 5748 47390, in Little Town, Blossom County.

—You hold a $10,500 interest in a deed of trust on property located at 7667 Mosswood Circle, Little Town, Blossom County.

All pieces of property are located within your jurisdiction. Schedule B should be completed as follows:

STREET ADDRESS OR PRECISE LOCATION OF PROPERTY	CITY	VALUE	
14738 Spruce Street	Little Town		☐ $1,000–$10,000 ☒ $10,001–$100,000 ☐ Over $100,000
NATURE OF INTEREST, E.G., OPTION, OWNERSHIP, LEASEHOLD, DEED OF TRUST Equity			
IF NOT HELD THROUGHOUT THIS PERIOD, THIS INTEREST WAS: ☐ ACQUIRED DATE____ ☐ DISPOSED DATE____		IF RENTAL PROPERTY, OWNERSHIP INTEREST IS *	☐ Less than 10% ☐ 10% or greater
STREET ADDRESS OR PRECISE LOCATION OF PROPERTY	CITY	VALUE	
AP 5748 47390	Little Town, Blossom County		☒ $1,000–$10,000 ☐ $10,001–$100,000 ☐ Over $100,000
NATURE OF INTEREST, E.G., OPTION, OWNERSHIP, LEASEHOLD, DEED OF TRUST Option			
IF NOT HELD THROUGHOUT THIS PERIOD, THIS INTEREST WAS: ☒ ACQUIRED DATE February 2, 1985 ☐ DISPOSED DATE____		IF RENTAL PROPERTY, OWNERSHIP INTEREST IS *	☐ Less than 10% ☐ 10% or greater
STREET ADDRESS OR PRECISE LOCATION OF PROPERTY	CITY	VALUE	
7667 Mosswood Circle	Little Town		☐ $1,000–$10,000 ☒ $10,001–$100,000 ☐ Over $100,000
NATURE OF INTEREST, E.G., OPTION, OWNERSHIP, LEASEHOLD, DEED OF TRUST Deed of Trust			
IF NOT HELD THROUGHOUT THIS PERIOD, THIS INTEREST WAS: ☐ ACQUIRED DATE____ ☐ DISPOSED DATE____		IF RENTAL PROPERTY, OWNERSHIP INTEREST IS *	☐ Less than 10% ☐ 10% or greater

NOTE: IF YOU ARE COMPLETING AN ANNUAL OR LEAVING OFFICE STATEMENT, YOU MUST REPORT ON SCHEDULE D ANY INCOME ($250 OR MORE) FROM REAL PROPERTY LISTED ON SCHEDULE B RECEIVED BY YOU OR YOUR SPOUSE.

* If you are completing an Annual or Leaving Office Statement and checked this box, you must report your pro rata share of the total gross rental income (if $250 or more) on Schedule D; and if your pro rata share of the gross rent from any source was $10,000 or more, the name of that source on Schedule H.

SCHEDULE C
Interests in Real Property and Investments Held by Business Entities or Trusts

If, during the reporting period, you or your immediate family had a 10% or greater interest in a business entity or in a trust, and

If, during the reporting period, the business entity or trust held interests in real property or investments:

1. You must report such interests in real property if your pro rata share in any interest in real property is $1,000 or more and if the real property is located in your jurisdiction (report this on Schedule C-1); and

2. You must report such investments if your pro rata share of any investment is $1,000 or more and the investment is in a business entity located in, or doing business in, your jurisdiction (report this on Schedule C-2).

In addition, you must report the business entity holding such investments or interests in real property as an investment on Schedule A.

For each reportable interest in real property or investment you must provide the same information that is required for any other interest in real property or investment. (See discussions of Schedules A and B.)

Trusts: According to FPPC Regulation 18234, you have an interest in a trust if you are:

1. A maker and:

   a. can revoke or terminate the trust; or

   b. have retained any rights to the income or principal of the trust or retained any reversionary or remainder interest; or

   c. have retained any power of appointment including the power to change the beneficiaries.

2. A beneficiary and:

   a. presently receive income; or

   b. have an irrevocable future right to receive income or principal.

If you are only a trustee, you do not have a reportable interest in the trust.

EXAMPLE, SCHEDULE C

Assume that:

—You have a 50% partnership interest in ABC Land Developers worth $250,000;

—ABC Land Developers owns real property worth $300,000 located within your jurisdiction, and common stock worth $3,000 in Ajax Building Materials, which does business in your jurisdiction. Neither the real property, nor the investments were acquired or disposed of during the reporting period.

—The real property and common stock held by ABC Land Developers should be reported as follows:

Schedule C-1
Interests in Real Property

NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY OR TRUST HOLDING INTERESTS IN REAL PROPERTY
ABC Land Developers

STREET ADDRESS OR PRECISE LOCATION OF PROPERTY	CITY	VALUE	
AP 029 589202	Little Town		☐ $1,000–$10,000
NATURE OF INTEREST, E.G., OPTION, OWNERSHIP, LEASEHOLD, DEED OF TRUST Equity			☐ $10,001–$100,000
IF NOT HELD THROUGHOUT THIS PERIOD, THIS INTEREST WAS: ☐ ACQUIRED DATE_____ ☐ DISPOSED DATE_____			☒ Over $100,000

Schedule C-2
Investments

NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY OR TRUST HOLDING INVESTMENTS
ABC Land Developers

NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY		VALUE	
Ajax Building Materials			☒ $1,000–$10,000
NATURE OF INVESTMENT, E.G., COMMON STOCK, PARTNERSHIP INTEREST Common Stock			☐ $10,001–$100,000
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY Manufactures Bldg. supplies	IF NOT HELD THROUGHOUT THIS PERIOD, THIS INTEREST WAS: ☐ ACQUIRED DATE_____ ☐ DISPOSED DATE_____		☐ Over $100,000

Your 50% interest in ABC Land Developers must be reported on Schedule A.

SCHEDULE D
Income (Other Than Gifts and Loans)

Important: Reportable income under the Political Reform Act is different from income for tax purposes.

You must report your gross income and your community property interest in your spouse's gross income. Gross income is the total amount of income before deducting expenses, losses or taxes. Income includes all payments aggregating $250 or more received from any source located in or doing business in your jurisdiction.

Some common forms of income to be reported on this schedule include salary, income from a business, wages, interest, proceeds from any sale, including sale of your house or car, forgiveness or payment of an indebtedness received by you, per diem, and reimbursement for expenses. Your income also includes your pro rata share of any income of a trust or business entity (including rental property) in which you and your spouse have a 10% or greater interest. If you sell your house or car, the total sales price is reportable regardless of any obligation you might have to pay on loans secured by the property.

Income in the form of loans should be reported on Schedule E and income in the form of gifts should be reported on Schedule F.

EXCEPTIONS: You need not disclose income on a candidate's or assuming office Statement. In addition, you are *not* required to disclose the following:

—Salary or reimbursements for expenses and per diem received from a federal, state or local government agency

—Reimbursement for travel expenses and per diem received from a bona fide educational, academic or charitable organization

—Campaign contributions

—Devise or inheritance

—Dividends, interest or other return on a security which is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission

—Payments received under an insurance policy

—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 or government agency

—Income of dependent children

—Alimony or child support payments

—Redemption of a mutual fund

—Payments received under a defined benefit pension plan qualified under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a)

—Income from assets acquired by a blind trust (For a discussion of blind trusts see Appendix I following Schedule H.)

When income from a *reportable* source is disclosed, you must include the following:

—Name of the source of income
—Address of the source of income
—Business activity of the source of income
—Description of the consideration for which the income was received
—Amount or value received

EXAMPLE, SCHEDULE D

Assume that you received the following income during the reporting period:

—$2,000 in dividends from stock registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission;
—$35,000 in salary from Smith & Jones Insurance Company which is in your jurisdiction;
—$1,500 in interest and repayment of a loan from Ace Plumbing, which is not in your jurisdiction;
—$1,200 per diem from the city for your services as councilmember;
—$4,800 in total rental income from a duplex, which is in your jurisdiction;
—$1,800 in payments from Mr. Goodguy on a loan secured by a deed of trust.

Your spouse received $18,000 in salary from General Telephone Company, a manufacturing firm in your jurisdiction.

Of the income you received, the following is not reportable income:

—The dividend income, because the stock is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission;
—The interest and repayment from Ace Plumbing because it is not located in your jurisdiction, nor does it do business within your jurisdiction;
—The per diem from the city for your services as a councilmember.

With respect to your spouse's income, only your community property interest (50%) is reportable.

Schedule D should be completed as follows:

NAME OF SOURCE OF INCOME Smith and Jones Insurance Company ADDRESS OF SOURCE OF INCOME 110 Main Street, Little Town, California BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF SOURCE OF INCOME, IF ANY Insurance Brokerage DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSIDERATION FOR WHICH INCOME WAS RECEIVED Personal Services	AMOUNT	☐ $250–$1,000 ☐ $1,001–$10,000 ☒ Over $10,000
NAME OF SOURCE OF INCOME Duplex ADDRESS OF SOURCE OF INCOME 104 Main Street, Little Town, California BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF SOURCE OF INCOME, IF ANY Rental Property DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSIDERATION FOR WHICH INCOME WAS RECEIVED Rental	AMOUNT	☐ $250–$1,000 ☒ $1,001–$10,000 ☐ Over $10,000
NAME OF SOURCE OF INCOME General Telephone Company ADDRESS OF SOURCE OF INCOME 567 Main Street, Little Town, California BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF SOURCE OF INCOME, IF ANY Manufactures telephone equipment DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSIDERATION FOR WHICH INCOME WAS RECEIVED Personal Services of spouse	AMOUNT	☐ $250–$1,000 ☒ $1,001–$10,000 ☐ Over $10,000
NAME OF SOURCE OF INCOME Mr. Goodguy ADDRESS OF SOURCE OF INCOME 7667 Mosswood Circle, Little Town, California BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF SOURCE OF INCOME, IF ANY Store Manager DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSIDERATION FOR WHICH INCOME WAS RECEIVED Payments on loan secured by deed of trust	AMOUNT	☐ $250–$1,000 ☒ $1,001–$10,000 ☐ Over $10,000

SCHEDULE E

Loans (Received or Outstanding During the Period)

You must report loans including real estate loans and margin accounts to either yourself or your spouse, aggregating $250 or more which were received or were outstanding during the reporting period from any source located in, or doing business in, your jurisdiction.

EXCEPTIONS: You need not disclose loans on a candidate's or assuming office Statement. In addition, you are not required to disclose the following:

—Any loan from a commercial lending institution used to purchase, refinance the purchase of, or for improvements to, your principal place of residence if the loan was made in the lender's regular course of business on terms available to members of the public without regard to official status.

—Any loan or loans from a commercial lending institution which did not exceed $10,000 at any time during the period covered by the Statement, if the loan or loans were made in the lender's regular course of business on terms available to the public without regard to official status.

—Any indebtedness created as part of a retail installment or credit transaction made in the creditor's regular course of business on terms available to the public without regard to official status if the aggregate amount owed to the creditor did not exceed $10,000 at any time during the period covered by the Statement.

—Any loan from your 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, except that a loan from any such person is reportable if the lender is acting as an intermediary or agent for any person not covered by this provision.

For each loan, you must disclose the following:

—Name of the lender
—Address of the lender
—Business activity of the lender
—Specific security for loan, if any, including guarantor
—Annual interest rate
—Whether the entire loan has been repaid
—Highest amount outstanding on the loan at any time during the reporting period.

EXAMPLE, SCHEDULE E

Assume that:

—In 1977, you bought your home and financed it with a mortgage through a savings and loan on their standard terms and with a second mortgage which the seller, Joe Smith, took in place of a larger down payment. Both the savings and loan and Joe Smith are located in your jurisdiction. At the beginning of 1985, you owed Smith $2,000 and during the year you paid him back enough so that you owed him $800.

—In 1985, you bought a car which you financed through a dealer, located in your jurisdiction, at his standard terms. The highest amount you owed him at any time during the year was $7,000.

—In 1983, you bought a parcel of land and financed it through a savings and loan on their standard terms. The savings and loan is located in your jurisdiction. At the beginning of 1985, you owed the savings and loan $12,000, and during the year you paid back enough so that at the end of the year you owed $9,500.

—In 1981, you borrowed $5,000 from Bill Jones for personal reasons. Your friend John Henry co-signed for the loan. The highest amount you owed him at any time during 1985 was $2,000.

You are not required to report:

—The debt to the auto dealer since it resulted from a retail installment or credit transaction and did not aggregate more than $10,000 at any time during the year;

—The mortgage held by the savings and loan because it was used to purchase your principal place of residence.

You must report:

—The debt to Joe Smith at the highest amount owed during the reporting period. Although the loan was used to purchase your principal place of residence, it was not a loan made by a commercial lender in the regular course of business on terms available to members of the public without regard to official status.

—The debt to the savings and loan at the highest amount owed during the reporting period ($12,000). Although this loan was from a commercial lending institution in the normal course of business, it is reportable because the amount owed exceeded $10,000 during the reporting period.

—The debt to Bill Jones at the highest amount owed during the reporting period ($2,000) including the name of the co-signer.

Schedule E should be completed as follows:

NAME OF LENDER Joe Smith		Amount of Highest Balance	☐ $250–$1,000 ☒ $1,001–$10,000 ☐ Over $10,000
ADDRESS OF LENDER 123 Main Street, Little Town			
BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF LENDER Building Contractor			
SPECIFIC SECURITY FOR LOAN INCLUDING GUARANTOR 816 Vine St., Little Town ☐ NONE	ENTIRE LOAN REPAID YES ☐ NO ☒	INTEREST RATE 18%	☐ NONE
NAME OF LENDER Greatest Savings and Loan		Amount of Highest Balance	☐ $250–$1,000 ☐ $1,001–$10,000 ☒ Over $10,000
ADDRESS OF LENDER 123 Main Street, Little Town			
BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF LENDER Lending Institution			
SPECIFIC SECURITY FOR LOAN INCLUDING GUARANTOR AP #888920, Little Town ☐ NONE	ENTIRE LOAN REPAID YES ☐ NO ☒	INTEREST RATE 18%	☐ NONE
NAME OF LENDER Bill Jones		Amount of Highest Balance	☐ $250–$1,000 ☒ $1,001–$10,000 ☐ Over $10,000
ADDRESS OF LENDER 1900 Lakehills Estates, Little Town			
BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF LENDER Medical Supplies Salesman			
SPECIFIC SECURITY FOR LOAN INCLUDING GUARANTOR co-signer John Henry ☐ NONE	ENTIRE LOAN REPAID YES ☐ NO ☒	INTEREST RATE 18%	☐ NONE

SCHEDULE F
Gifts

You must disclose gifts received during the reporting period aggregating $50 or more from any source.

You have received a gift if you receive an item of value and do not provide anything of equal or greater value in return for that item. It is the acceptance of the gift, and not the ultimate use to which it is put, that imposes a reporting obligation on you. Thus, you must report a gift even if you never make use of it or if you give it away to other persons. If the exact amount of the gift is not known, you must make a good faith estimate of the item's fair market value. Listing the value of the gift as "over $50" is not adequate disclosure. Gifts are reportable without regard to where the donor is located.

EXCEPTIONS: You need not disclose gifts on a candidate's or assuming office Statement. In addition, you are *not* required to disclose the following:

—Food, drink or occasional lodging provided in an individual's home.

—Gifts approximately equal in value exchanged between you and an individual other than a lobbyist, on holidays, birthdays, or similar occasions.

—Gifts of informational material, such as books, pamphlets, reports, calendars or periodicals.

—Gifts from your spouse, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, or first cousin or the spouse of any such person, provided that a gift from any such person must be disclosed if the donor is acting as an agent or intermediary for a reportable source of income.

—Gifts which are not used and which, within 30 days after receipt, are returned to the donor or delivered to a charitable organization without being claimed as a charitable contribution for tax purposes.

For each gift you must disclose the following:

—Name of the donor
—Address of the donor
—Business activity, if any, of the donor
—Date the gift was received
—Value of the gift
—Description of the gift

If you receive a gift through an intermediary, you must disclose the name, address and business activity of both the donor and the intermediary.

EXAMPLE, SCHEDULE F

Assume that:

—You receive season tickets worth $300 to a professional baseball team from Valley Pipe Systems.

—You receive a complimentary dinner worth $75 from Le Connoisseur Restaurant.

Schedule F should be completed as follows:

NAME OF DONOR Valley Pipe Systems	DATE(S) OF GIFT(S) March 1, 1985
ADDRESS OF DONOR 200 E. Fifth, Hometown	VALUE OF GIFT(S) $300
BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF DONOR, IF ANY Manufactures irrigation & plumbing supplies	DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S) Season tickets to Hometown A's baseball team
NAME OF DONOR Le Connoisseur Restaurant	DATE(S) OF GIFT(S) September 15, 1985
ADDRESS OF DONOR 1100 Broadway, Little Town	VALUE OF GIFT(S) $75
BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF DONOR, IF ANY Restaurant	DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S) Complimentary dinner

SCHEDULE G
Honoraria

"Honorarium" means a payment for speaking at any event, participating in a panel or seminar, or performing a similar service. You must report all honoraria of $50 or more received from any source during the reporting period.

Payment or reimbursement for travel: Payment or reimbursement for travel in connection with an event at which the filer gave a speech, participated in a panel or seminar or performed a similar service is reportable as an honorarium if the travel was outside California. Payment or reimbursement for travel in connection with such an event within California is not reportable.

Important: Payment or reimbursement for all other travel (when it is not in connection with an event at which the filer gave a speech, participated in a panel or seminar or performed a similar service) must be reported as a gift or as income unless it is from a state, local or federal government agency or from a bona fide educational, or charitable organization.

Reportable honoraria include:

— Payments of $50 or more
— Any extra benefits provided which were not provided directly in connection with the event
— Reimbursement or payment for travel outside California

You are not required to report the following benefits provided directly in connection with the event in which you participated:

— Free admission
— Food and beverage at the event
— Similar nominal benefits
— Reimbursement or payment for travel within California

For each honorarium you must disclose the following:

—Name of the source of the payment
—Address of the source of the payment
—Business activity of the source of the payment
—Date of the payment
—Amount or value of the payment
—Description of the services you provided

You may wish to provide other relevant information with respect to the circumstances under which an honorarium was received.

An employee of a State agency who wishes to accept an honorarium from a lobbyist who is registered to influence your agency should consult FPPC Regulation 18623.

EXAMPLE, SCHEDULE G

Assume that you address the annual convention of the American Growers Association in Mudville, California. The Association pays you:

—$300 for speaking
—$100 to reimburse your travel expenses

You are provided with dinner before your speech.

You do not have to report:

—The $100 reimbursement for travel in California
—The value of the dinner

Schedule G should be completed as follows:

NAME OF SOURCE American Growers Association	DATE(S) OF PAYMENT(S) 10/1/85
ADDRESS 77 Green Lane, Mudville, California	AMOUNT OF VALUE OF PAYMENT $300
BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE Produce growers	SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES RENDERED Keynote speaker at annual convention

SCHEDULE H
INCOME AND LOANS TO BUSINESS ENTITIES
(Including rental property)

If, during the reporting period, you and your spouse owned an aggregate interest of 10% or more in any business entity (including rental property), you must provide the name of each individual or entity which:

—is located in, or is doing business in, your jurisdiction; and

- was a source of income, including loans received or outstanding, to the business entity, provided that your pro rata share of such payments or receipts was $10,000 or more.
- made rent payments, provided that your pro rata share of such receipts was $10,000 or more.

This reporting requirement is determined by the jurisdiction of the source of loan or income—not by the jurisdiction of the business entity which received the loan or income or by the location of the rental property.

> If the business entity in which you have a 10% or greater interest is located in or doing business within your jurisdiction, it must also be reported on Schedule A and possibly on Schedule C. If the rental property is located within your jurisdiction, it must be reported on Schedule B. Your pro rata share of the gross income from the business must be reported on Schedule D.

FPPC Regulation 18740 contains information regarding the procedure for exempting from disclosure clients' names which are legally recognized as privileged under California law. If you wish to obtain such an exemption, you may obtain a copy of Regulation 18740 by contacting the Fair Political Practices Commission.

> *NOTE:* If your pro rata share of income or a loan is $250 or more, you may be required to disqualify yourself from decisions affecting that source of income or loan, even though you are not required to report it.

EXAMPLE, SCHEDULE H

Assume that:

—During the reporting period ABC Land Developers, in which you have a 50% partnership interest, received a loan from the Little Town Bank in the amount of $30,000. The bank has a branch which is located in your jurisdiction.

—ABC Land Developers received a gross payment from John H. Brown, a customer, in the amount of $15,000. Mr. Brown is doing business in your jurisdiction.

—You personally own a commercial building from which income was received from a single rental tenant in the amount of $40,000. You have a 25% ownership interest in the commercial building, which is located in your jurisdiction.

—Your spouse owns 100% of a law firm. A client paid your spouse $18,000 during the reporting period. This client is doing business within your jurisdiction.

You would:

—Report the loan to ABC Land Developers from the Little Town Bank because your pro rata share (50%) of the $30,000 loan would be $15,000 and would meet the reporting threshold.

—Not report the name of John H. Brown, a customer, because your pro rata share (50%) of his $15,000 gross payment is only $7,500 and would not meet the $10,000 reporting threshold. However, Mr. Brown is a source of income to you, and you may have to disqualify yourself from decisions affecting Mr. Brown.

—Report the name of the rental tenant who provided payments in the amount of $40,000 to the commercial building because your pro rata share (25%) of the rental payments is $10,000 and would meet the reporting threshold.

—Not report the name of your spouse's client, because your community property share of your spouse's gross income (50%) of the $18,000 is only $9,000 and would not meet the $10,000 reporting threshold.

Schedule H-1 would be completed as follows:

NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY	ADDRESS OF BUSINESS ENTITY
ABC Land Developers	5744 Tenth Street, Little Town
ACTIVITY OF BUSINESS ENTITY	
Land Developers	
NAMES OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND LOANS TO THE BUSINESS ENTITY	
Little Town Bank	

Schedule H-2 would be completed as follows:
You must disclose the name(s) of any renter (s) who made rent payments, provided that your pro rata share of such receipts was $10,000 or more.

ADDRESS OF RENTAL PROPERTY	CITY
14738 Spruce Street	Little Town
NAMES OF RENTER	
Sylvan Taylor, M.D.	

APPENDIX I
Blind Trusts

According to FPPC Regulation 18235, if you have a direct, indirect or beneficial interest in a blind trust that meets certain standards, you are not required to disclose your pro rata share of the trust's assets acquired after the trust meets the standards, or income derived from such assets. However, you must continue to disclose the assets originally transferred into the blind trust and income from the original assets until the trustee notifies you that they have been replaced. To qualify as a blind trust:

1. The trustee must be a disinterested party and someone other than a member of your family;
2. The trustee must not disclose any information regarding the replacement assets, except for certain minimal tax information;
3. The trustee must be given complete discretion to manage the trust without consulting or notifying you; and
4. The trustee must be required to notify you of the date of disposition and value at disposition of any original investments or interests in real property.

If a blind trust is revoked while you are a public official, or if you learn of any replacement assets of the trust, you must amend your most recent Statement, disclosing the date of revocation and/or the previously unreported information. When completing a Statement you must disclose the existence of the blind trust, its date of creation and name of the trustee. You must also attach a statement, signed by the trustee, indicating under penalty of perjury that no information regarding assets or income of the trust has been revealed to you other than information allowed under the regulation and that the trust conforms with the standards. If you wish to create a blind trust, we suggest that you and your trustee review FPPC Regulation 18235 together.

APPENDIX II
Reporting Interests in Real Property

If you or your immediate family own a 10% or greater interest in a piece of rental property directly, i.e., not through a business entity, you should report:

—The property on Schedule B;

—Your share of the total amount of rents received from the property on Schedule D; and

—The name of any tenants who pay rents of which your share is $10,000 or more on Schedule H.

If you or your immediate family own a 10% or greater interest in a business entity, such as a partnership or joint venture, which owns rental property, you should report:

—The business entity on Schedule A;

—The property on Schedule C-1;

—Your share of the total amount of income received from the business entity, including rents, on Schedule D; and

—The name of any tenants who pay rents of which your share is $10,000 or more on Schedule H.

If you or your immediate family own less than a 10% interest in a piece of rental property directly, i.e., not through a business entity, you should report:

—The property on Schedule B; and

—Rent received from the property on Schedule D.

You do not have to report the name of any tenants.

If you or your immediate family own less than a 10% interest of a business entity, such as a partnership or joint venture, which owns rental property, you should report:

—The business entity on Schedule A; and

—Income received from the business entity, including rents, on Schedule D.

You do not have to report either the rental property or the tenants.

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